ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, October 6, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Applications for Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year — £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, ELSIE, the wife of CAPT. KEVILL ARMSTRONG, of Foxhunt Manor, Waldron, Sussex, of a daughter. Both doing well.

BURBIDGE.—On Oct. 5, 1930, to GLADYS, wife of RICHARD BURBIDGE, 2, Egerton-place, S.W.3—a son.

DANGERFIELD.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to SYBIL NANCY, wife of THOMAS DANGERFIELD—a son.

DENNY.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at Forssicote, Abinger, Surrey, to JOAN, wife of the REV. SIR HENRY L. I. DENNY, Bt.—a son.

EDEN.—On Oct. 3, 1930, to BEATRICE, wife of ANTHONY EDEN, M.P., 17, Lower Berkeley-street—a son.

HAYNES.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W., to ELSIE, wife of R. S. HAYNES—a daughter.

HERRON.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at 138, Elm Park-mansions, Chelsea, to HELEN (*née* Ford), wife of G. D. HERRON—a daughter.

LOCKINGTON BATES.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Iden, Sussex, to STELLA, wife of G. E. LOCKINGTON BATES—a son.

PARRY.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Ridge House, St. George's Hill, Weybridge, to JOAN, wife of WING-COMMANDER EDW PARRY, D.S.O., R.A.F.—a daughter.

PROSSER.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to MARGARET (*née* Herbert), wife of J. A. PROSSER—a son.

STEWART.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at Green Mount, Bailey, Yorkshire, to Dr. and Mrs. ALAN STEWART (*née* FitzHenry)—a daughter. (Overseas papers, please copy.)

TUKE.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Denmark House, Rochester, to MARJORIE, wife of LIEUTENANT SEYMOUR TUKE, Royal Navy—a son.

WALLACE.—On Sept. 29, 1930, at Valletta, Malta, to YVONNE, wife of LIEUT. JAMES WALLACE, R.I.I. (formerly R.A.)—a daughter.

WHITE.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Manchester, to ANN, wife of CAPT. B. G. WHITE, 7th Gurkha Rifles—a son.

MARRIAGES

BRAND : GRAYDON.—On Oct. 1, 1930, at Guildford, GUY M. BRAND, of Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, to CORONA HILDA GRAYDON, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Graydon, Farnham, Surrey.

BREWER : MATHEW.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Lee, by the Rev. F. E. Gillingham, GORDON BANNISTER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK FOSTER BREWER, Highland-road, Bromley, to LUCY HILDA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY MATHEW, Belmont Grove, Lee.

DAWES : KITTERINGHAM.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at All Saints', Mundesley, Norfolk, by the Rector, the Rev. Peter T. Fisher, assisted by HOWARD CHARLES DAWES, of The Durdans, Mundesley, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Dawes, of Saltley, Birmingham, to ELSIE MARIE, only daughter of the late Mr. J. KITTERINGHAM and of Mrs. Kitteringham, of Holly Bank, Mundesley.

GELARDI : SPENCE THOMAS.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, GIUSEPPE MARIA "BOBBIE" GELARDI, eldest son of Comm. Giulio Gelardi and Mrs. Gelardi, Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, to RUBY SPENCE THOMAS, daughter of Hubert Spence Thomas, of Chairman and Mrs. Thomas Works, Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Mrs. Spence Thomas.

GOMPERTZ : DUBATH.—On Oct. 2, 1930, quietly, at Yverdon, HUMPHREY, second son of the late SIR HENRY GOMPERTZ and Lady Gompertz, to SIMONE, daughter of M. and Mme. CHARLES DUBATH.

GRANT : DRURY.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, C. CLIFFORD GRANT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallace Grant, of The Temple and Eastbourne, to IDA FLORENCE DRURY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H. DRURY, of London and Eastbourne.

HANSON : OWEN-ELLIS.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. John's, Sevenoaks, by the Rev. R. E. Vernon Hanson, O.B.E., K.H.C., Chaplain-in-Chief, R.A.F., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Hawkes, Vicar, and the Rev. T. G. Tyler, Missioner, W. HANSON, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, of Holmesdale-road, Sevenoaks, to WINIFRED LORNA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. L. OWEN-ELLIS and Mrs. Ellis, of Four Pines Cottage, Sundridge.

HAWORTH : BAUER.—On Oct. 2, 1930, in London, PHILIP KNIGHT HAWORTH to DOROTHEA CECILIA BAUER.

HUME : LOWE.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Charing Cross, by the Rev. Canon Phelips, of Birmingham, assisted by the Rev. Pat McCormick, WILLIAM MARTIN HUME, A.C.A., of 17, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shennan Hume, of Birkenhead, to CONSTANCE MAUDE LOWE, daughter of Mr. Lowe, of London, and of the late Mr. A. H. Lowe, of Church Stretton.

MACK : LEEDS.—On Oct. 4, 1930, in London, PHILIP JOHN MACK, Royal Navy, of Paston Hall, Norfolk, to ELIZABETH LEEDS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dawson, of Victoria, British Columbia.

MARTIN-LEAKE : CARROLL.—On Oct. 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Westminster, by the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, M.A., Vicar, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR MARTIN-LEAKE, V.C., F.R.C.S., late R.A.M.C., Chief Medical Officer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, fourth surviving son of the late Stephen Martin-Leake, Barrister-at-Law, of Marshalls, Ware, Herts, and Thorpe Hall, Essex, and of his wife Isabel, daughter of the late William Plunkett, Barrister-at-Law, to WINIFRED FRANCES, widow of C. A. CARROLL, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and second daughter of William Alfred Nedham, Central Provinces Commission, India, and of Mrs. Nedham, 28, Braemore-road, Hove. (Indian papers, please copy.)

NICHOLLS : FENNING.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, 1930, very quietly, at St. Dunstan's Church, Cheam, GORDON NICHOLLS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to MOLLY FENNING, daughter of the late Fred. W. Fenning and Mrs. Fenning, of Meads, Grove-road, Sutton, Surrey.

PAKENHAM : MASON.—On Sept. 30, 1930, at the Parish Church, Skipton-in-Craven, by the Rev. E. Spencer Phillips, R.N., and the Rev. R. S. Stoney, Rector, Walter Desmond Pakenham, Royal Irish Rifles Regiment, son of Col. George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham, of Southport, to Miss SHEILA MASON, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mason, of Thorleby House, Skipton-in-Craven.

SHIPMAN : HUGHES.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Ndola, N. Rhodesia, ERROL SHIPMAN, of Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, to CATHERINE, daughter of Dr. T. Hughes, of Ndola, and the late Mrs. HUGHES, Downhouse, Whitchurch, Tavistock.

TRISTRAM : ARCHDALE.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at St. Mary's, Bramshott, by the Rev. C. Tristram, assisted by Rev. E. A. Berrisford, M.C., WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, The Welch Regt., only son of the late Major E. B. Tristram, of Bramshott, to MRS. HELENA, Lady, widow of Sir EDITH BARBARA, only daughter of MAJOR and MRS. A. S. ARCHDALE, of Greatham.

SILVER WEDDING

TAYLOR : BROWN.—On Oct. 5, 1905, at Christ Church, Swindon, ARTHUR STRAINS TAYLOR to MARY HILDRED BROWN. Present address: Bank House, Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

DEATHS

ABRAHAM.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at Scarborough, JESSIE, wife of the late DR. W. H. ABRAHAM, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Hull, and daughter of the late Mr. T. F. Hebblethwaite, of Scarborough. Funeral at Scarborough to-morrow (Tuesday).

ADLERCRON.—On Saturday, Oct. 4, 1930, the result of a motor accident, MELIORA LAVINIA, second daughter of BRIGADIER-GENERAL RODOLPH LADEVEZE ADLERCRON, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Culverthorpe Hall, Grantham, in her 19th year.

A'HEARNE.—On Oct. 4, 1930, ELIZABETH FRANCES A'HEARNE, of Avonmore, Umbria-street, Roehampton. Funeral: Putney Vale, 2.45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

BAINBRIDGE.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at Stanhope Castle, Co. Durham, ARTHUR EMERSON, loved husband of ELEANOR M. BAINBRIDGE, aged 67 years. Funeral service at Desmond Wesleyan Church to-day (Monday), 11.30, and afterwards at Desmond Old Cemetery. Flowers to Desmond Wesleyan Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BELL.—On Sept. 13, 1930, as result of an accident, MAJOR THOMAS BELL, late Royal Scots, of Kafue, N. Rhodesia, dearly loved husband of Marion Adela Bell.

BIRD.—On Oct. 1, 1930, suddenly, at 15, Leinster-gardens, Mary May BIRD. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), 1.30.

BOSWELL.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 9, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, JANET ALICE ANGUS, wife of JOHN DOUGLAS BOSWELL, of Garvallan and Auchinleck, Ayrshire. Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and daughter of the late JOHN ANGUS, of Ladykirk, Ayrshire.

CANTAGALLI.—On Oct. 2, 1930, at the house of her son-in-law, near Verona, MARGARET TOD, widow of ULISSE CANTAGALLI, of Florence.

CAWTE.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at 9, Avereng-gardens, Folkestone, ELLEN, dearly loved wife of HUGH CAWTE. Funeral midday to-day (Monday), at Hawkinge Cemetery.

CHAPLIN.—On Oct. 3, 1930, very suddenly and peacefully, the infant son of the REV. and MRS. W. R. M. CHAPLIN, 74, Hartfield-street, Barrow-in-Furness.

CHAPMAN.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at "The Old House," Tonyers Heath, Welwyn, Herts, MARY MARIANNE ELIZABETH (*née* Macbean), dearly loved wife of HUGH CHAPMAN, aged 74.

CHESHIRE.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Berkhill, EDITH CHESHIRE, of 2, Clifton-villas, W.9, formerly of Heywood, Hertford, Cheshire. Funeral St. Barnabas's, Bexhill, Oct. 8, 2.30 p.m.

CLARKE-SHAW.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Strilwana, Queen's Park-avenue, Bournemouth, ELLA, wife of J. CLARKE-SHAW, lately of the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

COKER.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Langton, Mount Nelson-road, Tonbridge, AGNES BERTRUDE, widow of COLONEL ROGERS COKER, D.S.O., late 2nd Batt., The Durham Light Infantry, and elder daughter of the late Charles J. Meade-King, Taunton.

COLLINS.—On Oct. 1, 1930, as a result of an accident, PERCIVAL FRANCIS, dearly beloved husband of ETHEL GLADYS COLLINS, of Meadowlea, Granville-road, Bidcup. Service at St. John's Church at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday).

EGERTON.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at his residence, Tenantrees, West Stafford, Dorchester, COLONEL CALEDON PHILIP EGERTON, late Dorset Regiment, in his 85th year. Funeral, Wednesday, Oct. 8, at West Stafford.

ELLIOTT.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at 98, Ditton-road, Surbiton, CHARLES JOHN ELLIOTT, M.B.E., dearly loved husband of Florence Elliott, aged 65.

FRANKLYN.—On Oct. 5, 1930, at 1, Regent's-court, N.W.1, CLAUDE DE MONTMORENCY FRANKLYN, late Lt.-Col., Royal Engineers, son of the late General and Mrs. Bowles Franklyn.

FROST.—On Oct. 3, 1930, very suddenly, WALTER FROST, of The Red House, Almondsbury, near Bristol, beloved husband of Amy Frost and Managing Director of Messrs. Frost and Reid, Limited, Bristol and London. Funeral Almondsbury Parish Church, Wednesday next, 3 o'clock.

GORDON.—On Oct. 3, 1930, GRANVILLE CECIL DOUGLAS GORDON, C.V.O., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel, First part of Funeral at Guards' Chapel at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), followed by private interment at Frensham Church (not Frensham Court). Flowers to 95, Eaton-place, S.W. (Amended notice.)

GRACE.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at Whitby Old Hall, Wirral, Cheshire, SUSANNA EGERTON GRACE, only daughter of the late Mr. John Grace, J.P., of Whitby Hall, Wirral, in her 80th year. Interment at Stoak Parish Church, to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m.

GREAVES.—On Friday, Oct. 3, 1930, at Totehill, Slinfold, Horsham, Sussex, ISABEL IDA GREAVES, M.B.E., younger daughter of the late William Greaves, of 33, Marlborough-place, N.W., and sister of Sir Ewart Greaves. Jesu Mercy.

GREEN.—On Oct. 3, 1930, at her residence, Wycollar, Knutsford, MARY ANN, widow of RICHARD WILLIAM GREEN, of Sale, in her 73rd year. Interment Brooklands Cemetery, 12.30 to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers, by her special request.

GUALSEY.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 70, East Dulwich-road, S.E., WILLIAM HENRY HALSEY, aged 68. Service and only daughter of the late Major-General Richard Warren. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30, leaving 5, Baker-street at 2 o'clock. No flowers, please.

HOUSE-BOUGHTON.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Downton Hall, Ludlow, ELEANOR FRANCES, wife of SIR WILLIAM ROUSE-BOUGHTON, Bt. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday), Middleton.

ROWE.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 83, High-street, St. Marylebone, JAMES ROWE, M.R.C.V.S. (The Cycling Vet.), in his 67th year. Inquiries Tooker and Son, Wel. 8714, 3268.

THIRKILL.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at 53, Bowlingha'l-road, Bradford, ALICE, the dearly loved wife of WILLIAM THIRKILL, aged 72.

TRITTON.—On Oct. 2, 1930, WILFRID FRANCIS TRITTON. Funeral service at Beddington Church to-day (Monday), at 3 o'clock. Stations, Wallington and E. or W. Croydon.

UDALE.—On Oct. 3, 1930, STANLEY UDALE, of Spring Cottage, Hanwell, aged 74 years. Cremation will take place at Golders Green to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 5, 1930, at Bletsoe, Wentate-on-Sea, very peacefully, FLORENCE MARY UNDERHILL, the wife of the Rev. P. L. Underhill, M.A., formerly Rector of Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, aged 80. Funeral service at St. Saviour's, Westgate-on-Sea, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 11.30 a.m.

VIVIAN.—On Friday, Oct. 3, 1930, at Bridgnorth, ISABEL, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM VIVIAN, of Holton-gardens. Funeral service at St. Jude's, South Kensington, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon, thereafter at Norwood Cemetery. Flowers to St. Jude's.

WATT.—On Oct. 2, 1930, passed away, CAPT. A. L. WATT, of 42, Windsor-road, Worthing, age 63. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

WEBBER.—On Oct. 4, 1930, at Baldonnell, ISABELLA FRANCES, widow of MAJOR R. T. WEBBER, M.V., Fusiliers, Chief Constable Flintshire, in her 88th year. Funeral private.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ANSTEY.—To the dear memory of THOMAS JOHN ANSTEY, O.L.Y., who fell in action at Suvla Bay, Oct. 6, 1915. Interred Green Hill Cemetery, Gallipoli.

BROWN.—To the dear memory of CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, M.C., D.T.M.O., 47th Div., the dearly loved son of SIR HERBERT and LADY BROWN, Coombe Lodge, Addington Hills, killed near Lille, Oct. 5, 1918, aged 23. R.I.P.

Until the Day dawn.

BROWN.—To the dear memory of our nephew, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON BROWN, M.C., who fell at Radinghem, Oct. 5, 1918.

"To whom the call from King and Country rang
So clearly forth that, instantly, he rose,
And bore him bravely till life's splendid close."

NIVEN.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CAPT. GEORGE GEOFFREY CONNELL NIVEN, M.C., The East Surrey Regt., who died suddenly on Oct. 6, 1922, from the after effects of "gassing" while on active service during the Great War, aged 31 years.

PARIS.—In proud and loving memory of HAROLD GRAHAM PARIS, R.G.A., M.C. and Bar, who was killed in action at Estrées, France, on Oct. 6, 1918.

WOODHOUSE.—In loving memory of DISNEY CHARLES WOODHOUSE, Chaplain to the Forces, attached to the 12th Royal Sussex, who died on Oct. 6, 1916, at Military Hospital at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 6, 1916, aged 32.

Death cannot kill what never dies.

CHESTON.—In memory of my dearly loved son PETER, who died Oct. 6, 1928, aged 18 years.—MUM.

ELLIOTT.—In cherished (birthday) memory of my adored father, EDWARD JAMES ELLIOTT, M.A., Rector of Broadwater, Worthing, Feb. 15, 1927.—CHARTERIS.

"Where he was, all love, all joy, all peace and God was to be found."

FOSTER BARHAM.—In loving memory of my husband, THOMAS FOSTER BARHAM, who died at Elmwood, Bridgwater, Oct. 5, 1927. Love is stronger than death.—HAYES.—In ever-loving memory of my dearest Father, Oct. 5, 1927.—JU.

HEDDON.—In loving memory of W. P. HEDDON, died Oct. 6, 1919, the dearly loved father of Margaret F. McNeight.

JERRED.—In undying memory of my beloved husband, SIR WALTER JERRED, K.C.B., who died at Modane, France, Oct. 6, 1918.

JONES-WILLIAMS.—In beloved memory of SQUADRON-LEADER ARTHUR GORDON JONES-WILLIAMS, M.C., R.A.F., on this his birthday, who was killed on an attempted non-stop flight from Cranwell to the Cape, Dec. 17, 1929.

Never forgotten.

LAYMAN.—In ever-loving memory of our dear brother, FREDERICK NOEL LAYMAN, who passed away Oct. 5, 1926.

LIVING.—In ever-loving and grateful memory of my dear uncle, EDWIN LIVING, formerly of "Highfield," 478, Seven Sisters-road, Finsbury Park, who died Oct. 5, 1918, aged 73.—His niece LYLIE.

"Gone, but never forgotten."

POWELL.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, FRANCIS POWELL, C.B., K.C.M.G., Admiral, R.N., who died Oct. 5, 1927.

O! for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

STANLEY.—Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1926, DOROTHY, LADY STANLEY, artist and angel of pity. My beautiful lady!

VAUGHAN.—On Oct. 6, 1925.—In ever-loving memory of MARSHALL VAUGHAN, a perfect husband and father.—From WIFE and DAUGHTER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SPOONER.—A memorial service for the REV. W. A. SPOONER, D.D., sometime Warden of New College, Oxford, will be held in the College Chapel on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 3.30 p.m.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MARYLEBONE, N.W.1. MATERNITY NURSES trained at the Hospital, residing at Nurses' Home. SUPPLIED.—Apply to the Matron. Pn., Ambassador 2299.

PERSONAL

DELIGHTED you are feeling better. Longing to see you.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST, night of October 3rd, at the Aldwych Theatre or just outside, a SMALL DIAMOND INITIAL PIN, J. C. S. REWARD if returned to Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, W.1.

£2 REWARD.—LOST on 28th September, between Regent's Park and Paddington Station, a JADE DIAMOND and PEARL BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

HIGHLANDERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, dedicated to the memory of 70,000 Highlanders of the Empire who fell 1914-1919.—Will friends HELP to RENOVATE? New heating and lighting requires installation. Particulars given.—Convener, Highlanders' Memorial, 302, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

CAN no one INVENT a SILENTLY CLOSING LIFT GATE?—Write Box E.1162, The Times, E.C.4.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career; Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

SOCIETIES, or ANYONE INTERESTED in DISINTERESTED OWNERSHIP and MANAGEMENT of the LIQUOR TRADE, please communicate with the Secretary, Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W.1, for particulars of lectures, &c.

GREEN CROSS correspondence is rightly addressed 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Would Press please note?

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET now, NORTH BUCKS: three bed, one sitting, one dining room; ½-acre good garden; garage; yearly tenancy; £2 weekly.—Write Box E.1090, The Times, E.C.4.

REALIZATION of PROPERTY of every description. Contents of houses or articles. Strict confidence.—BM/STML, London, W.C.1.

WORKER URGENTLY NEEDED for interesting Children's Work; cost of residence, £2 2s. a week. —Miss Scott, Ratcliff Settlement, Stepney, E.14.

THROUGH the London Office of the 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, 199, Piccadilly, W.1, settlers with small capital can get full information regarding the opportunities on the land in South Africa.

DANCING.—GEMMOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

MANNEQUINS trained to fill EXCLUSIVE positions. —London Mannequin Service, 299, Oxford-street.

S.O.S.—Conscience money acknowledged in "The Times" of August 15th under initials "S. O. A."

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee, care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

CLERGYMAN offers VACANCIES Preparatory School; low fees.—Write Box E.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER in BOURNEMOUTH.—An ideal HOUSE in Knyveton-road, Queen's Park, Bournemouth, centrally heated, hot and cold; gas and coal fires. Brochure and terms.—Write Box F.288, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, with charming house and stables, centre of the New Forest (Brockenhurst 53mins.), would like EVENTUNTING PAYING GUEST; full board (wine extra); references exchanged.—Write Box E.1200, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN URGENTLY REQUIRES EVENING EMPLOYMENT; any description, in London.—Write Box 70, Smith's, 62, Kensington High-street, W.8.

GOWN DESIGNER.—A leading West End gown manufacturer desires the SERVICES of a really clever DESIGNER capable of producing attractive dresses of moderate price with good style and finish. Applications and all communications will be considered as strictly confidential.—Write, in first instance, stating particulars of age, experience, and salary required, Box R.1463, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Col. R. J. S. Simpson, C.B., C.M.G., Chairman.—Over 1,000 women are attended annually in the Hospital and in their own homes. DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are urgently needed for the upkeep of this important work, which is essential to the community.

ARTHUR HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

REGENERATION through correct breathing.—Ernest Hoppner Hopkins, 20, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

GENTLEMAN, 38, well educated, desires SITUATION of any capacity.—Write E. P. S., care of 199, Lower Addiscombe-road, Croydon.

LADY will SELL £250 lovely MINK COAT; cost £500. Splendid condition.—Write Box M.123, The Times, E.C.4.

BOB and TRUDELS say come stay with us. Come any day. Cheerio.

DAIMLER V 25-85, late 1928; Prince of Wales body; run 11,000 miles; £1,000.—Write L. M., care of Sharps, 4, Berkeley-square, W.1.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

COUNTESS RECEIVES GUESTS in VIENNA; central position; opportunity learning German; references; young society; 3gns. weekly.—Write Box E.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY takes gentleman PAYING GUEST into her small side home. Good food. Excellent air. South aspect. —Write Box W.1766, The Times, E.C.4.

FOREIGN GIRLS RECEIVED into nice home. Family life, loving comfort, kind friends, south aspect, side. Convenient for London. Moderate terms.—Write Box W.1767, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH COUPLE (40) living HAUTE-SAVOIE would welcome ANOTHER to their old house near Mahlesburg or Tetbury for a tiny London flat; no remuneration.—Write Box F.564, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, W.

BY Order of Executors.—ROLLS PHANTOM I., October, 1925, Weymann Limousine; 20,000 miles; chassis No. 68-AL; £1,250. Sunbeam 1929 20 h.p. Weymann Saloon, £350. Both cars in excellent condition. —F. A. Tritton, 33, 34, Broad-street, London Wall 2149.

BOWLING ALLEY.—On Golf Links.—To be LET FURNISHED for WINTER months, small COTTAGE; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; electric light, gas, and telephone; garage; 4gns. a week.—Write Box R.1630, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

CARPET WANTED for Club; good second-hand; room 41ft. by 20ft.—Write Box E.1186, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT to be LET. Unfurnished, near Park. £150. Exceptional cooking; reception, two bed, bath.—7, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate.

GENTLEMAN (40) seeks comfortable HOME as Paying Guest; full board; London, W.1 and 2 districts preferred.—Write full particulars Box M.127, The Times, E.C.4.

EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.—Brand new six-cylinder 7-seater specially built LAGONDA CABLE, open touring body, fully equipped, maker's guarantee. Invoice price £1,045. Never been out of showroom. For sale by Executors. Accept £850 or near offer.—WITHERS and Co., Solicitors, 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

6D. A MILE.—CHAUFFEUR-DRIVEN SALOON CAR.—Evans, Padd. 0558.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS.
45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965.
12, Church-street, Kensington, Western 0757.
Est. 1830. Telegrams: Undertaker, London.

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams: Telephone: Barker, Kensington. Western 5432.
BARKER'S, KENSINGTON, W.8.
John Barker and Company, Limited.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING.—Descriptive Booklet, Bye-Laws, Premium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

W. GARSTIN and SONS, Ltd. (Tele., Welbeck 4888), 49, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.
UPHOLDERS, CREMATIONS, EMBALMING.
Undertakers for Probate, Est. 1834.
Memorials in Scotch, Norwegian, Swedish, Cornish and Dartmoor Granites direct from Quarries.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.,
Tottenham Court-road, London, W.1.
CARRY OUT REMOVALS EFFICIENTLY AND IN EXPENSIVELY in Town or Country. CREMATIONS. MONUMENTAL WORK. VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE or FAMILY DIVISION. Telegrams, MAPLE LONDON. Phone, Museum 7000.

SCHOOL of ORIENTAL STUDIES.
(UNIVERSITY of LONDON).
London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
First Term: Session 1930-31.

EASTERN and AFRICAN LANGUAGES and RELIGIONS.
Instruction is given in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, Hausa, and other important languages, as well as in the history and religions of the East and of Africa. Special facilities are offered for Civil Servants, merchants, missionaries, and others.
The School will reopen on Thursday, October 9. For information apply to the Director.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BOROUGH OF LEYTON.
TRAMCARS, &c.
The Corporation invite TENDERS for :—
(a) 50 Electric (Double-decked) Tramcar Bodies.
(b) 50 Sets of Centre Bearing Swing Bolster Tramcar Trucks.
(c) Sets of Electrical Equipments for Tramcars, together with the assembly of 50 car bodies complete with trucks, electrical equipments, and magnetic brakes.
(d) 50 Sets of Magnetic Track and Wheel Brake Equipments for Double-decked Bogie Tramcars.
(e) 1 Electrically operated Car Traverser.
Forms of Tender, Contract and Specifications may be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of £2 (for each set of forms), which will be returned to the Tenderer who has sent in a bona-fide tender by the time stipulated and shall not have withdrawn the same.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tramcar Bodies," or as the case may be, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 31st day of October, 1930.
The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1930.
JNO. ATKINSON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Leyton, E.10.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, India Store Department, 3, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for :—
SCHEDULE 1.—811,000 Boards, Paste, for railway tickets.
SCHEDULE 2.—1,400 rolls Cloth, Binding, and Art Canvas.
SCHEDULE 3.—1,800 Fountain Pens, Waterman's Ideal, or similar.
SCHEDULE 4.—Paper, Drawing, Whatman's or similar, and Paper, Writing, Hand-made.
SCHEDULE 5.—1,815 rolls Paper, Glazed, for Ferroprussiate work, unsensitized.
SCHEDULE 6.—3,030 reams Paper, Printing.
SCHEDULE 7.—31,000 gross Pencils, Copying, Drawing, &c.
SCHEDULE 8.—42,000 gross Pen Nibs.
SCHEDULE 9.—350,000 one-ounce packets Pins, Brass.
SCHEDULE 10.—4,050 rolls Tracing Cloth, Best Vellum and Sagar's Vellum, or similar makes.
For each Schedule samples are required with tenders.
Tenderers for all schedules due Tuesday, 2nd December, 1930, but copies of tenders to be forwarded to Calcutta by mail closing in London 6th November.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee, which will not be returned, of 5s. for each Schedule.

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us."—Rom. viii., 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS. No. 1,446.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the payment of seven Dividends on the sum of £700 £2 10s. per Cent. Consolidated Stock standing in the name of ALICE CRUICKSHANK, deceased, late of 43, Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, S.E., widow, and which Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived, notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (6th day of October, 1930), the said Dividends will be paid to GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, of 87, Barry-road, East Dulwich, S.E. 22, Gentleman, Administrator of the Estate of the said Alice Cruickshank, deceased, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

1931.—THE TRAVEL ASSOCIATION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND CALENDAR of HISTORIC and IMPORTANT EVENTS for 1931. Organisers of conferences, conventions, exhibitions, sporting events, fêtes, galas, &c., are reminded that October 31st is the last date upon which dates and entries can be received for the Calendar, one million copies of which will be circulated throughout the world in English, French, German, and Spanish.—Address all communications to the Travel Association, Kinnaird House, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. Tele., Gerrard 7613.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

WINTER SPORTS.—

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Ramsay ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Oct. 10
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	—	Oct. 10
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	21,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Cuscowin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	—	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
Mulbera ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Herrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

	Calling Southampton.			
Rhotan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Thelma (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	—	Oct. 10
*Jerpore (cargo)	5,318	—	Oct. 8	—
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 14	—
Nanda ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 21	Nov. 7
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallahe	Nov. 18	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also 3rd Class Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Governments of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†DONDRA ..	8,441	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
†RATIMURA ..	8,466	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
†MUNDRA ..	7,575	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
†WARFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANTOLA ..	9,066	—	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MADHORA ..	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA ..	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MALDA ..	9,066	—	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Nov. 3
MADURA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 23
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Branch Offices: 25, North John-st., Liverpool; 122, Pitt-st., Sydney, Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue des Beaux Arts.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 152, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R. & S. N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, 5, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middle East) for Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Brit. Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
*†ROTORUA	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	16,000	Nov. 7
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†EUAPEHU	9,000	Dec. 19

*Via Suez. † 1st and 3rd Class passengers.
‡ Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or from Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
†BARADINE	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Nov. 22
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dbCity of Venice ..	8,306	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of York ..	7,844	Oct. 28	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles ..	8,267	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
eCity of Lahore ..	8,063	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	C. Town, Algoa B.
City of Karachi ..	5,571	Nov. 8	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE PORT SAID, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA PORTS.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool.	Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Oxfordshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
Staffordshire	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Worcestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6065, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,500	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
KAMO MARU	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KATORI MARU	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tels.: Royal 9644-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Canard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ANGKOR .. Oct. 25 and Nov. 4 | SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHARNOCK .. Oct. 17 and Oct. 31 | B. DE ST. PIERRE
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, LEMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Oct. 21 and Nov. 4 | THÉOPHILE GAUTIER
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Oct. 14 and Oct. 21 | MARIETTE PACHA
Apply to Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 2, Rue Scribe, Paris; 19, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, or 61, Pall Mall, London, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SUNNY WEST INDIES.
REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
Full details on request. No booking fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
21, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9570).

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
4	HONORIC .. .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
11	CEDRIC .. .. .. b, i	Liverpool	White Star
11	AQUITANIA .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
11	CARONIA .. .. .. b, e	Southampton	Cunard
11	ANTONIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
11	ANTONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
11	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
11	MINNEWASKA .. .. .. h	London	A.T.L.
16	OLYMPIC .. .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
17	CAMERONIA .. .. .. a, f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
18	BERENGARIA .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
18	LAURENTIC .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
18	SCYTHIA .. .. .. a, c	Liverpool	Cunard
18	ADRIATIC .. .. .. d	Liverpool	White Star
22	MAJESTIC .. .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
24	CALEDONIA .. .. .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
25	BRITANNIC c	Liverpool	White Star
25	MAURETANIA .. .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
25	CARMANIA .. .. .. a, f	Liverpool	Cunard
25	CALEDONIA .. .. .. f	Liverpool	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
25	MINNETONKA .. .. .. h	London	A.T.L.

a Also calls Boston. b via Cherbourg. c via Belfast. d via Belfast & Glasgow. e via Queenstown. f via Moville. g via Havre. h via Boulogne. i via Queenstown & Galway.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL

Oct.	Steamer.	From.	Line.
10	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL h	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
11	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
11	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	MONTCALM	Southampton	Can. Pac.
17	LETITIA	Glasgow	Anchor
17	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
17	DORIC	Liverpool	White Star
18	AURON IA	Southampton	Cunard
24	DUCHESS OF YORK k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
24	ANDANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
25	DUCHESS OF YORK	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
25	ANDANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
25	WESTERNLAND p	Southampton	Red Star

h Via Belfast & Greenock. k Via Belfast & Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p To H'fax, N.S.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or loca. agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" FRANCE " (e) ..	Oct. ..	Oct. 30
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
" DE GRASSE " (c) ..	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
" LAFAYETTE " (c) ..	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
" FRANCE " (e) ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
" ISLE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Nov. 12	Nov. 18

(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. Oct. 6
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
Also SERVICES to
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. Oct. 16th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Nov. 27th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Winter in the
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six-weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £36 10 0) Oct. 11
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Oct. 18
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Oct. 25
CUBA and MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM .. Oct. 11 | *LEERDAM .. Nov. 1
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tels: No., Ger. 5440).

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK	Oct. 11
DEUTSCHLAND	Oct. 18
HAMBURG	Oct. 25
ALBERT BALLIN	Nov. 1

Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. Oct. 10 | *CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26
†CALIFORNIA .. Oct. 21 | *ELYSIA .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
ANDANIA .. Oct. 11 | CALEDONIA .. Oct. 24
CAMERONIA .. Oct. 18 | TRANSYLVANIA .. Oct. 25
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
MAIDEN VOYAGE OF NEW MOTOR SHIP
"MARNIX VAN SINT ALDEGONDE" (19,000 tons).
Leaves Southampton 9th October, 1930, to ALGIERS and GENOA.
Return by sister ship m.s. "JOHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELT" 22nd October from Genoa.
Return Fares: 1st Class £25, 2nd Class £17.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NEERLANDS 'SS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "COSTA RICA"	Oct. 16
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	Nov. 1
S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	Nov. 15

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Oct. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Nov. 12
S.S. "COTTICA"	Nov. 26

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. ("Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. ("Phone, Monument 0021.)

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages, with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class. £162 5s. Second Class.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
and
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
26,000 Miles of Cruising. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
For Accom. and full particulars apply:—T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 32, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3 ('Ph. Mon. 9221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.
The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £40. Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool. Sun Decks. Stewardess.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 45677), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094).
Or Local Passenger Agents.

WINTER CRUISES.

		Tons	Days	
Dec. 19	"Arandora Star"	15,000	19	35 Guineas
Dec. 19	"Atlantis"	16,000	19	38 Guineas
Jan. 20	"Laurentic"	18,724	21	38 Guineas
Jan. 6	"Orduna"	15,507	32	£185

Full particulars from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.,
61, PICCADILLY, W.1, 87, GRACECHURCH-ST., E.C.3, and 50 Branches.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE from SOUTHAMPTON via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR & MARSEILLES.
Through tickets via Java to AUSTRALIA, CHINA & JAPAN.
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West-end Agency, American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
§DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALICANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—

* Calls Madeira. § Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
EGYPTIAN CRUISE
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10, 26 Days. Fares 40 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL FARES QUOTED FOR PASSENGERS TO PALESTINE AND EGYPT ONLY.
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19, 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL: 29, Cornes, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

Vessel.	From	To
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	17 OCT.
"AVELONA STAR"	and	31 OCT.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"		28 NOV.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new Musical Play at Daly's Theatre devotes one act to scenes on board.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON
OCT. 14TH FOR 24 DAYS to
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS & MALAGA.
CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND
MARCH 20TH, 1931.
FOR 29 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SOUSSE, ALGIERS.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5073); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,144 tons	from Southampton Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Dec. 10

Fares from £48 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners)
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND CHINA.

AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR .. 3 Jan.
SARPEDON	8 Nov.	HECTOR .. 31 Jan.
PATROCLUS	13 Dec.	ANCHISES .. 14 Feb.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd., 5, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	From Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	" Liverpool	8th NOV.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	6th DEC.

(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
‡‡LANDAFF CASTLE ..	Oct. 9	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 10
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	Oct. 16	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 17

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena. ‡‡ Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

	Marseilles	Alexandria.	Jaffa.	Beyrut.
"PATRIA" ..	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 17
"PROVIDENCE" ..	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
"ALESIA" ..	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4
"PATRIA" ..	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 11
"PATRIA" ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 9	Nov. 28

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
MARSEILLES-WEST AFRICAN PORTS.
MARSEILLES—NEW YORK.
via Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

CLAN LINE.
CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.
Newport. Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
HARMODIUS .. Oct. 9 Oct. 16 Oct. 22
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND BEIRA.
Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACALISTER .. Oct. 16 Oct. 23 Oct. 29
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.
Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACPHEE .. Nov. 6 Nov. 12
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF
Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. Oct. 21 Oct. 29
Bhavnagar, Porbunder, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, and Tuticorin direct.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.
CLAN ROSS .. Oct. 23 Oct. 30
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, T

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made of teak from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.

250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel complete with beds, 64 17s. 6d. each.

65 Double-sized bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.

2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns., each cost double; beds to match.

30 Only oak fitted gent.'s robes, £4 15s. each.

350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 22s. 6d. each to 10gns.

750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.

200 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.

6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).

The above are a few of a huge consignment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, exclusive and unique 3-ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, Staples spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Also two Weathered Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and springs, 29 guineas each, cost double. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c., Chesterfields in Hide and Silk Covers, &c. Every item for refurnishing purposes can be had, or remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories

(Patronised by the Queen, Agents for the Colonies).

114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.

10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail terminal. Est. 1857. North 0738.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE!

By Order of the TRUSTEES and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., and many choice items removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices:—

Here are some of the bargains:—

95 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; five only Complete DINING ROOMS, including Sideboards, Dining Table and Chairs, £9 17s. 6d. the lot; 12 Luxurious Lounge Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velour, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 70 guineas; 200 BED-ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, Satinwood, and Enamel, from £4 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £2 15s. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. SPECIAL MENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., 24 guineas; beds to match; honestly worth 50gns. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free for country friends, kindness, attention, comfort.—O. EDWARDES FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, Ltd., 33-39 and 45, BATTERSEA-RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS.

Hours, 9 to 6. Five minutes Clapham Common and Clapham Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 3933-3.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD, Ltd., 28, South Molton-street (Bond-street station), W.1.—Exceptional value in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Chappell, Erard, &c. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free (May. 3843.)

CHALLEN, Baby Grand Specialists. New signs. Second-hand, reconditioned, or nearly reduced new. Deferred payments.—14, Hanover-street, Regent-st., W.1.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 262, Edgware-road, W., for GENTLEMEN'S DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators. Sold, hired, exchanged, repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

APPLICATION for CINEMATOGRAPH LICENCE. CINEMATOGRAPH ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that I, JAMES WALTER PERRY, Director of the Streatham Hill Playhouse, Ltd., whose registered offices are at 17, Fore-street, E.C., APPLIED on behalf of the Company to the London County Council on the 1st OCTOBER for a LICENCE for CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITIONS to be carried on at STREATHAM HILL THEATRE, situated at 56-60, Streatham-hill, S.W., upon the days of Sun. 43 and 47. Brook-street, and 45 and 47. Brock's-mews, of a GREATER HEIGHT than that prescribed by the above Act.

Plans and particulars of this proposed Extension, and a copy of the consent of the Council, may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays), at the office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated this sixth day of October, 1930.

Signed, OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 64, Wigmore-street, W.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY has REMOVED to its NEW PREMISES at:—

National House, 16-18, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. (Phones, Met. 7374, Private Branch Exchange.)

By order of the Board,

HENRY JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

6th October, 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CECIL JOHN HEGARTY, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of CECIL JOHN HEGARTY late of 17, Charlotte Street, Brighton in the County of Sussex deceased (who died on the 3rd day of July 1930 and to whose estate letters of administration were granted to Charles Olga Hegarty of 17, Charlotte Street, Brighton aforesaid on the 8th day of September 1930 by the Winchester District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 8th day of December 1930; and notice is hereby also given that after that day the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice; and that she will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose debts or claims she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of October 1930.

EWAN & HICKMAN, 21, Portland Street, Southampton, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

ETHEL MARY HANSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ETHEL MARY HANSON of Cambridge Mansions Battersea Park London but formerly of Strathfield near Sydney N.S.W. (who died on 15th July 1929 and an Exemplification of whose Will was sealed in the Principal Probate Registry on 10th September 1930) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before 8th December 1930, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated 2nd October 1930.

GALBRAITH & BEST, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2, Solicitors for the Attorney of the Executor.

I, JAMES BALFOUR CAMPBELL TYRIE heretofore called and known by the name of James Campbell Tyrie of 34 Parkfields Hendon Middlesex hereby give public notice that on the 4th day of September 1930 I formally and absolutely ASSUMED the use of the NAME of BALFOUR in addition to and as a prefix to my said surnames of Campbell Tyrie and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Balfour in addition and as a prefix to the said name of Campbell Tyrie.

And I give further notice that by a Deed Poll dated the 4th day of September 1930 duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely assumed the said surname of Balfour and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Balfour in addition to and as a prefix to Campbell Tyrie and so as to be at all times thereafter called known and described accordingly.

Dated the 4th day of October 1930.

JAMES BALFOUR CAMPBELL TYRIE Late James Campbell Tyrie.

RE ARTHUR SCHOLEFIELD deed. late of Lint Close, Alnmouth, Northumberland. All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send particulars without delay to

BOTTERELL, ROCHE & TEMPERLEY, Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Solicitors for the Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

IN the Estate of WILLIAM HENDERSON deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of Eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of WILLIAM HENDERSON late of "Waitui" 85 Clyde Road, Pendalton, Christchurch in the Provincial District of Canterbury, New Zealand, Retired Company Manager deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Canterbury District at Christchurch on the Twenty-fourth day of June 1930.

WALTONS & Co., 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the New Zealand Insurance Company Limited sole Executor of the Will of the said William Henderson deceased.

RE CATHERINE TURNER NUTTALL deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims or demands against the estate of CATHERINE TURNER NUTTALL of Fair Oak, Rugeley in the county of Stafford Widow deceased (who died on the 11th day of July 1930 and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 22nd day of September 1930 by Thomas Woodcock and Harold Wilson Hardman the executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the solicitors for the said executors on or before the 20th day of December 1930 after which date the said executors intend to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of October 1930.

WOODCOCK & SONS West View, Haslingden, Lancashire, Solicitors for the said executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of KING'S SERVICE CO. (1930), LIMITED. Registered Office:—19 Clapham Park Road, London, S.W.4) WINDING-UP ORDER made 24th September 1930. DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:—Creditors 16th October 1930, at 3.30 a.m. Contributories 16th October 1930, at 12 noon. Both meetings to be held at 29 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

THOMAS GOURLAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS, BULBS, BULBS.—Hyacinths (in colours), 15s. and 20s. per 100; Lilium Candidums (Old White Madonna Lily), 30s. per 100; snowdrops, singles and doubles, 10s. and 20s.; Winter Aconites (Eranthis Hyemalis), First and Only, 10s. and 15s.; Crocus (in colour), 30s. and 40s.; Daffodils, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus, 20s. and 30s.; Narcissus and Daffodils (Mixed), 15s. and 20s.; Van Zion (Old Double Golden Yellow) Daffodil, 25s.; Lent Lily (Pseudo Old English Wild Daffodil), 10s.; Darwin Tulips named in great variety, 40s.; Mixed, 30s.; Blue Bells, 30s.; Iris, 30s.—all per 1,000, carriage paid on orders of £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the Garden will be found in our 80-page Illustrated Catalogue, which will be sent post free on request.—Cross and Co., Elmroad House, Wisbech.

BUNYARD'S ROSE CATALOGUE includes the best modern varieties and a large selection of the fragrant Old-World kinds. Sent free on request.—Bunyard's Nurseries, Maidstone.

WATERERS guaranteed British-grown Fruit Trees and Roses; catalogue free.—John Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd., Twyford, Berks.

NURSING HOMES

A PHYSICIAN RECEIVES PATIENTS in his delightfully situated house, facing South, sea, sunshine, gardens and every care, kindness, attention, comfort.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable HOME; excellent food; highly recommended; doctor in attendance; terms moderate.—Matron, 2, Queensdown-road, Clapton.

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well equipped, beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest, cure; maternity patients received; residential nursery.—Oakfield, 30, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

NURSE offers LADY HOME during Accouchement.—Mrs. Gill, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manage, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

SELECT MENTAL HOME, JERSEY, Channel Isles.—Woodlands, Grouville, Private Mental Home for strictly limited number of gentlewomen; magnificent mansion; extensive terraced walks; 45 ins. to £15 15s. weekly.—Apply Superintendent for particulars.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SPACIOUS light OFFICES to be LET in Strand, W.C.2; first floor, three rooms; second floor, two rooms; also good basement.—For full particulars apply EGYPTIAN HOUSE PROPERTIES, Egyptian House, 170-3, Piccadilly, W.1.

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VERY VALUABLE SHOP PREMISES with ample storage and dwelling accommodation, known as numbers 5 & 6, King-street and 8, Vine-street, situate in the very heart of the business centre of the town of St. Helier, and with frontages on two streets, are for Sale with immediate vacant possession.

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FREEHOLD FACTORY with ground for expansion for SALE at bargain price; in large provincial centre; electric lights, steel casements; supply IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; close to a main-line station on the L. and N.E. Railway. Admirably suitable for pianoforte, clothing, furniture, hardware, waterproof goods, glove or boot making, tobacco, cigarette, jam making or other trades.—For particulars and plans write "Special," Box G.296, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

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Overlooking superb Valley; South aspect.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE,

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The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c. *Central heating*, gas, *electric light*, telephone. About 1½ ACRES of land laid out in gardens and terraces.

Rent Furnished for the season, 30,000 francs. (If desired could be rented by the year.)

SALE PRICE, 500,000 FRANCS.

Full details of:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or C. Pullar Phibbs, Estate Agent, Roquebrune, Cap Martin, A.M., France.

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NEAR CASINO, SEA, and STATION.

Charming VILLA, on two floors, with following accommodation: Dining, drawing, and smoking rooms, four bed rooms, maids' room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; large roof garden; pretty shady garden; large garage.

For SALE, including good *old pieces of* English Furniture.

Price on application to the Agents:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; or from Mr. C. Pullar Phibbs, Roquebrune, Cap Martin, A.M., France.

VENCE, near NICE.

1,200 feet above Mediterranean.

Small VILLA, with garden, ground, and exquisite views; five rooms and bath room in house; excellent water, central heating, electric light.

PRICE FURNISHED, £1,000, or near offer.

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FRENCH CHALET, situated on the rocks, overlooking sea and Bays of Beaulieu, Eze, and Cap d'Ail, and Italian Alps.

Entrance hall, dining room, sun room, salon with balcony, three bed rooms, bath room, offices, &c.

Co.'s water, gas, electric light, central heating. Nice gardens with Orange, Tangerine, and Lemon Trees.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

ORTHOPAEDIC MASSEUSE.

The County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of ORTHOPAEDIC MASSEUSE in connection with their scheme for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic conditions. Applicants must hold the certificates in massage, medical electricity, and Swedish remedial exercises of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, and should have had practical experience in the duties of an Orthopaedic Masseuse, including the application of splints.

The salary attaching to the appointment will be at the rate of £250 per annum, and travelling expenses will be allowed at the approved rate. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to me and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1930.

JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Chelmsford, 22nd September, 1930.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (FLYING).

The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS for the above-named APPOINTMENTS from well-educated candidates of good physique who are between the ages of 18 and 25, preference being given to those who have passed the Matriculation or Inter-Arts examination.

Application forms and full details of the conditions of service can be obtained from the Secretary (S.7.Q.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

APPOINTMENT of ENGINEER OFFICERS.

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA proposes to APPOINT three ENGINEER SUB-LIEUTENANTS in the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Candidates must be British subjects between the ages of 21 and 23 years, who have completed five years' Engineering training in a recognised Engineering firm or Government Dockyard in the United Kingdom. Selected candidates may be required to undergo three months' training under the Admiralty before proceeding to India.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible before the 10th November, 1930. All communications should be marked "R.I.M. recruitment."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, KING'S COLLEGE. The delegacy will REQUIRE in January next the SERVICES of a LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of BOTANY (special subject, Plant Physiology). Salary £350 per annum. Candidates should send in their applications, accompanied by three copies of three recent testimonials, not later than 1st November, to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.2, from whom particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

VETERINARY SURGEONS FOR NEW ZEALAND. TWO VETERINARY SURGEONS REQUIRED for service under the New Zealand Government. One with bacteriological and pathological knowledge and experience of laboratory technique, commencing salary £515; the other for West Inspection work, commencing salary £470.—For further particulars and application forms apply by sending stamped foolscap envelope to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2. No letter-applications will be received up to 21st October, 1930.

WANTED, MALE MEDICAL OFFICER, LOWESTOFT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, to commence November 1st next. Salary £450.—Applications, stating age, qualifications, &c., with testimonials, to Secretary, 12, Grove-road, Lowestoft.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return; 12 of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—King, 11a, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1. (Holborn 7353.)

APPLICANTS. Don't forget to state whether you have had previous similar experience.—Write, with full particulars, Box W.1762, The Times, E.C.4.

A Public Utility Company is desirous of extending its staff of salesmen; applicants should have a record of good education and personality, are invited to write, giving age, experience, and whether disengaged, to Box W.1454, The Times, E.C.4.

BOY desirous of commercial career is offered opening with established merchant firm for business training under personal supervision of principal; premium required £200, returnable after two years' exceptional prospects.—Write fully, Box M.112, The Times, E.C.4.

BRUSH Making.—Foreman required with practical experience to manufacture shaving brushes and tooth brushes; state age, experience, and salary required.—Apply Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

CASHIER and Accountant, to act as Secretary, required for well-known and old-established tool and steel works, Lancashire; preferred applicants write age, experience, and salary required to Box W.1759, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL Salesman.—Large, well-established firm of International Importers, seeking first-class food products (and with a good reputation throughout the world), wish to engage one or two additional Representatives to sell goods on the Continent; fluency in at least one of the Continental languages essential. Applicants must have ability to sell; selling ability is also necessary, and some travelling experience abroad an advantage. This offers an exceptional opportunity for a progressive career in a sound concern with a big future. Write, giving full details as to age, qualifications, experience, height, suggested salary.—Write Box M.116, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Engineering Graduate well up in specifications as to all-time, motor for Correspondence College; permanency; state salary and qualifications.—Write Box M.117, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT Sales Correspondent required for London office of important Sheffield tube manufacturers, under 30, capable preparing quotations from cost sheets, able to compose good letter; previous experience essential, knowledge French and commercial and administrative experience preferably in Spain.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box R.1466, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Assistant Storekeeper, unmarried, age 22-25, with knowledge of engineering stores; post for Oilfield abroad.—Write qualifications, &c., to "B," care of Streets, 5, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

REFRIGERATION.—Two or three Salesmen required, southern county; experienced in automatic refrigeration.—Write, stating past experience, in confidence, to Box R.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required immediately, commercial motors and spare parts; must have technical knowledge and highest possible credentials; salary and commission with prospects to the right man.—Full particulars, Box R.1458, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN wanted by Tellus, Ltd.; unlimited prospects for well-educated men; all parts London; excellent backing assistance; good remuneration.—86, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-4 Monday.

WINTER Sports.—Gentleman required for Switzerland to act as Ski Instructor (S.C.G.B. 2nd class) and to take charge of indoor amusements. Also Dance Host required.—Write Box 109, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

AMBITIOUS men are offered free a 124-page guide to careers in business and professional life; tells how to turn your leisure hours to profitable account by training at home for exams. in accountancy, secretaryship, costing, law, advertising, salesmanship, Matric. and B.Com. degree, business training, professional preliminary examinations, &c.—The Regent Institute (Dept. 37), Palace Gate, W.8.

AWAKE to the possibilities of yourself as a Russell-trained man; hundreds of men from the office, mine, factory, and workshop, without previous experience, have made good through the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship and are now earning £250, £400, £500, and in some cases £1,000 a year. Train yourself to sell and you will get what you want. The Course is postal, to be studied in your spare time; when qualified we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies; great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future —How to make it Secure," Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 62, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad?—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. C.), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

CHARTERED Secretaries. Examinations.—Expert postal and oral tuition of the highest grade is provided at reasonable fees, payable by instalments. Articles not necessary.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies' Coaching Classes, 19, London Wall, E.C.2. Tele., Metropolitan 9341.

CLERK to Secretary at £650 a year. This is the record of a School of Accountancy student; all students' progress reports published by the School are prepared by the students themselves and authenticated by a chartered accountant; the school's literature contains a large number of similar reports of subsequent salary increases gained as a result of the school's training. Whatever position you occupy in an office you can immediately increase your efficiency and business value by commencing a course of training with the School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

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TWO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WELL-EDUCATED, energetic, local sale Representatives wanted throughout U.K.; interesting work out of the ordinary; complete control of territory with exceptional assistance from headquarters of world-wide organisation; knowledge of geography and world's markets an advantage; must have faith in self as no salary, but high rate commission; earnings only limited by energy, initiative, and ability to meet captains of industry on equality; references and details on education when replying.—Write Box R.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG man required with good knowledge of mathematics, matriculation, or equivalent; progressive post; state age, education, and commencing salary.—Write Box M.118, The Times, E.C.4.

£1,200 Per Annum salary (subject to periodical increases) is offered by an important London and Continental Club, now being organized on special lines, for the services of a gentleman of social standing of good business ability and one capable of dealing successfully with the organization and management of such an institution. Full particulars, with copies of testimonials as to character and experience (which will be treated in strict confidence), should be sent by intending applicants.—Write Box F.579, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

OAK Hill requires Journalist; administrative experience; age 30-40; for organisation duties Endowment Appeal Fund.—Apply letter only, stating experience, salary, Institute of Journalists, 2, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

PRINTERS' Supply house require energetic man for sundries department; knowledge of printing processes, experience in office routine and staff control essential.—Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 555, care of White's, 72-75, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PUBLISHER of a group of Trade Papers offers an unusual opportunity to a young Sales Manager who can organise and manage a staff of subscription canvassers.—Only those who can show previous successful experience in this line should write, giving full details as to capabilities, experience, age, terms required, &c., to Box R.1453, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLISHING House wishes to add to its staff of Educational Representatives and Demonstrators a number of young men of education, to work part time in residential centres in or near London; liberal remuneration on a commission basis.—Write Box R.1456, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

A Firm of Architects and Surveyors in Winchester have a Vacancy for Pupil.—Write Box M.129, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary Terms commences Tuesday, October 7.—Syllabus from Principal.

PUPIL to learn office routine and bookkeeping wanted by Incorporated Secretary; personal supervision; moderate fee.—Write P.949, Deacon's, Finchurch-avenue, E.C.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

TEACHER of Typewriting.—Young lady required for large private school in Ealing; must be thoroughly competent to teach the touch system; sound general knowledge of subject, experience, qualifications, salary, Box R.1452, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE Posts for ambitious women! Men of all affairs need efficient Private Secretaries; our Private Secretary's Course will give you the required knowledge to fit you for an independent post; qualified students offered secretarial vacancies.—Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation, Institute of Secretaryship, 13, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

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ABROAD.—Young man, Public School, two years' agricultural college, desires employment planting or estate work, British Empire or Dutch East Indies.—Write Box M.114, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, excellent knowledge of Continental markets; speaking fluently seven languages, wishes to represent substantial firm; first-class references; would travel.—Write Box E.1194, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER (31), experienced sales and keen buyer, fluent French and German, travelled Canada, Africa, seeks situation with scope for ability and initiative.—Write Box R.1455, The Times, E.C.4.

AGENT seeks position with manufacturer of men's and boys' wear; expert salesman with extensive experience in U.S. and Canada.—Write Box F.569, The Times, E.C.4.

A Mechanical Engineer (43), through dissolved partnership, seeks Position. Executive experience, works management, installation, costing, estimating. Also Engineer experienced in press tools, jigs, bending fixtures for intensive production, first-class machinist; disengaged.—Write Box R.533, Frost-Smith, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

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CHARTERED Accountant, experienced commercial, civil engineering, taxation work, desires appointment.—Write Box F.520, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant (26) for medical reasons wishes to obtain reasonable open-air appointment; salary not primary object; good all-round experience.—Write Box 06067, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGLISHMAN, Australian soldier; married, two children; absolutely stranded, cannot draw dole. Will engage anything, anywhere; £4 weekly minimum.—Write Woodward, 28, Carlton-road, N.11.

ENGINEER, ex-Public School and Army, 15 years' experience general business abroad, fluent French and Spanish, wishes to return to Tropics in some form of business with payment on results.—Write Box 06088, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT Accountant (29), urgently requires position in London or Leicester; willing commence fairly low salary.—Write Box 08042, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXPERIENCED Salewoman, 24, five years Regent-street showroom, disengaged; French, typing; good correspondent.—Write Box M.108, The Times, E.C.4.

HEALTHY single man, aged 28, possessing initiative, desires position abroad anywhere; experienced wireless operator-mechanic; had successful control of men; travelled extensively; tackle any job requiring brains and dependability.—Write J. H., 12, Grove-road, Windsor, Berks.

NO matter how unusual, post required by young First-class Marine Engineer, willing to go anywhere and do any work.—Write Box M.133, The Times, E.C.4.

ORGANIZER, lecturer; Oxonian ex-Officer seeks position, Home or abroad; travelled; highest references; conscientious worker.—Write Box R.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

PATHOLOGICAL Laboratory Assistant, man, 22; over two years' experience blood counts, cultures, staining methods, &c.; excellent references.—Write Box F.574, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, just returned from Canada, who has had considerable experience as sales organiser and business manager, will accept any position where advancement is possible.—Write Box R.1196, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School boy, aged 19, desires position, anywhere; eight months' office experience; French, German, maths., science; athletic.—Write Box F.584, The Times, E.C.4.

SOMEONE. Somewhere needs my cooperation.—Englishman, aged 39, educated hard school of experience past 26 years, extensively travelled, sound common sense, well versed business routine, fluent German, keen, adaptable, no snobbish ideas, can go anywhere, tackle anything, start at bottom if necessary; training, organizing, administration. Offers, please.—Write Box F.586, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Gentleman (23) requires position as Assistant Secretary; good qualifications, R.S.A. Inter certificates for bookkeeping, arithmetic, good knowledge works costing, eight years' experience.—Write Box M.126, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

OXFORD Graduate, Modern History, 21, French, German, library ability, seeks post with Publisher or Bookseller.—Write Box W.1740, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Foreign Correspondent, accustomed to secretarial duties, seeks situation; shorthand in Spanish, German, French, English; energetic and adaptable.—Write Box F.568, Willings, 125, Mosgate, E.C.2.

EXPERIENCED young lady requires post Secretary, London or country; excellent references; French and English shorthand, typing; speaks fluent French.—Write Miss Cooper, 244, Trinity-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18.

PRIVATE part-time or daily Secretarial post des

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE AUTUMN DOUBLE

EFFECT OF LAST WEEK'S RUNNING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Last week's racing at Newmarket, although it was not without interest and was certainly enjoyable, did not do much to solve the problems set up by Mr. Dawkins in his Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Handicaps.

The only prominent Cesarewitch horse which ran during the week was Ut Majeur, who won the Newmarket St. Leger with ease over a mile and six furlongs and who, on account of this win, will have, if he is started, to carry a penalty of 5lb., making his weight 8st. 3lb. The last three-year-old to win this race with 8st. or more was Air Raid, who carried 8st. 11lb. when he was successful in 1918. I should very much doubt whether at that time Air Raid was so good class a three-year-old as Ut Majeur, so that it seems quite reasonable to assume that even with a penalty Ut Majeur has a very fair chance at Newmarket next week. Using Seer as a line it seems certain that Ut Majeur is a much better colt now than he was when he finished fourth in the St. Leger, and improving three-year-olds at this time of the year very often upset all handicappers' calculations. For these reasons if Ut Majeur is a starter next week he will be among the few from whom I shall make my final selection for the race, for which it seems that Friendship will start a very short-priced favourite. It is understood that not only will G. Richards ride him, but that that jockey has already been down to ride Friendship in his work. Richards is most certainly a very good rider, but he has not, in my opinion, so far shown his best form over this difficult Newmarket course. On the other hand, his brother, C. Richards, has ridden the best races of his career over the course. It will be a long time before his riding of West Wicklow in the Cesarewitch a year ago is forgotten. At present he is down to ride Eagle's Pride, but that once winner of this race recently met with an accident and is not a certain starter. If the horse should be unable to run C. Richards will possibly have the mount on Story Teller, who must have a good chance of success, which will not be decreased if Richards can ride her.

It was learned last week that Bonny Boy II. would be the representative of Gilpin's stable. This good horse has always shown in public that he does not quite stay the distance of the Cesarewitch, and horses that cannot stay the course never win this race. Brown Jack apparently continues to give every satisfaction in his preparation for the race, for which, even with 9st. 6lb., he must have a good chance. Childs will ride him. I can deal with the race again, but at the moment I see no reason why I should change my already expressed views to the effect that the winner probably will be Brown Jack or Friendship.

Empire Builder certainly did not spoil his chances of success in the Cambridgeshire last week by his running in the Eighty-first Triennial Stakes at Newmarket. He was never out of a strong canter to win that two-mile race. He had previously run in the race for the Doncaster Cup, another long-distance event, and it has been argued that having been trained for such races as these two he will not be sharp enough for the mile and a furlong over which the Cambridgeshire is run. I do not know that he has ever been trained for races over a long distance, and, further, if he has, I do not know that his speed will have been taken from him, for it is not necessary to gallop a horse continually over long distances because he has to run in a long-distance race. Empire Builder had nothing to do last week which could possibly have taken the edge off his speed, while in the race at Doncaster he was ridden for speed. He is, in my opinion, the best handicapped of the older horses in the Cambridgeshire with the exception of Artist's Proof, who has run only once this season and, it is reasonable to assume, is not easy to train. He may run at Kempton Park at the end of the week and leave the Cambridgeshire to one of his stable companions such as The Recorder, who, as I showed in these Notes a week ago, can be argued to be handicapped exactly with Empire Builder. The Recorder is a most pronounced favourite for the race. There was a rumour at Newmarket last week that he would not be the representative of F. Darling's stable in the race, but the animal whom rumour suggested was to take his place ran during the week so badly that she can have no chance at all in the Cambridgeshire. Ballyferis will not run, and nothing is known yet which will be the selected of Lord Glanely's entry. A few pounds were invested last week on the chance of Rose of England, but that should not be taken to mean that she will be Lord Glanely's runner, if indeed he has one at all. Tullycross, who, by his win last week, earned a small penalty for the Cambridgeshire, runs, I understand, this week at Kempton Park in the Duke of York Handicap, which he may well win if he can beat Lucky Tor, who is a pound or so better handicapped in this race than he is in the Cambridgeshire. Further, it is to be remembered that he has won over this Kempton Park course before, and that this is a course which suits some horses much better than others. At present my view is that the winner of the Cambridgeshire will be Empire Builder or The Recorder.

ALEXANDRA PARK MEETING

A wet morning was followed by a fine afternoon which attracted quite a large attendance of visitors to the Alexandra Park October Meeting on Saturday. The heavy going probably accounted for many well-backed horses failing to run up to their form. Still Free had won so easily at the last meeting here that he seemed to have an outstanding chance of success in the Totteridge Selling Plate. He was, however, beaten a long way from the finish, and in the end was not even placed behind Whitsbury, who, ridden by Carslake, caught and beat G. Richards on Montaigne close to the finish. Alan Malone was third. Richards's turn came in the next race, the Juvenile Selling Plate, which he won on Miss Putt, whose previous form was very moderate and who, according to the market on the race, did not seem to be fancied at all. However, she won with ease from the Bell Heather filly, with Kamars, whose form rather surprised those people who should have known most about her, third. Brave people in this race laid odds on Chiquita to win, although on past form she did not represent an odds-on chance. She and Anvil failed to run up to expectations, probably because of the heavy going.

Miss Putt started at 100 to 8, but in the next race, the October Nursery, the first three to finish each started at 20 to 1 against, the winner being Lis, who, ridden by A. Wragg, won with ease from Spooner and Silvadare. Go On, who had appeared to me to be very kindly handicapped, failed to stay more than four furlongs, as he had also done in his last race. Lis is trained by his owner, Mr. J. M. Misa, a young Newmarket trainer who deserves more patronage than he receives. The heavy going undoubtedly affected the running of several of the starters for the London Sprint Plate, among them Duchess of Mars and Golden King, each of whom was apparently expected to run well. Neither was even placed behind Valediction, who won easily from Thunder Squall after the latter had at one part of the race appeared likely to win with ease. Hakem was third. Valediction, who had run before as if she could not quite stay five furlongs, belongs to Mr. R. Tree, who was present to see his filly run. Like Lis, she was ridden by A. Wragg.

Tyltyl ran away with the Apprentices' Handicap, thus giving Nightingall his usual week-end winner, and then the afternoon's racing came to an end with the Tottenham Plate, which was won by Auction Pool after Nestorian had seemed a very probable winner. Auction Pool had won a similar event at the last meeting here, but his chance at the weights did not seem nearly so good on Saturday as it had done on the previous occasion.

NOTTINGHAM PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will supply quite a good number of runners at Nottingham to-day. BELEYEAS, Slave Trade filly, Calmette, Lady Rosalie, and Sham Ruby will contest the Trent Selling Nursery. I have liked the way the first-named has gone, and I take him to prove our best.

The Castle Selling Plate will not require much winning. MIDSCOPE is expected to prove good enough to win.

The Nottingham Handicap often has some bearing on the Cesarewitch. Weston rode Richborough in a good gallop on Saturday, and this big horse no doubt is training on. Buoyant Bachelor, with Jellies riding, also moved well in a mile gallop, and his connexions are fairly confident that he will win. Our other runner, Persevere, is a very good stayer. However, I shall look to BUOYANT BACHELOR to prove the best from Headquarters.

In the Bestwood Nursery Plate Grape Fruit, Roman Maid colt, The Parson II., President Wilfred, Afalcona, Offertory, and Mischief will be in the field, and I believe that GRAPE FRUIT will give us the best chance of winning.

GAY FRIAR has plenty of weight to give to the majority of the entry in the Southwell Maiden Plate, but he may prove the winner.

We have nothing in the Rufford Abbey Maiden Plate that I like so well as ROQUEFORT II.

ALEXANDRA PARK RESULTS

3.0 (3.0).—The TOTTERIDGE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and 150 yards.

WHITSBURY, br. g. by Swynford—Bayora (Sir C. Nugent). ..... E. Carslake 1
MONTAIGNE, br. c. by Bachelor's Double—French Maid (Mr. J. C. Hill). 4 yrs. 8st. ..... G. Richards 2
ALAN MALONE b. g. by Alan Breck—The Widow Malone (Mr. J. Beary). 6 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 3

Still Free (Mr. R. Bray), aged, 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Lambis (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Lynch 0
Well Hit (Major C. H. Stevens), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... W. Davey 0
Helsby (Miss N. Wilmot), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Freeholder (Mr. E. J. Marshall), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Herbert 0
Silver Sword (Mr. A. Dean), aged, 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Gunn 0
Toreslong (Colonel M. Hughes), 3 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

BETTING.—Evens Still Free, 9 to 2 Whitsbury, 6 to 1 Toreslong, 12 to 1 Montaigne, 10 to 1 Silver Sword. 100 to 7 Alan Malone, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Silver Sword was fourth and Lambis last. The winner was sold to Mr. Hunter Simmonds for 240 guineas.

3.30 (3.31).—The JUVENILE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

MISS PUTT, b f, by Pastrus—Miss Tut Tut (Mr. C. M. Leigh). ..... A. Wragg 1
BELL HEATHER FILLY, by Scherzo (Captain J. Fielden), 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 2
KAMARA, ch f, by Lemonora—Tor Ouzel (Mr. D. Waugh), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Bulmer 3

Campaigner (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 8st. ..... T. Lowrey 3
Buckmaker (Lt.-Col. H. Hughes), 9st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Sylvan Poet (Captain M. Wyndham), 9st. ..... M. Wing 0
Mostits c. by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Rich Clary (Mr. H. Bradbury-Pratt), 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Mapes 0
Chiquita (Captain H. F. Thomas), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Tingaling (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 9lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
Homeric g. by Silver Beard (Mr. R. Smyth), 8st. ..... C. Adley 0
Anvil (Mr. T. S. Austen), 8st. 11lb. ..... A. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by Alden, at Epsom)

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Chiquita, 5 to 1 agst Campaigner, 6 to 1 Anvil, 8 to 1 Tingaling, 100 to 8 each Buckmaker filly and Miss Putt, 100 to 6 Mostits colt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; one length separated second and third. Rich Clary was fourth and Buckmaker last.

The winner was sold to Mr. A. G. Whiteman for 155 guineas.

4.0 (4.1).—The OCTOBER NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

LIS, ch f, by Lemonora—Deis Thorris (Mr. J. M. Misa). 8st. 5lb. ..... A. Wragg 1
SPOONER, b c, by Captain Cuttle—Queen of Spades (Mrs. C. Beatty). 7st. 9lb. ..... A. Wragg 2
SILVADARE, b c, by Silvern—Sweet Adare (Mr. A. Mannasseh), 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Perryman 3

Lucerne (Lord Carnarvon), 8st. ..... M. Beary 0
Silver Leaf (Mrs. C. Beatty), 8st. ..... R. Dick 0
Moral Victory (Mr. W. Hope), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Bonnie Baine (Mrs. C. Weld), 8st. ..... F. Herbert 0
Westfield (Mr. R. Mowbray), 7st. 13lb. ..... M. Prendergast 0
Swinfen f. by Manna (Sir W. Cooke), 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Go On (Sir M. McAlpine), 7st. 6lb. ..... T. Barber 0

(Winner trained by Miss A. Bethell, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—2 to 1 each agst Go On, 9 to 2 Swinfen filly, 5 to 1 Kast, 6 to 1 Lucerne, 7 to 1 Silver Leaf, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; one length separated second and third. Moral Victory was fourth and Bonnie Baine last.

4.30 (4.32).—The LONDON SPRINT PLATE (handicap) of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Five furlongs.

VALEDICTION, b or br f, by Gay Crusader—Valona (Mr. R. Tree). 3 yrs. 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... A. Wragg 1
THUNDER SQUALL, b g, by Noblesse Oblige—Bayano (Mr. S. Wootton). 4 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... A. Wragg 2
HAKEM, b c, by Friar Marcus—Orlass (The Aga Khan). 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. (car. 7st. 13lb.) ..... F. Field 3

Chestnut Oak (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 4 yrs. 8st. ..... H. Beasley 0
Golden King (Mr. F. Harrigan), 5 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Caraquette (Mr. G. C. D. Stapleton), 5 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Perryman 0
Flagie Bridge (Mr. F. T. Hales), 5 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Duchess of Mars (Mr. J. E. Rowson), 3 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Square Rock (Mr. Z. Michalinos), 5 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Red Queen (Mr. J. C. Sneyd), 4 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... E. Smith 0
Gurry (Mr. D. M. Gant), 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Welsh Dame (Mr. A. Williams), 6 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Venskye (Mr. R. Farquharson), 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Rent (Mr. C. Lend), 3 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

BETTING.—7 to 4 each agst Thunder Squall and Golden King, 6 to 1 Duchess of Mars, 7 to 1 Rent, 10 to 1 each Valediction, Flagie Bridge, and Welsh Dame, 100 to 30 to 1 each agst Square Rock, 100 to 7 Miss Putt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Venskye was fourth and Caraquette last.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THIRSK RESULTS

2.15 (2.16).—The TOPCLIFFE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Six furlongs.

DOLA COLT, by Obliterate (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Nevett 1
REJECTED COUNTESS, br f, by Golden Sun—Countess of Desmond (Mr. H. Bennett), 7st. 5lb. ..... W. Whitehouse 2
SUMMER LIGHTNING, b f, by Franklin—Sunny Agnes (Lord Harewood), 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Simpson 3
Welfare Centre (Mr. L. Ardern), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Lady Arbelle (Lady Robinson), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Canterbury Week (Mr. W. Hardcastle), 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Woolnoet (Mr. E. Lumsden), 8st. 4lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Tor Tinker (Mrs. G. Burrell), 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... J. Caldwell 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Dola colt, 7 to 2 Rejected Countess, 5 to 1 each Welfare Centre and Summer Lightning, 10 to 1 Tor Tinker, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,364 units; total place pool, 6,775 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Canterbury Week was fourth and Lady Arbelle last.

2.50 (2.51).—The AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile and a half.

KIPPIT LORE, br c, by Torokina—Her Ladyship (Mr. R. Lumsden), 3 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 1
POLO, 8T f, by Polly's—Lady Bayardo (Mr. W. B. Smith), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... W. Nevett 2
FERRY MAID, ch m, by Bachelor's Child—Maudlin Bridge (Miss Lawson), 5 yrs. 7st. ..... R. Charlton 3
Laird (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Ferrule (Captain A. S. Wilson), 3 yrs. 7st. 12lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Roman Candle II. (Mr. H. Pullizer), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Baines 0
Gowan Lodge (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Suada (Lord Harewood), 3 yrs. 7st. 1lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Mapleberk (Mr. J. Farr), 3 yrs. 7st. ..... A. Richardson 0
Park Rat (Mr. Jones), 3 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... R. Fawdon 0
Fireway (Mr. R. J. Hughes), 3 yrs. 9st. ..... R. James (disq.)

(Winner trained by Lumsden, at Peebles)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 each agst Polo and Ferrule, 5 to 1 each Gowan Lodge and Mapleberk, 10 to 1 Laird, 100 to 8 each Ferry Maid and Fireaway, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 17s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,188 units; total place pool, 8,497 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; one length separated second and third. Ferry Maid was fourth and Mapleberk last.

3.25 (3.28).—The MALTON SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

CHARIOT, b g, by Polops—Zetta (Mr. W. J. Peck), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Caldwell 1
GALAHARDIA, b c, by Prince Galahad—Cass d'Oro (Mr. A. R. Faulkner), 7st. 4lb. ..... I. Martin 2
TRUE COUNT, b g, by Count Rosebery—Faithful Lass (Captain A. S. Wilson), 7st. 12lb. ..... R. Fawdon 3
Beggarman (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 4lb. ..... H. Stubbs 0
Derrywood (Mr. J. C. Bellerby), 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Foy 0
Blue Steel f. by Yutoi (Mr. W. F. Egerton), 7st. 5lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Golden Shower (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 7st. 11lb. ..... H. Southey 0
Bahkiava (Captain C. Aitken), 7st. 5lb. ..... H. Strand 0
Fairy Mother g. by Franklin (Mr. F. Simpkin), 7st. 4lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Hazel Brocm f. by Gallo (Mr. H. Leader), 7st. 8lb. ..... R. Fawdon 0
Gold Meter (Mr. A. Hodgson), 7st. 5lb. ..... W. Whitfield 0
Sporting Chat f. by The Visier (Mr. J. W. Sharpin), 7st. 2lb. ..... H. Whitehouse 0
Silver Nun (Sir L. Green), 6st. 12lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... F. Fox 0
Narrow Escape (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley), 7st. ..... A. Roberts 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Galahardia, 7 to 2 Golden Shower, 5 to 1 Beggarman, 6 to 1 Fairy Mother gelding, 10 to 1 each Chariot, True Count and Gold Meter, 100 to 8 Hazel Brocm filly, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,966 units; total place pool, 6,226 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. Beggarman was fourth and Derrywood last.

The winner was bought in for 120 guineas.

4.0 (4.0).—The NEW BUILDINGS HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. Two miles (starting at the six-furlong post).

ROSE-KNOT, bl or br f, by Sourbier—Whitethread (Mr. T. P. Miss), 4 yrs. 9st. ..... J. Collins 1
CABMAN, b g, by Tetrameter—Lavanda (Major H. Munster), 5 yrs. 7st. 2lb. R. Fawdon 2
TELESCRIPTOR, ch g, by Tetrameter—Lavanda (Lady A. Compton-Vyner), 4 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Baines 3
Maavero (Mr. J. R. Anderton), 5 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Lucca (Miss M. Marks), 5 yrs. 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Walsh 0
Hot Coppers (Lord Hazlewood), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Hot Coppers, 2 to 1 Rose-knot, 9 to 2 Maavero, 5 to 1 Cabman, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 4s., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,503 units; total place pool, 4,374 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Maavero was fourth and Lucca last.

4.35 (4.42).—The THIRKLEBY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

DUTCH GOLD, ch g, by Bay d'Or—Dutch Toy (Mr. W. Madden), 4 yrs. 7st. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... K. Gethin 1
ASPENLEAF, b c, by Black—Mudhyam (Mr. T. Jackson), 3 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Baines 2
ALOUETE, b f, by The Visier—Gallinula (Mr. R. Renton), 3 yrs. 7st. ..... J. Caldwell 3

Gala Prince (Mr. F. Ferbey), 5 yrs. 9st. ..... E. Forsyth 0
Carmine (Mr. A. T. Thrall), 4 yrs. 8st. ..... W. Lewis 0
Marsipan (Mr. E. M. Sykes), 6 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Pucelli (Mr. H. M. Mathieson), 5 yrs. 8st. 1lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Fast Stick (Mr. W. Webster), 3 yrs. 7st. 8lb. ..... W. Waugh 0
He Sings (Mr. J. Scott), aged, 7st. 7lb. ..... P. Evans 0
Marker (Captain A. B. Wilson), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Martin 0
Rayman (Mr. J. C. Barker), 6 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... C. Skelton 0

(Winner trained by Reardon, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 2 agst Dutch Gold, 9 to 2 Fast Stick, 5 to 1 Aspenleaf, 6 to 1 each Pucelli, Gala Prince, and Aspenleaf, 10 to 1 Marsipan, 100 to 8 Rayman, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,153 units; total place pool, 8,686 units.

Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Marker was fourth and He Sings last.

The winner was bought in for 150 guineas.

5.10 (5.10).—The RIEVAULX PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

ROIGREY, gr c, by Roi Herode—Fordingstridge (Sir H. Tate), 4 yrs. 12st. 4lb. Mr. A. Armstrong 1
RESIDUE, ch g, by Rochester—Reena (Mr. R. Wyer), 6 yrs. 12st. 1lb. ..... Mr. Thursby 2
LITTLE GRATTON, br g, by Stratford or My Ronald—Slave Mistress (Mr. K. C. MacLeod), 5 yrs. 12st. 1lb. ..... Mr. A. Boyd 3
Shovelstrode (Mrs. A. Hall Watt), 4 yrs. 12st. 1lb. ..... Mr. A. Hall Watt 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs. 12st. 1lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 0
Smack (Sir L. Green), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Hunter 0
Lammergeier (Mr. F. Taylor), 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... Lord Allerton 0
Wisdom Gift (Mr. A. Cooke), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. C. Clark 0
Water Tol (Mr. F. Taylor), 5 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... Mr. J. Johnstone 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Roigrey, 4 to 1 each Faithful Garry and Residue, 9 to 2 each Grafton, 100 to 7 each Smack and Water Tol, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s., 5s. Total win pool, 6,399 units; total place pool, 6,486 units.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Faithful Garry was fourth and Shovelstrode last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

Chariot and Dutch Gold.—Dividend: £112 5s. 6d. Total Pool: £908. Eight winning tickets.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

NEWBURY AUTUMN HANDICAP AND HEATH PLATE (NEWMARKET).—Migsapoul.

GLAZEBROOK HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Blue Friar.

NEWTON NURSERY HANDICAP (HAYDOCK PARK).—Pinnacle.

NON-STARTERS' PLATE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Fanatist.

SEDGWOOD FOREST NURSERY HANDICAP (NOTTINGHAM).—Red Letter Day.

SUFFOLK NURSERY HANDICAP (NEWMARKET).—Trim.

EXNING WELTER HANDICAP (NEWMARKET).—Bearskin.

NEWRY NURSERY HANDICAP (POSTPONED).—Boa Vovage.

HARTVORTH NURSERY HANDICAP (CATTERICK).—Hasbahin.

UPPOTTERY OCTOBER MEETING HANDICAPS.—Killa, Patron Saint, and Peter Ic.

ALL ENGLAGEMENTS.—Salmon Ladder, Flare Light, Scotch Will.

5.0 (5.0).—The APPRENTICES' HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and 150 yards.

TYLTYL, ch c, by Tetrameter—Tilly (Mr. P. Thellusson), 3 yrs. 7st. 5lb. ..... L. Dowling 1
CRETAN LASSIE, b m, by Tetrarch—Polycrete (Mrs. P. Ivall), 6 yrs. 6st. 7lb. ..... W. Lewis 2
CATLAP, br f, by Bridge of Earn, dam by St. Ronan—Catnip (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs. 5st. 11lb. ..... D. Sullivan 3
Sobrino (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 7st. 3lb. ..... Mr. Cordell 0
Lesteford (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew), 4 yrs. 7st. ..... E. Evans 0
Weary Willy (Sir C. Hyde), 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Pam (Mrs. L. W. S. Long), 3 yrs. 7st. 7lb. ..... W. Fazz 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

BETTING.—Evens Weary Willy, 5 to 2 agst Lesteford, 7 to 1 Tyltyl, 10 to 1 each Sobrino and Pam, 100 to 6 Cretan Lassie, 20 to 1 each Catlap.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Lesteford was fourth and Pam last.

5.25 (5.25).—The TOTTENHAM WELTER PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile, five furlongs, and a few yards.

AUCTION POOL, b g, by Bahl-gal—Auctioneering (Mr. R. Brendon), 5 yrs. 9st. 5lb. ..... Mr. Beary 1
NESTORIAN, b g, by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs. 8st. ..... S. Wragg 2
ORVELLO, ch g, by Kerosene—Recevrouse (Mr. G. H. Drummond), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... W. Nevett 3

Green Willow (Mr. R. B. Jeffery), 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 0
St. Leger (Lord Derby), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... E. Cunnorton 0
Kirkistown (Sir R. Garton), 4 yrs. 9st. 11lb. ..... M. Wing 0
Saint Reynard (Mrs. Beadir), aged, 8st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Moontoy (Captain Jones), 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Mount Hawke (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Dick 0
The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs. 8st. 12lb. ..... E. Dick 0
Harem Guard (Mr. D. Macnee), 5 yrs. 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Somes 0
Ken Wood (Mr. S. Tattersall), 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... F. Lane 0

(Winner trained by Holland, at West Horsley)

BETTING.—100 to 30 each agst Nestorian and Mount Hawke, 5 to 1 Moontoy, 6 to 1 Auction Pool, 10 to 1 each Green Willow and Orvello, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Moontoy was fourth and Kirkistown last.

NOTTINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.30.—The TRENT SELLING NURSERY PLATE (handicap), of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs (straight).

	st lb
CLOUTSHAM (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	9 0
BELEYEAS (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... Watts	9 0
LIKE MAGIC C. by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	8 10
SLAVE TRADE F. by Sky-rocket (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Walter Griggs	8 9
DE PROPS (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8 8
CALMETTE (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... Leader	8 8
LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael) ..... G. Sadler	8 7
MISS BEAM (Captain A. Kyle) ..... Macnee	8 6
aMIXED MELODY (Mrs. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	8 5
aADULATION F. by Ocean (Mr. S. Morris) ..... M. Harrison	8 5
KIDD POINT (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	8 4
MAZURA F. by Santair (Sir A. Bengough) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8 4
OLD BOB (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Hogg	8 4
PRIOR'S HILL G. by Dowman (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson) ..... Johnson	8 4
DAMAGE (Mr. E. M. Styles) ..... H. Leader	8 4
SUN PET (Mr. G. T. Apsell) ..... Bellerby	8 4
SPLENDID II. (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) ..... J. Collins	8 4
aSIROCCO (Mr. W. J. Arrowsmith) ..... M. Harrison	8 3
STREGA (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Arrowsmith	8 3
aHULLO MARTEN (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Coldbeck	8 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BELEYEAS, —; LIKE MAGIC COLT or SPLENDID II., G. Richards; SLAVE TRADE FILLY, G. Skelton; DE PROPS, —; MIXED MELODY, J. Collins; ADULATION FILLY, G. Baines; MAZURA FILLY, C. Richards; PRIOR'S HILL, R. James; SIROCCO, H. Smith; STREGA, F. Fox; HULLO MARTEN, A. Burns.

3.0.—The CASTLE SELLING PLATE, a handicap of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Six furlongs (straight).

	st lb
MISS COLIN (Mrs. R. C. Fairfax) ..... Morris	8 4
aNO TRACE (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield) ..... Pope	9 0
aEASTERN SONG (Mr. S. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	8 13
BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P.) ..... Green	8 11
aPAPINETO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Hartigan	8 11
VERILY (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ..... S. Wootton	8 11
Ma. BERTRAM (Mr. R. Dennis) ..... Smallwood	8 11
MIDSCOPE (Mr. R. Middleman) ..... H. Leader	8 11
ORIENT EXPRESS (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) ..... Cole	8 8
SLOGO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... C. Waugh	8 8
aBIBIANI (Mr. E. Wallace) ..... W. F. Lowe	8 8
KNOTWEED (Sir W. Cooke) ..... J. Beary	8 8
KERSEL SAINT (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... Read	8 7
LADY CLOT (Mr. C. Hyde) ..... Barling	8 7
BLUE HARE (Mr. G. F. Franklin) ..... Scobie	8 7
ENDINA (Lady Bradford) ..... Cundell	8 5
aTRANSITIVE (Brigadier-General C. Lambton) ..... Hammett	8 5
BRIDAL MARCH (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) ..... T. Cannon	8 3
SYLVAN CALL (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Private	8 2
TULLIBARDINE (Mr. A. H. Stockley) ..... Rimell	8 1
HONORS HULL (Mr. H. Hanshaw) ..... Rhodes	8 1
SEA WRACH (Mr. J. Green) ..... Hanshaw	8 0
MACHICO (Mr. O. H. D. Bell) ..... R. Armstrong	8 0
PLACID (Lord Glanely) ..... O. Bell	7 12
CAMERONIA (Mr. W. Yapp) ..... Hogg	7 11
JOHNSTONE (Mr. C. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	7 10
HONEYMOON (Sir C. McLeod) ..... Higgs	7 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISS COLIN, F. Herbert; NO TRACE, R. Jones; EASTERN SONG, C. Ray; MIDSCOPE, R. Fawdon; BRIANI, TRANSITIVE, —; TULLIBARDINE, H. Wragg; HONORS HULL, F. Lane; MACHICO, S. Wyse; PLACID, G. Richards; CAMERONIA, J. Beasley; HONEYMOON, F. Fox.

3.30.—The NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs. Two miles and one furlong.

	Yrs	st lb
aBROWN JACK (Sir H. A. Wernher) ..... T. Anthony	9	9 0
SOLD OKNEY (Mr. J. J. Murphy) ..... Sneyd	6	9 1
BUOYANT BACHELOR (Mr. ——) ..... Gordon	5	8 7
RICHBOROUGH (Lord Derby) ..... J. Jarvis	5	8 7
aARCTIC LIGHT (Sir M. Wilson) ..... Frank Butters	5	7 10
BRANTWOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Tabor	4	7 3
EAGLE'S PRIDE (Mr. J. Hales) ..... Cottrill	4	7 3
PROMPTITUDE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ..... Rimell	6	7 1
BOSS OF THE SHOW (Mr. W. H. Morgan) ..... H. Whitehouse	6	7 1
STEEPORTH (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Harry Powney	4	7 0
NORMAN BABOO (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Read	4	7 0
MARION (Mr. W. A. Chanler) ..... Cottrill	4	6 12
PERSEVERE (Mr. F. W. Carr) ..... H. Leader	5	6 7
aDUNLAVIN LASS (Mrs. E. Davis) ..... Lancy	5	6 5
DAZZLER (the late Mr. F. J. Benson) ..... Lancy	5	6 5
a

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

LONDON WELSH WIN AT RICHMOND

CLEVER BACK PLAY

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

London Welsh were as clever and quick on the ball as Richmond were slow and lacking in combination, on the Athletic Ground at Richmond on Saturday. It was only towards the end of the game, when weight was beginning to tell in the scrummage—and neither side as a whole appeared in the best of condition—that the Richmond goal-line looked at all safe, and then the failure of the referee's time-piece cut the play short by nearly 10 minutes. At no-side London Welsh had scored two goals and one try (13 points) to nothing.

Richmond admittedly were without their international right wing, C. C. Tanner, who, however, hardly could have altered the whole course of the game. In their efforts to strengthen the centre, where at the moment there is no one fast enough to back up a very likely stand-off half in R. Burgess, it is just possible that Tanner may be moved inwards from the touch-line, but upon that experiment it is impossible to base any prophesies of a badly needed improvement. Burgess himself is a long-legged player who gets off the mark into a penetrating stride in quite a remarkable manner. Very poorly served by the forwards, who even when they got the ball rarely were able to heel it out, and by G. G. Aslett, who appeared ill-suited by his new position of scrummage half, though he, too, was ill-served and more-over up against the formidible presence of Powell, Burgess could indicate only by an occasional run the form that had made him first reserve to Meikle in the Lancashire county side last season. On the wings it was fair to deduce from the way in which each of them ran, that W. A. H. Chapman and H. M. O'M. Holman would have been fully capable of finishing off any well-developed movement. The former especially looked as if he could become a very useful player. D. F. Ryan, at full-back, was hardly the important ally that he ought to have in such a match, but he, like a good many other players, was palpably out of condition. Among the forwards, who were very badly together, one noted, of course, such well-known players as R. G. S. Hobbs and C. R. Hopwood, and the sturdy G. M. Greenwood struggled manfully in the breaksaway, but it mostly was slow-motion rugby, and the Welshmen had to make really serious mistakes before a Richmond attack ever reached very far.

POWELL'S REVERSE PASS

Flattered or not by the ineptitude of the opposing scrummagers, the London Welsh forwards deserved their fair share of the afternoon's credit. Their heeling out often was accomplished cleverly after they had lost the ball in the first shove, and mostly they easily smothered the man and ball when it did emerge on the wrong side—this, moreover, without any palpable winging. In the circumstances, Powell, who had not been expected to appear at all, might have been expected to outplay Aslett, and probably would have done so more than he did but for an injury that slowed him down badly. As it was, Powell's reverse pass from the base of the scrummage played a big enough part in an open game. A small and slight stand-off player like R. S. Lewis was not always happy with these cannon-ball deliveries—no one ever is—but he had only to hold one and get away with it for a try to become possible. The essence of Powell's passing lies in its strength and unlikeliness; on Saturday there were one or two examples of the reckless casts into space at the wrong moment that so terrify the Welsh Selectors, but more important were the long passes at apparently impossible angles and in crowded corners that only a man of Powell's exceptional physique can attempt. To be critical, Lewis should have been even more on the alert and consequently safe-handed than he was. Lewis also was apt to give the high jerky pass in his stride.

Happily for London Welsh they had, what hardly another club except Bristol possesses, a well-balanced pair of centres. A. H. Jones, with his long stride and generally most effective side-step, one knew. The splendid form of Ray Thomas came as a surprise, and the way in which he and Jones ran and combined in mid-field provided the most attractive incidents of the game. Early in the first half, in the course of a movement that started at the scrummage, Thomas opened the way to a clever try, touched down by A. H. Jones and converted into a goal by R. V. Howell, the captain of the side and a good, hard-working forward. Before half-time London Welsh had at least three clear chances to score points, but actually were able only to obtain a second. A. H. Jones once made a fair attempt to drop a goal, but on another occasion left his wing man fatally out of account at the end of an otherwise first-rate movement. Passing also led up to the try scored by the wing man just indicated, and in this case W. T. Lewis showed the maximum amount of dash in reaching the goal-line at the corner flag, through rather than past the tackles of two Richmond men. M. H. Evans failed with this place-kick.

The play in the second half was less attractive to watch; much of it, in fact, was most disappointing, considering the perfect state of the weather and the unrivalled Richmond turf. The only try of this foreshortened period came from by far the cleverest bit of play, the attack once again being started by the heel out and one of Powell's passes, and suddenly developed into a probable try by a fine cut-through by A. H. Jones. This was no less cleverly supported by Thomas, whose return pass to the former gave that player a clear run in and Howell an easy place-kick.

The teams were:—

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; H. M. O'M. Holman, R. V. Godfray, C. P. M. Green (captain), and W. A. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and G. G. Aslett, half-backs; C. R. Hopwood, R. H. F. Heber, M. H. A. Martin, R. G. S. Hobbs, P. O. E. Wallace, G. M. Greenwood, D. W. G. Parsons, and A. D. Wigg, forwards.

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Brankley, R. Thomas, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; T. Baverstock, E. Davies, R. H. Garbett, R. Ellis, M. H. Evans, R. V. Howell (captain), R. Jones, and W. A. V. Thomas, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Uppingham	40	Cranwell	0
Tonbridge Town	8	*Tonbridge School	6
Clifton Club	12	*Clifton College	3
*Bedford	19	Richmond "A"	5
*Harlequins	11	St. Bartholomew's Hospital "A"	11
*Dulwich	16	Mercantile Taylors'	0
*Sherborn	19	Manchester "A"	13
*Sherborne	29	Rosslyn Park "A"	8
Old Paulines "A"	35	*St. Paul's	9
*Brighton College	16	Rosslyn Park "A"	6
Guildford	21	Dulwich	11
*Stowe	14	Old Stoics	10
*Workington	13	St. Bees	5
Oxfordshire Nomads	6	*St. Edward's School	3
Old Blues "A"	20	*Christ's Hospital	5
Thames Valley "A"	16	*Oratory School	0
Denstone College	25	*Tonbridge College	6
*Canford School	16	Portland U.S.	3
Capt. Crawshay's XV.	22	*Llandovery College	9
Bradford "A"	26	*St. Peter's School, York	0
*Trent College	3	Ilkeston	0
*Bloomfield School	9	H. M. Gray's XV.	3
U.C.A. Old Boys A	23	*Imperial Service College	3
*Emanuel School	9	City of London School	0
Richmond Extra A	26	*Sutton Valence	10
*Magdalen College School	21	Oxford Exiles	3
Queen's Women, Bedford	18	*St. George's School, Harpenden	6
Mossley H.	26	*Wrekin College	0
Old Birkenhead	44	*Birkenhead School	0
Bishop's Stortford Town	17	*Bishop's Stortford College	5
*Rydal School	22	Colwyn Bay	3
E. F. Pickering-Clarke's XV.	35	*Oakham School	15
Nautical College, Pangbourne	15	R.N.C. (Greenwich) A	12
*Haberdashers' School	56	Caterham School	0
*Framlingham College	21	R.A.F., Martlesham	8
*Seaford College	16	Old Shrewsburians	14
Haileybury A	21	*Radley College	6
Lancaster R.G.S.	16	*Repton G.S.	6
*Tonbridge College, Glenalmond	18	Old Glenalmonds	11

* Home team.

WELSH RESULTS

*Llanelly	6	Cross Keys	3
*Newport	11	Cardiff	31
*Pontypool	13	Aberavon	3
*Swansea	16	Skewen	0
Abertillery	0	*Penarth	0

* Home team.

HARLEQUINS' RAPID SCORING

LONDON SCOTTISH OUTPLAYED

Harlequins beat London Scottish at Twickenham on Saturday afternoon by five goals, a penalty goal, and two tries (34 points) to nothing. The game was hardly so one-sided as all that, for London Scottish had their full share of the ball, particularly in the close scrummaging, but when some of them got it into their hands they showed little sense of what was required of them. Too often they stood hesitating or darted off madly in the wrong direction like hunted deer. Others' one desire seemed to be to get rid of the ball in any way and anyhow. More than one try was presented to the Harlequins in that foolish way. Behind the scrummage London Scottish were tried and found wholly lacking, for their defence was just as atrociously bad as their attack. The Harlequin backs with fewer chances set up a lively pace in scoring, and after a dull and even start soon had gained such a winning lead that the rest of the game presented no worries, although they had to play one man short most of the time. Even so all the scoring was in their favour.

A full 10 minutes had gone when the first successful round of passing on the Harlequin side led to P. E. Hodge's scoring behind the posts and H. C. C. Laird had no difficulty with the kick. A moment or so later, when London Scottish were found offside near the half-way line, Laird repeated his effort by dropping a fine goal, the ball sailing high through the air and catching the right puff of wind to take it between the posts. The Harlequin forwards, though generally beaten in the struggle for the ball in the scrummages, began to assert themselves in the open and some fine rushes with the ball at their feet followed. In one H. L. Price got the ball in hand and made off towards the line, but his final pass when there was forward. From the ensuing scrummage C. C. McCreight made a valiant effort to get over, but numbers prevailed and the ball went loose for Price to get it once more and throw out a long pass over several heads to J. R. Cole, who had a clear run in behind the goal for Laird to convert again. That aroused the London Scottish forwards and they swept in almost irresistible manner to the other end, where bad passing and stubborn holding on to the ball at the wrong moment defeated all their ends.

A. E. C. Prescott brought relief to the sorely-tried Harlequin line with a long dribble to half-way. From the next scrummage the London Scottish forwards heeled as all forwards should and the ball went right across to N. M. S. Macpherson, who was the inside man at the other side of the field. In place of passing out to C. E. M. Mackintosh, who had the speed to get away if he had little else, Macpherson thought fit to kick ahead and the ball found its way straight into the hands of J. C. Gibbs, just the man who waits for such an opportunity. He seized it eagerly with both hands and feet and was off like a streak of lightning down the field and there was nothing to stem his progress. Laird had another easy goal to kick. G. Branson, one of the Harlequin forwards, was then hurt and had to retire from the game, yet even so their play in the loose at least suffered little. The next try, the last in the first half, fell to Hodge, but it was too far out for Laird to get a goal.

There was some good play by McCreight and J. E. Hutton at the start of the second half and London Scottish were sorely put to it to keep both from scoring. Hutton's clever running and turning to trick all his opponents into going the other way was much to be admired and it brought a try at the end of the game when he had passed to Gibbs and got the ball back with five men who might have stopped him easily if they had guessed his intention. The first try was the proper conclusion to a fine forward rush and fell to E. D. Sewell, who was stunned as he threw himself on the ball for the try. The ball had been swept down close to the touch-line and kept in play by clever footwork and placed just in the right position for Sewell to get the touch-down. Laird found the kick too much for him but got goals from the other two, Hutton's and one scored by McCreight, who took a pass from Hodge, who had made a bright and dashing run down the west side of the field. London Scottish's two chances of scoring came late in the game. One was a free kick not too far out taken by R. W. Langrish, but he just missed. He, too, had the other when one of the Harlequins kicked from near his goal-line straight down the centre of the field. Langrish properly tried to drop a goal, but the wind was more than he could manage and his kick went to the side.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring, back; J. C. Gibbs, J. E. Hutton, J. R. Cole, and P. E. Hodge, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and C. C. McCreight, half-backs; F. W. Adams, A. E. C. Prescott, E. D. Sewell, C. B. Cozens, G. Branson, H. L. Price, P. E. Dunkley, and D. H. Duder, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; R. M. Findlay, N. C. W. Green, N. M. S. Macpherson, and C. F. W. Mackintosh, three-quarter backs; F. M. M. Henderson and G. Maclaren, half-backs; W. N. Roughead, J. F. Macleod, D. J. Mcmyn, R. R. F. Maclennan, K. M. Wright, D. J. W. Dryburgh, A. R. Ramsay, and J. Moffat, forwards.

RESULTS

	Pts		Pts
Plymouth Albion	5	*Blackheath	3
*Harlequins	34	London Scottish	0
London Welsh	13	*Richmond	0
*Rosslyn Park	19	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	0
United Services (Portsmouth)	19	*Guy's Hospital	10
*Bristol	13	Gloucester	0
*Coventry	21	Leicester	8
Torquay Athletic	14	*Devonport Services	0
Bath	11	*Moseley	0
London Irish	3	*Cheltenham	0
*Newton Abbot	10	Upper Clapton	6
*Wasps	25	Streatham	8
*Edware	14	R.M.A., Woolwich	9
*Lloyds Bank	13	Twickenham	12
*Metropolitan Police	17	United Services, Chatham	13
West Herts	19	*Chiltern	0
*Southend	11	Artists' Rifles	0
Sutton	9	*Saracens	8
*Sidcup	39	University College Hospital	5
Harrods	10	*Kingston	9
*Catford Bridge	16	Lensbury	12
N.P. Bank	0	*Standard Bank of S. Africa	44
Midland Bank	50	*Affiliated S. American Banks	0
Barnet	8	*Harpenden	4
Barclays Bank	11	*Ealing	0
*Beckenham	27	Charlton Park	6
G.W.R.	6	*Hoyer Oak Park	3
H.T.H., London	0	*St. Mary's Hospital A	3
Esher	5	*Harrow	3
Tunbridge Wells	14	*Warlingham	3
*R.A.F., Ruislip	11	Lazard	3
*1st Coldstream Guards	36	British Celanese	3
Wimbledon	20	*Sun of Canada	0
*Exiles	31	Westcombe Park	12
*Maidstone	4	Pinchley	6
*Northern Assurance	17	Brighton Extra A	5
*Surrey Yeomanry	21	Saracens A	0
*Selfridge	3	Kildare	2
P.I.A.	13	*Bank of England A	12
*Malden	6	Rosslyn Park B	5
Edgware A	27	Standard Telephones	0
St. King's Own Regt.	14	Leystone	10

SCOTTISH RESULTS

*Edinburgh Institution	16	Watsonians	9
Glasgow Academicals	25	*West of Scotland	8

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*Rugby	25	Old Cranleighans	6
*Old Merchant Taylors	17	Blackheath	11
Old Blues	8	*Old Alleynians	0
*K.C.S. Old Boys	21	Old Brightonians	10
Bank of England	13	*Old Dunstonians	0
Old Haberdashers	13	*Old Stortfordians	11
Old Millhillians	10	*Northampton	8
*King's Coll. Hospital	12	Old Leysians	10
Old Paulines	11	*London Hospital	0
*U.C.S. Old Boys	19	R.N.C., Greenwich	0
*Old Whitgiftians	18	United Services, Portsmouth	0
H.A.C.	28	*Old Haileyburians	6
*Old Reddingensians	22	R.E.A.'s, Portsmouth	0
*Old Albanians	9	L.M.S.R.	0
*Old Elthamians	31	Polytechnic	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	11	*Old Berkhamstedians	5
Old Dowgeians	6	*Customs and Excise	0
Old Josephians	23	*Gaslao	0
*Old Ruthlishans	31	Rosslyn Park A	6
*Old Emanuel	18	Woodford	0
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	18	Old Tiffinians	8
Old Bancroftians	32	*Britannic House	5
Sevenoaks	11	*Old Colfeians	0
*Old Askeans	9	Old Wimbledonians	0
Old Brocklesians	25	*Westcombe Park A	3
Old Dartfordians	4	*Dareth	3
Old Wheelers	3	*Old Fullerians	3

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Lancashire	24	Cumberland	17
Wigan	5	*Harrow	0
Keighley	5	*Batley	3
*Bramley	0	Warrington	0
*Featherstone Rovers	8	St. Helens Recreation	0
*Huddersfield	20	Leigh	12
Leeds	16	*Hull Kingston Rovers	2
*Hunslet	5	York	5
Oldham	22	*Rochdale Hornets	5
*Salford	3	Halifax	2
*St. Helens	12	Dewsbury	0
*Swinton	23	Hull	11
*Wakefield Trinity	8	Hallwood Northern	0
*Widnes	5	Broughton Rangers	0
*Wigan Highfield	24	Castleford	3

* Home team.

BLACKHEATH BEATEN

A POOR GAME AT THE RECTORY FIELD

The third closely contested match in successive weeks at the Rectory Field on Saturday resulted in Blackheath's first defeat at home, Plymouth Albion winning by a goal (5 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

The game was an extremely poor one, and it was only the fact that the issue throughout was in the balance which kept interest alive. If neither side played well enough to win, Plymouth Albion certainly deserved to lose. Blackheath's intentions were good, even if the execution was bad, but Plymouth Albion's intentions were almost wholly destructive. Neither, it must be said, in their destruction did some of the players keep within the law. Free-kicks were given in plenty, and in at least one instance the player concerned was lucky that no worse misfortune befel him and his side. It was particularly disappointing to notice that in so many cases when things happened that brought protesting cries from the Rectory Field crowd it was one of the more prominent Plymouth players, who might be expected to provide a better example, who was concerned.

Plymouth had the assistance of a slight breeze in the first half, which had been in progress only a minute when J. A. N. Giles was so badly shaken in a tackle that the game was stopped until he was recovered sufficiently again to take part. At once Plymouth began to heel the ball in the set scrummages, as they continued to do with two exceptions for the duration of the match, and Blackheath mostly were kept in their own half of the field. Ten minutes had passed before Sir T. G. Devitt with a run down the right wing and a cross-kick started the first Blackheath attack. It was as a result of this that a scrummage was formed just outside the Plymouth "twenty-five," and the defending side were penalized. J. T. Kemp, however, missed his kick at goal.

Considering how seldom the Blackheath three-quarter backs had the ball, they were strangely prone to exploit the high punt-ahead and follow-up, and H. Dyer dealt with these tactics with ease. He fielded cleanly, made ground and found touch with equal effect with either foot, and once started a promising movement on his own account. Actually, if the match be taken all through, S. T. A. Radcliffe, the Blackheath full-back, was hardly inferior to Dyer, but it was a mistake of his which was responsible for the only try, which was scored after 25 minutes' play. Kemp, on one of the two occasions when his forwards heeled the ball, threw an inaccurate pass which C. C. Bishop could reach only with the tips of his fingers, and the Plymouth forwards, as always, broke up quickly. C. Gummer, S. Birkinshaw, and J. Beer led a rush, and Radcliffe alone was between them and the line. One of them considerately kicked too far ahead, but Radcliffe allowed the ball to slip from under him as he fell, and Birkinshaw touched down. Dyer converted the try with a very good kick from a long way out.

It was from this point until half-time that Blackheath were seen at their best, and with a little luck in the bounce of the ball D. E. Morris would probably have scored. Bishop, too, made a cut-through which caught the Plymouth defence on the wrong foot, but he was caught in time by a back-row forward.

A mark on the touch-line by Devitt was the first incident of the second half, but his drop at goal produced only what would have been a fine shot at Association football. Kemp made a good attempt to kick a penalty goal from a long distance, the ball falling only just short. As time went on Blackheath made strenuous efforts, but they were beaten at forward, and the players behind the scrummage were unable to hold a slippery ball. A penalty, given against E. Stanbury for off-side, gave Kemp the opportunity to kick a goal from 30 yards out, but then no more than 10 minutes remained for play, and although Blackheath spent the time in their opponents' half only once did they seem likely to score. That was when Tucker was only just beaten in a race for the touch-down after A. F. Hamilton-Smythe had kicked ahead. Immediately afterwards the "no-side" whistle blew.

The teams were:—

PLYMOUTH ALBION.—H. Dyer, back; T. Rees, T. Evans, T. Evans, and H. Thomas, three-quarter backs; J. Lewis and C. Cox, half-backs; S. Birkinshaw, J. Beer, B. Beswick, A. Brigstocke, C. Gummer, E. Stanbury, E. Sparks, and M. Wilson, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, J. A. N. Giles, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; M. S. Bonaventura, R. H. Chardey, K. P. J. Turnbull, H. H. C. Withers, A. G. Cridlan, R. F. Oblasch, W. E. Tucker, and K. J. McIntyre, forwards.

DRAWN GAME AT NEWPORT

Newport and Cardiff played a drawn game at Newport on Saturday, each side scoring one goal and two tries (11 points).

Newport did well to avoid defeat, as their outside half and one of their centre three-quarters—R. Ralph and R. Cullis—about the best men on the side, were absent through injuries. R. T. Carter played instead of Ralph, P. C. Hordern, who usually plays in the pack, took the place of Cullis. Cardiff had five internationals in their back division. In the early stages of the game Cardiff were superior in all positions, but the home side soon found their form, and an attack in which Carter, Hordern, and K. Watkins all took part ended in the last-named scoring a try. Just before the interval B. R. Turnbull initiated a clever combined movement by Cardiff, which ended in Boon equalizing. After the interval B. R. Turnbull was again largely responsible for Cardiff going ahead. J. Roberts going over for a try.

Newport then attacked, and Everson missed an easy chance to equalize with a penalty kick. Newport attempted to open up an attack from some loose play, but Graham-Jones intercepted and cut through, swerved past Everson, and scored behind the posts. As Stone converted it seemed impossible that Newport could escape defeat, but their forwards played better and better as the game went on, and after some fine rushes W. C. Morgan fielded the ball in the loose and dashed over for a try, which Everson converted. The Newport pack still dominated the game, and a tying kick sent the ball to Everson. He ran from the right wing to the centre of the field as if he intended to pass to R. B. Jones, but cleverly cross-kicked, and the wing man followed up, caught the ball, and scored the equalizing points.

The teams were:—

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; R. B. Jones, J. E. Edwards, F. C. Hordern, and K. Watkins, three-quarter backs; R. Tovey and R. T. Carter, half-backs; R. C. Herrera, H. T. Phillips, H. Peacock, P. F. Bunce, E. J. Stone, J. C. Slade, W. C. Morgan, and H. C. Day, forwards.

CARDIFF.—T. Stone, back; R. Bcon, Graham-Jones, B. R. Turnbull and J. Roberts, three-quarter backs; E. Watkins and W. Roberts, half-backs; C. C. Davies, D. Westicott, I. Isaacs, N. Fender, V. Osmond, R. Barrell, A. Clark, and A. Skym, forwards.

BRISTOL'S SIXTH SUCCESS

Bristol, who have in turn defeated Cardiff, Swansea, an All-International side, Coventry, and Clifton, added to their list of successes on Saturday, when, on the Memorial Ground, they beat Gloucester by two goals and one try (13 points) to nothing.

Gloucester had a strong side, which was strengthened by the appearance of M. A. McCanlis at centre three-quarter, but Bristol had to play four substitutes owing to injuries, the chief absentee being C. B. Carter, the scrummage half-back. The game was played in excellent conditions and was a remarkable one, as Gloucester had practically all the better of the play in the first half, keeping Bristol almost continually on the defensive after the first 10 minutes, yet not being able to score. After the interval Bristol showed improvement, but, taking the game as a whole, the home side were lucky to win. The outstanding feature of the match was the magnificent display given by the Gloucester forwards, who, in the first half particularly, dominated the set scrummages, showed great dash in the loose, and frequently started attacks from the line-out. A. Carpenter hooked cleverly, but the best forward on the field was F. Wadley, who was ably supported by E. Comley, J. Davis, and T. Hiam. The Bristol pack stuck to their work well, with J. S. Tucker, F. Tucker, J. N. Hazell, and B. Parsons all prominent. After the interval they obtained much more of the ball, but the visiting backs had enough chances to win comfortably. Their handling was poor, however, and H. Boughton missed no fewer than four penalty kicks, two of them from easy positions. T. W. Brown played a fine game for Bristol.

In the first half Burland and Lillicrap scored tries, and Sherman added a third after the interval, Hazell converting two of them.

The teams were:—

BRISTOL.—T. W. Brown, back; A. W. Lillicrap, W. Moncrieff, D. W. Burland, and H. Sherman, three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Farrington and E. R. Tucker, half-backs; F. Wadley, F. Tucker, J. G. Lambert, O. F. Harley, J. N. Hazell, B. Parsons, C. Broome, and A. C. Williams, forwards.

GLOUCESTER.—H. Boughton, back; G. Orpin, R. James, M. A. McCanlis, and J. C. Andrews, three-quarter backs; E. Stephens and E. Price, half-backs; F. Wadley, A. Carpenter, E. Comley, J. Hemmings, F. Russell, J. Davis, T. Hiam, and D. Crichton-Miller, forwards.

OLD BLUES WIN A HARD MATCH

Old Blues beat Old Alleynians at Dulwich Common on Saturday by a goal and a try (8 points) to a try (3 points).

Heavy rain during the morning had made the ground rather heavy, and the ball was decidedly slippery, so that it was not surprising that some of the handling was weak. There was little between the teams, and Old Blues won because they made use of their opportunities for scoring. The forwards were fairly evenly matched as regards size and weight, T. N. Pearce, J. N. Young, J. J. Redman, and N. K. Payne doing good work for Old Blues, but they did not gain possession of the ball in the scrummage as often as did their opponents. E. M. Undery and G. N. Hooper were a clever pair of half-backs, and of the three-quarter backs T. G. Jennings and H. E. R. Wales were best. W. W. Nielson was reliable at full-back, and his accurate kicking into touch was of great service to his side. Of the Old Alleynian forwards A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, and A. M. Dixon worked hard. K. E. W. Andreae got the ball away smartly from the scrummage, but the three-quarter backs, with the exception of J. E. Pettifer, were poor. E. C. P. Whiteley was in good form at full-back.

Old Blues had the slope and a light wind in their favour at the start, but the Old Alleynians' forwards rushed the ball up the field and kept play for some time in the visitors' "25." The home backs put in a good round of passing, but C. Hewett knocked on at the critical moment. Pearce made a splendid effort to kick a penalty goal for Old Blues from near the half-way line, but the ball fell just short. The visitors continued to press, and a long kick into touch by Nielson gained much ground for them. Both packs in turn put in some hard scrummaging, and the Old Blues' backs were dangerous, but J. E. Pettifer saved well. The Old Blues' forwards kept up the attack, and at last J. N. Young scrambled over for a try which Pearce was unable to convert. Old Alleynians attacked in force for some time after the interval, A. F. Heppenstall, R. S. Hellier, and K. J. Stark making some useful rushes, but the ball generally went astray when it went to the backs, and many chances were lost. Pettifer made some good attempts to go through on his own, but the Old Blues' defence was sound. Old Alleynians were eventually rewarded by Hellier scoring a try which Stark just failed to convert. With the score level both sides redoubled their efforts, but the defence was generally better than the attack. Old Blues made a great rally towards the end of the game, and a forward rush by Pearce, Redman, and Young ended in the last named scoring a try which Pearce converted.

The teams were:—

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, C. Hewett, E. D. Miller, and W. D. Talbot, three-quarter backs; A. E. Wood and K. E. W. Andreae, half-backs; A. F. Heppenstall (captain), R. S. Hellier, K. J. Stark, T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, G. Bethell-Jones, F. King, and D. G. Chapman, forwards.

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nielson (captain), back; T. G. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, H. E. R. Wales, and H. M. Jones, three-quarter backs; G. N. Hooper and E. M. Undery, half-backs; T. N. Pearce, J. N. Young, P. S. Osborne, N. K. Payne, J. J. Redman, J. R. Harrison, P. G. Wyatt, and D. C. V. Roberts, forwards.

O.M.T.s' VICTORY

Old Merchant Taylors beat Blackheath at Teddington on Saturday by a goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (17 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points).

The ground was in splendid condition, and the weather good enough for the fast, open game which ensued. L. Bywater, centre three-quarter back, changed places with F. F. Spragg, full back. He is not wholly unused to that position, and whatever errors he made were offset by a clever break through which led to the scoring of the O.M.T.s' third try. Spragg showed excellent form in the three-quarter back line. He was the inspiration of his side's attacks and frequently opened up the game and set his backs in motion. His tackling was as sound as his touch finding. Blackheath also made a change after half-time, when P. C. Minns, who had been playing on the right wing, changed to the left wing. His partnership with A. W. Roberts had led to the two tries scored by Blackheath, but in the second half his partnership with W. Webber seemed more dangerous, but was held in check by the tackling of N. Lewell. Webber played a good game, and drew his man, and was inclined to delay passing. Both teams were admirably served at half-back. The two packs were fairly evenly matched, but the O.M.T.s had a slight advantage in the loose rushes. During the second half the Blackheath forwards were somewhat the better for a time, but a re-arrangement made matters even once more.

For the opening 10 minutes Blackheath were penned in their own "25," the opposing forwards setting up a sustained attack. H. C. Douty brought relief with a kick which Bywater misfielded, and so enabled the Blackheath backs to get the ball and start a passing bout which ended in Minns's scoring a try under the posts, which was converted by G. N. Wentworth. Old Merchant Taylors were soon attacking again, and Spragg broke through and passed to a forward, who spoiled the chance by a knock on. Spragg then kicked a goal from a free kick, and immediately after the restart he got the ball and scored near the corner after an excellent run; the try was not converted. Blackheath could not initiate an attack, every movement breaking down before strong tackling. H. D. Heck drew the defence cleverly and cut through to score near the posts, but the try was again unconverted. The forwards were heeling well on both sides, and the backs had many opportunities. Roberts cross-kicked cleverly for Minns to follow up and score Blackheath's second try. No charge was called, but Wentworth was unable to convert. The Old Merchant Taylors' defence was then more severely tested, but defence was suddenly turned into attack when Bywater fielded the ball and ran on instead of kicking to touch. He took the other side by surprise, and his pass to R. G. Turnbull led to a try under the posts after a run the whole length of the field.

In the second half Blackheath were twice penalized for infringements in the scrummage, but Spragg failed with the kicks. Play was then confined chiefly to the forwards, and the Blackheath forwards, ably led by A. Rendall, took hold of the game. H. C. Douty took advantage of a mistake by Turnbull and forced his way over in the corner, but the try was not converted. O.M.T.s then rearranged their pack, and got more of the ball. H. D. Heck broke away on the close side of the scrummage and scored under the posts, and Spragg converted.

The teams were:—

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—L. Bywater, back; A. N. Lewell, F. F. Spragg, R. G. Turnbull, and W. R. Spragg, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. E. Dottie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, R. F. Andrews, J. M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, E. H. Edmonds, P. O. Edwards, F. W. English, and J. C. Arnold, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; H. C. Douty, W. Webber, A. W. V. Roberts, and P. C. Minns, three-quarter backs; E. D. Millard and E. B. Pope, half-backs; J. B. Worley, A. Rendall, H. A. Brashier, A. L. Holland, T. F. Mitchell, E. Wild, C. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

United Services (Portsmouth) beat Guy's Hospital at Honor Oak Park by a goal, two dropped goals, and two tries (19 points) to two goals (10 points). The United Services were without D. St. Clair Ford and T. S. Lee, while Guy's Hospital were without Windsor Lewis and Lashmore. Playing against the wind, United Services had most of the ball, but Guy's Hospital's tackling and kicking were excellent. Miers scored for United Services and Fenton dropped two goals. Fichart scored for Guy's Hospital after a fine run by Giessen, and Hogbin converted. In the second half Bone and Sladen scored for United Services, J. W. Forrest converting one try, and Fichart scored again for Guy's Hospital after fine passing with Thomas and Giessen. Hogbin again converted.

Old Millhillians won at Northampton by a dropped goal and two tries (10 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). Neither side was at full strength. Old Millhillians scored twice before half-time through Coleman, after a good run by Collison, and Lawther. Northampton took the lead early in the second half, tries being scored by Haselmere and Adams and one converted by Preen. Near the end Lawther dropped a goal, which won the match, after good play by Collison

Bath beat Moseley at Birmingham by a goal and two tries to nothing. They were far the better side. Wardle was prominent in attack for them at the start. Merritt followed up a long kick and scored. In the second half, while Moseley were attacking, Powell got away for Bath and scored by the posts for Woods to convert. Hayden scored another try. Lindop, Hasluck, and Woodberry all played well for Moseley.

There was a large crowd at Coventry to see Leicester well beaten by a goal, a dropped goal, and four tries (21 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). Campbell was the first to score, and Farndon, for Leicester, soon followed suit when Sexton dropped the ball. Farndon again scored, and Greenless converted, giving Leicester the lead. Before half-time Harriman dropped a goal and scored a try for Coventry. Campbell again scored at the start of the second half and Bonham converted. Coventry then showed their superiority, and further tries were scored by Wilkinson and Harriman.

In the match between Birkenhead Park and Sale, which was won by Birkenhead Park by three tries to one, Holland, a Sale forward, who had scored his team's try, had his leg broken near the end. Springman scored twice and Evans once for Birkenhead Park, but J. V. Richardson failed with three easy kicks.

GOLF

GOLF BALLS OF STOKE

W. L. Hope and C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) yesterday won the Open match four-ball competition for the Golf Balls of Stoke for the second year in succession. In the 36 holes final over the Stoke Poges course they beat E. N. Mobbs (Stoke Poges) and E. A. Tooth (West Hill) by four and three. The winners were presented with trophies in the form of golden golf balls.

The golf was of the highest order, and at times brilliant. Hope and Shankland won the first two holes of the morning round and retained the lead throughout. They finished the first 18 holes three up, having a better-ball score of 70 as against 74.

Hope and Shankland became five up at the sixth hole of the afternoon round, and the next five holes were played in extraordinarily good figures. Mobbs and Tooth won the short seventh in three, the eighth was halved in three, and Mobbs, with two perfect wooden club shots and one putt, won the ninth in three further to reduce his side's arrears. Shankland, however, replied with another fine three to win the 10th, and Shankland and Mobbs halved the short 11th in two. The match ended at the long 15th, where Shankland laid a brassy shot 2ft. from the pin for a win in three. The winners' better-ball score for the 33 holes played was three under an average of 4's and Mobbs and Tooth were level 4's.

EXHIBITION MATCH AT SANDY LODGE

To mark the official opening of the new 10th hole at Sandy Lodge an exhibition four-ball match was played over the club's course on Saturday. R. W. Hartley and T. A. Torrance, greatly daring, took on Abe Mitchell and A. G. Havers, who had all the better of the play, and won by eight holes up and seven to play, having played admirable golf. The new hole, a one-shotter of some 230 yards, calls for a high carrying stroke with spoon or brassey on to a plateau green. There is a sleepered bunker to the right of the green.

Havers played particularly well, and it was largely due to him that his side won the first three holes of the morning. Mitchell, who was pushing his iron shots, had to struggle for his figures, but he came in with a two at the short eighth as the result of a tee shot which finished a yard from the pin, to put his side four up. The amateurs were distinctly unfortunate with several putts, and did not win a hole until the ninth, where Torrance holed a pitch-and-run shot of 20 yards for a three. Fortune again favoured them at the long 11th, where Hartley got down an eight yards putt to win back another hole, but from that point they were always struggling, and lost four of the last seven holes, their better ball for the round being 72, as against the professionals' 66.

In the afternoon the first five holes were halved, but several of these holes might have been won by the amateurs had they had any kind of good fortune with

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHELSEA'S GOOD WIN

JACKSON AT CENTRE-FORWARD

Chelsea beat Middlesbrough at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by four goals to none, a well deserved victory.

For this match the Chelsea team underwent a deal of rearrangement. Rodger played instead of Townrow at centre half-back, Odell came in at right back, and Wilson at inside-left. Gallacher was unable to play owing to the injury to his hip, and Jackson took his place as centre-forward. Jackson actually scored the fourth goal for Chelsea, but that was the only goal that he scored himself. His great value to the side was that, with his pace, power of dribbling, and strength in shooting, he had to be marked by two of the Middlesbrough defence. Elkes, in the first half at any rate, was never very far from Jackson, and, as Jackson was always as near off-side as he safely could be, Middlesbrough had no centre half-back to feed the forward line with passes. Thanks to a strong left wing, Warren and Cameron, who were well fed by Forrest, Middlesbrough looked dangerous on several occasions, but, generally speaking, Chelsea, after the first few minutes, seemed likely to score a goal, or to have a good chance of scoring a goal, six times to their opponents' one. In the first half of the match Chelsea played as a fast, clever, and extremely well-balanced side; in the second half there were not the same combination and motive in their movements that there had been. Wilson, who captained Chelsea and was accorded a great reception, first when he tossed for choice of ends with Jennings and secondly when he scored the first goal, played very clever football, frequently feinting the defence into positions which left the player to whom he eventually passed unmarked. Cameron, at inside-left, played a fine game for Middlesbrough.

Chelsea kicked off against quite a strong breeze, and the game, from the start, was very fast. After five minutes' play Jackson went through on the right and a flurried defender, meaning to pass back to the goalkeeper, centred right across his own goal. Wilson had followed up at a great pace in the centre, and he got to the ball just in time to bang it past Mathieson as the Middlesbrough goalkeeper dashed out in the forlorn hope of kicking the ball to safety. After some splendid football by Wilson and Crawford, Jackson all but scored three minutes later, but his shot, from close in, went over the cross-bar. At the other end Warren took a good pass from Bruce, who was playing centre-forward in place of Camsell, and got in a hard ground shot, but Millington anticipated the ball perfectly, gathered it, and cleared neatly. Cameron, feinting to pass, dribbled through three Chelsea men and reached shooting distance, but his shot went wide of the left post. Good work by the Middlesbrough left wing forced a corner, and for it was a full minute before the ball was cleared to safety. Millington was forced to come out, and he kicked the ball away just in time, almost from Warren's feet.

Chelsea then forced two corners in succession, and Mathieson came out cleverly to take the second corner kick high above the heads of several players, and to clear the ball to half-way. After a free kick Mathieson dashed out, but failed to gather the ball, and Jackson passed square across the goal to Wilson, who put the ball into an open goal. A few minutes before half-time Chelsea scored their third goal, every one of the forwards taking part in the attack which culminated in the goal. Jackson back-heeled the ball, almost on the line five yards from the left goal post. Crawford gave Cheyne a short pass, and he, seeing no clear opening to the goal, passed in turn to Wilson. Wilson, after threatening a tremendous shot at goal, which drew the whole of the defence, passed to Pearson, who shot hard into the right-hand corner of the net. Although five Chelsea forwards touched the ball, it went from Jackson to the net in much less than 10 seconds, a beautiful piece of football to watch.

Three minutes after the game had been begun again a free kick to Middlesbrough, for rather a bad foul, gave Pease an opening, but his hard shot went wide on the left. A brilliant dribble by Cameron was spoiled by his last kick being a trifle too hard, Millington coming out with a rush and kicking the ball away before he could shoot. Chelsea forced a corner, and shortly afterwards Wilson headed a fine centre from Crawford just over the cross-bar. After a foul on Jackson Russell sent in a high lobbed shot, which Mathieson, with fine judgment, managed to tip over the cross-bar for a corner. Crawford sent in a corner-kick hard and low, only a foot or two away from the line, and Jackson headed the ball into the left corner of the net at a great pace. There were nearly 25 minutes left, but the play, for some reason, deteriorated before the finish.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Odell and Law, backs; Russell, Rodger, and Bishop, half-backs; Crawford, Cheyne, Jackson (A.), Wilson, and Pearson, forwards.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Mathieson, goal; Jennings and Freeman, backs; McFarlane, Elkes, and Forrest, half-backs; Pease, McKay, Bruce, Cameron, and Warren, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

Although Arsenal failed to beat Sheffield United on Saturday and Aston Villa gained an overwhelming victory over Huddersfield Town, the London club are still a point ahead of the Birmingham side at the top of the Championship table. They also have the distinction of being the only unbeaten team in the Championship, as Derby County, with whom Arsenal shared that honour, were beaten on Saturday at Portsmouth. The only other unbeaten sides in first-class football are Notts County in the Third Division, and Motherwell in the Scottish League. Blackpool, for whom Hampson scored three times, beat Leicester City by five goals to four, after being two goals behind at half-time, a distinctly good performance, but Sheffield Wednesday only managed to beat Bolton Wanderers by a penalty goal seven minutes from time. Chelsea's rearranged team obtained four goals without reply against Middlesbrough, a big improvement on anything they have done for some time, but West Ham United lost by a similar margin at Grimsby, who scored all their goals in the second half. The two Manchester sides met on the City's ground, and the home team recorded their second victory of the season by four goals to one. Manchester United have now lost all their nine matches and have had 38 goals scored against them in the process.

As was generally expected Everton retained the leadership of the Second Division by gaining an easy victory over Charlton Athletic by seven goals to one. Preston North End also scored seven goals in a remarkable match at New Cross. It must be a long time since a home side obtained five goals and yet had to admit defeat. Tottenham Hotspur earned the first points they have won away from home this season by beating Oldham Athletic in a good and fast game at Oldham, while another good away from home victory was gained by Nottingham Forest, who took advantage of a weak Bristol City defence and scored four times. Cardiff City won their second match at the expense of another lowly placed side in Barnsley, in spite of the fact that John, one of their backs, broke a leg 10 minutes before the interval. Reading were beaten once again, at Wolverhampton, and have only secured three points from their nine matches.

In the Southern Section of the Third Division, Simpson, the Crystal Palace centre-forward, scored six of the seven goals which his team obtained against Exeter City, and played brilliantly throughout the game. Notts County beat Bristol Rovers by three clear goals, in spite of missing several good chances in front of goal, and are now four points ahead of Torquay United, their nearest rivals in the table. The latter gained an excellent victory over Northampton Town, Waller scoring all three goals. Incidentally Northampton Town had not had a goal scored against them on their own ground before this season. It was also their first defeat. In the Northern Section Rotherham United put on eight goals against Accrington Stanley, Wright scoring four of them in the second half.

Having completed their donation of £1,000 to the West London Hospital by a payment of £279 from the proceeds of this season's practice matches, Fulham will now have a bed endowed in the club's name. The amount distributed to charities as a result of the games was £338 7s. 6d.

'ARSENAL CHECKED

FINE GOALKEEPING BY KENDALL

Arsenal dropped a point on their own ground on Saturday, when they played a drawn game with Sheffield United, in which each side scored one goal. They remain, however, at the head of the League table, and are now the only First Division club undefeated in the present season.

The partial check to a remarkable run of success could not be attributed to any obvious decline in the form of the home team. But for brilliant goalkeeping by Kendall, and one or two shooting errors by the inside forwards, Arsenal might easily have collected the four goals which have become a habit with them this year. They were more dangerous in attack than the visitors, and attacked more frequently, but the finishing went awry. While Arsenal's luck was just a little out, credit must be given to Sheffield United for a stout display, in which the half-backs were outstanding in defence. The Irish veteran Gillespie, captain of the side, also had a prominent share in holding up the London club. If he has no great speed in these days, his sense of position is remarkably good, and he has few equals in constructive play.

Fifty-three thousand spectators saw an entertaining and interesting match. Sheffield United won the toss, but this gave them little advantage, and Arsenal were prominent in the early stages of the game. Hulme showed himself too fast for Gibson, and in the first few minutes Kendall did well to divert a strong oblique shot from the wing forward over the crossbar. Lambert, too, played with his usual zest and thrust and tested the goal-keeper with a sharp, low drive. There was a tendency as the game proceeded to give the centre-forward a little too much to do. He was closely watched by Green, the Sheffield centre-half, and the backs also closed in upon him whenever he seemed likely to break through. If Jack had been in the front line this concentration on one man might have proved disastrous. James was at his best in tricking opponents and making openings, but his shooting lacked direction. Brain, too, did not seriously trouble Kendall, and Bastin failed to make the most of the chances which came to him. An effective alternative to Lambert as a goal scorer would probably have given Arsenal another victory. Hulme, it should be said, did all that could be expected of him, and he was balked only by the extremely sound anticipation by Kendall of how a shot or headed ball would come to him.

Arsenal secured the lead 22 minutes from the starts. This came indirectly from a free kick. Seddon gave Lambert a useful low pass and the centre-forward turned the ball neatly into the net. The reverse brought the best out of Sheffield United. Their defence stiffened, and Gillespie, when he found Seddon and Parker a barrier to the development of striking movements with Tunstall, used every opportunity to send long passes up the middle to Dunne, a free-scoring forward. Dunne has a good deal in common with Lambert, and Roberts, with opportune help from the backs, had to be alert to keep him under control. The interval came with the score unchanged, and in the second half Arsenal worked hard and with skilfully varied movements to go farther ahead. Kendall made a succession of astonishing saves, and was more than once warmly cheered for daring clearances. John was responsible for the hardest drive, a powerful shot from 20 yards' range which seemed certain to reach the net, but the goalkeeper just contrived to push the ball against the post. While Arsenal were foiled, Sheffield United equalized the score 24 minutes after the resumption. Green provided the chance with a capital forward pass between the backs, and Dunne beat Keyser rather easily. The last 20 minutes of the game were fought out at a strenuous pace, and with little to chose between the teams. Parker played a special part in checking Sheffield ambitions to inflict a first defeat on Arsenal, and Kendall could not be overcome by the bombardments which with less resolute goalkeeping would have given Arsenal another victory.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—G. P. Keyser, goal; Parker and Haggood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Hulme, Brain, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

SHEFFIELD UNITED.—Kendall, goal; Thorpe and Gibson, backs; Sapper, Green, and Gorney, half-backs; Tuley, Pickering, Dunne, Gillespie, and Tunstall, forwards.

HEAVY SCORING AT NEW CROSS

Preston North End won an extraordinary match at New Cross on Saturday, when they beat Millwall by seven goals to five.

Defence, as can be appreciated from the score, was hardly the strongest feature of the game, for, though some of the forward play on both sides was clever, it did not account for the great number of goals scored; indeed, it can safely be said there were many other opportunities afforded which might well have brought about even higher scoring. Millwall had what must have been an almost record number of corner kicks—six came in the first few minutes of the match—but these rarely resulted in any danger, except perhaps to themselves, for both sides seemed strangely vulnerable to a sudden breakaway after a period of pressure. Preston, who have made a most successful start to the season, proved to be a collection of strong and powerful players, with a real team spirit and a particularly good fast-moving forward line, but there were some definite weaknesses.

Millwall pressed hard at the start, Newcomb doing some clever work at right half-back, and Wadsworth in front of him giving, as he did all through the game, much trouble to the Preston defence. Almost as soon, however, as Preston were able to relieve the pressure they scored. First Harrison broke away on the left, slipped by Sweetman, and Reid headed only just wide, and then from a similar movement Scott volleyed Harrison's centre into the net. This was disappointing for Millwall, who had so far done most of the good work, but they had their reward five minutes later when Hampton fumbled a centre from Newcomb, allowing Poxton to dash up and to score. Right from the kick-off, however, the Millwall defence faltered again; a number of their players were seemingly unable to decide who should clear. Scott saw his chance to seize on to the ball, and with a powerful first-time shot gave Yuill, Millwall's new and most capable goalkeeper, no chance of saving.

The Preston inside forwards were doing some splendid work for their side, in not only taking their chances of scoring, but in making opportunities for their fellow players, and while it had been mostly Scott it was now the turn of McClelland to shine, for his beautiful pass with an overhead kick gave Harrison another chance to race away on the left, and Reid, converging on the goal from the other wing, met his centre to score easily. This goal came five minutes from half-time, but in those few minutes Millwall, by a splendid piece of play, reduced the lead, and then nearly equalized. Cock may be slower than he used to be, but he proved on Saturday that at times there is still some of the old magic about his play. The passing of the Millwall half-backs and backs had been ragged, but at last a good pass reached Cock, which allowed him to turn on the ball, change the direction of attack, and to give Wadsworth a clear run on the right. Wadsworth did his part well, and Cock himself arrived at the goal-mouth in time to direct the return pass into the net. Millwall almost scored again when Poxton took a free kick and the ball nearly went past Hampton off the back of one of the other Preston players, the excitement only ending when Smith headed just over the bar.

Millwall started the second half with another series of corners, but they then went through a very bad half-hour, which cost them the match. Cock had hard luck when his fine attempt to head a goal struck the post, and Forsyth actually did score from a free kick taken by Wadsworth, but this solitary goal came between four more goals for Preston North End, which were nearly all the result of loose marking and poor defensive work generally. Most of the scoring, indeed, came from runs down the wing almost half the length of the field. Owens scored twice from Reid's centres, and Reid himself ran right through everyone, while the other came from Scott off McClelland's well-timed pass.

When all competitive interest seemed to have gone from the game Millwall made an astonishing recovery, which started some 10 minutes from the end, when Cock ran through and drew Hampton out of goal before placing the ball cleverly past him. Millwall were soon attacking again, and Poxton, running into the middle, scored a further goal, the ball striking a defender on its way to the net. Only a few minutes then remained, and although Millwall kept up the pressure there was no time for them to cause further damage, but sufficient to show quite clearly that the Preston defence was not of the same quality as their attack.

The teams were:—

MILLWALL.—Yuill, goal; Sweetman and Pipe, backs; Newcomb, W. I. Bryant, and Forsyth, half-backs; Wadsworth, Hampton, Lyon, Smith, and Poxton, forwards.

PRESTON NORTH END.—Hampson, goal; Ward and Kerr, backs; Nisbet, Owens, and Crawford, half-backs; Reid, Scott, Owens, McClelland, and Harrison, forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Arsenal (Lambert)	1	Sheffield United (Dunne)	1
*Aston Villa (Houghton 2, Walker 2, Waring)	5	Huddersfield (Magnell)	1
*Blackburn Rovers (Bruton, Imrie)	2	Birmingham (Weaver)	1
*Blackpool (Hampson 3, Oxbury, Upton)	5	Leicester City (Lochhead, Hine 2, Harrison)	4
*Chelsea (Wilson 2, Pearson, Jackson)	4	Middlesbrough	0
*Grimsby Town (Marshall, Cooper, Coleman 2)	4	West Ham United	0
Sunderland (Leonard, Connor, Gurney)	3	*Leeds United	0
*Manchester City (Tait 2, Marshall 2)	4	Manchester United (Spence)	1
Liverpool (Smith 2, Hodgson, Edued)	4	*Newcastle United	0
*Portsmouth (Easson, Forward)	2	Derby County	0
*Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess)	1	Bolton Wanderers	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Arsenal	9	7	2	0	29	12	16
Aston Villa	9	7	1	1	28	12	15
Derby County	9	4	4	1	17	10	12
Huddersfield Town	9	5	2	2	24	16	12
Leicester City	9	5	2	2	20	15	12
Sheffield Wednesday	9	4	4	1	14	10	12
Newcastle United	9	4	2	3	20	17	10
Portsmouth	9	3	4	2	17	17	10
Sheffield United	9	2	5	2	18	16	9
Liverpool	9	4	1	4	22	22	9
Middlesbrough	9	3	3	3	18	19	9
Blackpool	9	4	1	4	25	32	9
Chelsea	9	3	2	4	14	12	8
Birmingham	9	3	2	4	3	15	16	8
West Ham United	9	3	1	5	13	12	7
Blackburn Rovers	9	3	1	5	19	17	7
Grimsby Town	9	3	1	5	13	12	7
Leeds United	9	3	1	5	20	22	7
Manchester City	9	2	2	5	15	25	6
Bolton Wanderers	9	2	1	6	10	19	5
Sunderland	9	1	3	5	15	25	5
Manchester United	9	0	0	9	11	38	0

SECOND DIVISION

*Bradford (Gelderd)	1	Southampton	1
Nottingham Forest (McKinlay, Dent, Loftus, Glenn)	4	*Bristol City (Mercer)	1
*Bury (Smith 2, Robbie)	3	Bradford City (Scriven)	1
*Cardiff City (Helsby, Jones)	2	Barnsley	0
*Everton (Dean, 2, Critchley 2, Dunn 2, Griffiths)	7	Charlton Athletic (Whitlow)	1
Preston North End (Scott 3, Reid 2, Owens 2)	7	*Millwall (Poxton 2, Cock 2, Forsyth)	5
Tottenham Hotspur (Davies, Harper)	2	*Oldham Athletic (Worrall)	1
*Plymouth Argyle (Griffiths)	2	Port Vale	1
*Stoke City (Archibald)	1	Burnley (Mantle)	1
*Swansea Town (Bell)	1	West Bromwich Albion (Carter)	1
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Deacon, Hollingworth, Hartell)	3	Reading (McPherson)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	9	7	1	1	27	8	15
Preston North End	9	6	2	1	31	16	14
Bury	9	6	1	2	23	12	13
West Bromwich Albion	9	5	2	2	22	12	12
Wolverhampton Wanderers	9	6	0	3	25	18	12
Tottenham Hotspur	9	5	1	3	17	12	11
Burnley	9	4	3	2	26	22	11
Oldham Athletic	9	5	0	4	14	15	10
Southampton	9	3	4	2	10	12	10
Port Vale	9	4	1	4	22	17	9
Swansea Town	9	3	3	3	12	16	9
Nottingham Forest	9	3	3	3	21	23	9
Stoke City	9	3	2	4	14	19	8
Charlton Athletic	9	3	2	4	14	20	8
Bristol City	9	3	2	4	12	19	8
Bradford	9	2	3	4	19	22	7
Plymouth Argyle	9	3	1	5	14	16	7
Barnsley	9	3	1	4	8	15	7
Bradford City	9	2	2	5	11	17	6
Cardiff City	10	2	2	6	15	23	6
Millwall	9	2	0	7	18	24	4
Reading	9	1	1	7	9	23	3

THIRD DIVISION
SOUTHERN SECTION

*Brentford (Lane, W., Blakemore, Lane, J.)	3	Brighton and Hove Albion (Walker, Nichol)	2
*Clapton Orient (Sanders, Tricker 2, Fowler)	4	Watford	0
*Crystal Palace (Simpson 6, Butler)	7	Exeter City (Varco, Gwosdz own goal)	2
*Luton Town (Dent 2, Elliott)	3	Newport County (Gittins)	1
Torquay United (Waller 3)	3	*Northampton Town	0
*Norwich City (Williams, Bell)	2	Swindon Town	0
*Notts County (Palmer 2, Maw)	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Fulham (Hammond, Avey)	2	*Queen's Park Rangers	0
*Southend United (Shanklv 2, Crompton)	3	Gillingham (French, Death)	2
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Eyre 2, Scott 2)	4	*Thames (McCarthy)	1
Coventry City (Phillips, Lake)	2	*Walsall (Cooper)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Notts County	10	8	2	0	28	7	18
Torquay United	10	6	2	2	28	16	14
Northampton Town	9	5	3	1	13	5	13
Brentford	10	5	4	2	18	16	12
Coventry City	9	4	3	2	21	13	11
Fulham	9	4	3	2	11	13	11
Crystal Palace	9	4	2	3	27	17	10
Swindon Town	9	5	0	4	19	17	10
Gillingham	9	3	3	3	17	14	9
Queen's Park Rangers	9	3	1	4	17	11	9
Southend United	9	4	1	4	20	18	9
Bristol Rovers	10	3	3	4	10	22	9
Luton Town	10	3	3	4	14	20	9
Clapton Orient	9	3	2	4	17	18	8
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	9	3	4	3	12	14	8
Watford	9	3	2	4	12	17	8
Walsall	9	3	1	5	21	22	7
Brighton and Hove Athletic	9	2	3	4	13	17	7
Exeter City	10	2	3	5	14	21	7
Norwich City	9	1	4	4	9	20	6
Thames	9	2	1	6	10	24	5
Newport County	9	2	0	7	10	25	4

NORTHERN SECTION

*Carlisle United (McConnell 3, Miller)	4	Crewe Alexandra (French)	1
*Chesterfield (Taylor, Thorniwell)	2	Southport (McConnell)	1
Stockport County (Newton 2)	2	*Darlington (Welloek)	1
*Halifax Town (Pepe)	1	New Brighton	0
Hull City (Alexander 3)	3	*Hartlepools United (Cowan)	1
*Lincoln City (Worthy, Maidment 3, Lax)	5	Barrow	0
*Nelson (Baisbeck 2)	2	Gateshead (Kennedy, McNaughton)	2
*Rotherham United (Gray, Hicks 3, Wright 4)	8	Accrington Stanley (Riley)	1
*Tranmere Rovers (Kennedy, J., Urmson)	2	Wrexham (Bamford)	1
*Wigan Borough (Murray, Jepson 2)	3	Doncaster Rovers	0
*York City (Sharp, Fenoughty, Laycock)	3	Rochdale	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	9	8	0	1	23	5	16
Tranmere Rovers	9	7	0	2	26	16	14
Hull City	9	6	1	2	22	11	13
Chesterfield	9	6	1	2	18	12	13
Wrexham	9	5	2	2	28	13	12
Wigan Borough	8	6	0	2	18	11	12
Stockport County	9	6	0	3	17	7	12
Accrington Stanley	10	5	2	3	25	20	12
Carlisle United	9	5	0	4	22	15	10
Gateshead	9	4	2	3	15	15	10
Halifax Town	9	4	2	3	12	13	10
Rotherham United	9	4	1	4	27	20	9
York City	9	4	1	4	19	18	9
Darlington	9	3	1	5	19	18	7
Rochdale	9	3	1	5	26	28	7
Southport	9	2	2	5	14	17	6
Crewe Alexandra	9	3	0	6	12	24	6
Doncaster Rovers	9	1	3	5	11	17	5
New Brighton	9	1	2	6	6	21	4
Barrow	10	1	2	7	8	26	4
Nelson	9	1	2	6	12	18	4
Hartlepools United	8	1	1	6	12	19	3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Airdrieonians (McQueen, Bertram, Muir)	3	Rangers (Smith, McPhail, Gray)	3
*Ayr United (Brae, Tolland)	2	Aberdeen (Yorston)	1
*Celtic (McGrory 3, Thomson)	4	Morton (McRorie)	1
*Cowdenbeath (Black, Paterson)	2	Hibernians (Taylor)	1
*Dundee (Robertson, Campbell 2)	3	Falkirk (Gallagher)	1
*Heart of Midlothian (Johnstone, Battles)	2	Queen's Park (Crawford)	1
Kilmarnock (Connell)	1	*Leith Athletic	0
*Motherwell (Stevenson 2, Gibson own goal, Murdoch)	4	Clyde (J. Smith 2, Hanlin, Borland)	4
*Partick Thistle (Simpson)	1	Hamilton Academicals (D. Wilson)	1
*St. Mirren (Meechan, Stewart)	2	East Fife	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	10	6	3	1	21	11	15
Celtic	9	6	2	1	27	10	14
Motherwell	9	5	4	0	22	12	14
Cowdenbeath	9	7	0	2	18	11	14
Partick Thistle	9	6	1	2	23	10	13
Dundee	9	6	1	2	21	14	13
Hamilton Academicals	11	5	3	3	16	12	13
St. Mirren	8	4	1	3	14	10	11
Heart of Midlothian	9	5	0	4	19	18	10
Morton	8	4	1	3	19	15	9
Airdrieonians	9	3	2	4	17	22	8
Falkirk	9	3	1	5	17	21	7
Kilmarnock	9	2	3	4	12	15	7
Queen's Park	9	2	2	5	14	19	6
Leith Athletic	9	2	2	5	12	19	6
Aberdeen	10	3	0	7	12	19	6
Clyde	9	1	3	5	16	19	5
Ayr United	9	1	2	6	11	21	4
Hibernians	9	0	1	8	9	23	1
East Fife	9	1	0	8	11	36	2

The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are those of the players who scored the goals.

LONDON CHARITY CUP

LEYTON BEAT LONDON CALEDONIANS

Leyton beat the London Caledonians in a London Charity Cup-tie at Leyton on Saturday by two goals to one.

The play early on went in favour of Leyton, and R. H. Jackson was lucky in that a free-kick which had him well beaten hit the cross-bar and bounded back into play. Most of the London Caledonian attacks came from the left wing, where I. M. Hamilton was rather too fast and clever for H. Graves, and, from one of his centres, R. C. Gibb should have scored, but he manoeuvred too long for an opening and finally lost the ball. A miskick by E. H. Gates, one of the very few mistakes he made, gave Jackson an awkward moment, but, although the immediate danger was avoided, Leyton took the lead after some 20 minutes' play. Mercer, who found himself on the left wing, put the ball across into the goal-mouth and A. Danes met it with his head and deflected it past Jackson, who had started out of his goal to try to intercept the centre and had then retreated.

Leyton continued to press, and, after A. Jones had shot over from a very favourable position, Mercer, who was always well up with his forwards, also shot over. At the other end A. Conridge made a promising opening for J. McCree which came to nothing, but Leyton had the best chance when the ball came over from the right wing and left T. W. Hawkings unmarked with an open goal in front of him. Just before half-time Leyton went farther ahead as the result of a corner-kick taken by Hawkings and a scramble in front of the London Caledonian goal, which ended in A. G. Keeble shooting through.

In the second half the London Caledonians had rather more of the game, but Leyton were handicapped by an injury to their outside-right, E. Collins. Hamilton, taking the ball on the half-volley, sent in a great drive which only just went over the bar, and for some time the clever mid-field play of the London Caledonians gave the Leyton defence an anxious time. A free-kick, taken by N. C. Wooton, from some way out looked certain to score. The ball travelled at a great pace and never rose more than a foot from the ground, but just when it was going into the corner of the net A. E. Hunt dived down to it and managed to push it outside the post. Soon afterwards, however, some clever foot-ball by Hamilton gave Wooton the chance to shoot, and this time Hunt could not save. The London Caledonians continued to have rather the better of the game, but there was no more scoring.

The teams were:—

LEYTON.—A. E. Hunt, goal; J. Preston and L. Goldsmith, backs; H. Graves, C. F. Mercer, and W. Margetts, half-backs; E. Collins, A. Danes, A. G. Keeble, A. Jones, and T. W. Hawkings, forwards.

LONDON CALEDONIANS.—E. B. Jackson, goal; J. Garden and E. H. Gates, backs; N. C. Wooton, D. R. McLean, and A. Conridge, half-backs; J. McCree, G. K. Leitch, R. C. Gibb, J. A. Davie, and I. M. Hamilton, forwards.

DULWICH HAMLET WIN

Dulwich Hamlet beat Wimbledon at Wimbledon on Saturday in the first round of the London Charity Cup by three goals to one.

Wimbledon were without their regular centre half-back, O. Parry, who had not recovered from an injury received last week, and Dulwich Hamlet still lacked the services of E. Kail. Otherwise both sides were at full strength, and they kept up a terrific pace from the first minute to the last. Wimbledon did rather more than their share of attacking, and it is possible that they considered themselves a little unlucky on occasions, as, for example, when W. Dowden hit a post with A. Solly well beaten; but they lost because their forwards could never settle down to a constructive game.

E. Whisker, the Wimbledon goalkeeper, frequently raised the hopes of the Dulwich forwards, and shocked his own team, by letting the ball bounce out of his hands when he made a save, but he always regained it promptly, and he did not make a fatal mistake. F. Sowter and F. J. Gregory defended tenaciously and saved in many awkward situations, but the forwards let them down by failing to score a single goal for their side. They did not find it particularly difficult to bring the ball within shooting range, but when the time came for a shot things went wrong and Solly, instead of having to pick the ball out of the net, frequently had to wait until someone in the crowd behind the goal caught it and threw it back to him. W. Dowden and D. Evans were the chief offenders, and the others were by no means blameless.

With the breeze in their favour Wimbledon had the better of the opening play, but they missed some good opportunities of scoring, and after a quarter of an hour Dulwich Hamlet scored a good goal. Morrish pushed the ball out to Solly, who made ground and sent it back, along the ground, to Sadler. Sadler took the ball in his stride and drove it well wide of Whisker's right hand. Just before the interval Levy centred and Sadler scored the second goal from close range. Wimbledon shuffled their half-back line in the second half, Goodchild going in the centre and Caesar on the right, but it was due to Gregory that Wimbledon scored after 10 minutes. A free-kick was given against Robinson, and Gregory scored a remarkable goal from a distance of fully 40 yards, the ball going into the top corner of the goal. Encouraged by this success Wimbledon swarmed round their opponents' goal, but 20 minutes from the end the visitors broke away and Levy scored the last goal of the match from a corner taken by Solly.

The teams were:—

DULWICH HAMLET.—A. Solly, goal; J. Robinson and R. Osmond, backs; C. Murray, A. J. Hugo, and A. Aitken, half-backs; R. Solly, L. B. Morrish, W. Sadler, S. Smith, and D. Levy, forwards.

WIMBLEDON.—E. Whisker, goal; F. Sowter and F. J. Gregory, backs; F. Wade, E. J. Caesar, and R. A. Goodchild, half-backs; J. O'Brien, D. Evans, W. Dowden, R. Hopkins, and W. Harman, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.—FIRST ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*Walthamstow Avenue	3	Cheshunt	2
Barking Town	5	*Grays Thurrock United	3
Dagenham Town	2	*Walthamstow Grange	1
*Leytonstone	1	Clapton	0
Finchley	2	*Leavesden Mental Hospital	0
*Haywards Sports (Enfield)	1	Tufnell Park	1
*Wood Green Town	2	Chesham United	2
*Hertford Town	3	Barnet	1
*Hampstead	8	Bicester Town	2
Park Royal	4	*Southall	0
*Woking	4	Casuals	0
*Mitcham Wanderers	5	Beddington Corner	2
*Epsom Town	2	Sutton United	0
Kingstonian	3	*Dorking	2
*Godalming	2	Camberley and York Town	0
*Ipswich Town	6	Sevenoaks Athletic	1
*Canterbury Waverley	2	Callender Athletic	1
Oxford City	4	*Newbury Town	0
Egham	6	Courage and Co. Sports (Alton)	3
*Baldock Town	3	Biggleswade and District	3
*Uxbridge Town	5	Hedley Town	2
Bromley	3	*R.M. (Chatham)	0
*Nunhead	4	Ilford	1
*St. Albans City	3	Wycombe Wanderers	2
*Redhill	3	Hayes	0
*Wealdstone	4	Enfield	4
*Tooting Town	2	Carshalton Athletic	3
*Romford	10	Walthamstow Heath	0
*Chelmsford	3	Romford	0
Mitcham Wanderers	3	*Finchley	1
Brentwood Mental Hospital	2	*Standard Telephones	0
Epsom Town	2	*Erith and Belvedere	1
*Brentwood and Warley	3	Lyons Club	1
Aylesbury United	3	*Great Eastern	2
*Hounslow	4	Slough	2
*Maidenhead United	6	Colchester Town	1
*Hitchin Town	7	Cowley (Oxford)	2

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S PROMISING OPENING

Although Lindrum has been playing under conditions new to him, there seems to be every prospect of his enjoying a tour as successful as last season's. He is admittedly the finest exponent of billiards that ever has appeared, and the international tournament which is in progress is serving the interesting purpose of providing an estimate of the degree of superiority which he possesses.

The introduction of the composition ball has made a very big difference to the scoring ability of the modern player, but this cannot be accepted as a complete explanation of the superiority of one individual. A close observer of Lindrum will realize that he makes fewer mistakes than any of his contemporaries, or than any of the players of other generations, whose methods, in many cases, were much the same as his. With the exception of such treatment of the game as constant red-ball play, either for the purpose of losing or winning hazards, the same variations of scoring have been adopted by many of the leading players in the game for years. In more modern times such exponents as Stevenson and Reece were able to convey the beauty of the finer phases of the game in a manner which may not have been excelled by Lindrum, and it always will be an interesting point of conjecture whether such players would have been able to accomplish as much if composition balls then had been in general use.

The greater latitude allowed by the composition ball has made some strokes easier, and actually has been the medium for the introduction of a greater variety of strokes into the game. It is conceivable that the red winner, which plays such an important part in the top-of-the-table form of scoring, is made with a greater degree of certainty, while the variety of losing hazards is wider than it was before. The general advance in the standard of play, with amateurs as well as with the professionals, would certainly suggest that the improvement is not due entirely to personal superiority.

But no explanation, however logical, could detract at all from the exceptional merit of Lindrum's play. The variations in the character of the cloth which does not possess a nap appeared to puzzle him a little in the first few weeks of his tour, but almost with every day there have been indications that he is not having very much difficulty in adapting his particular type of play to the conditions. In the opening match of his tour Lindrum conceded Falkiner a start of 8,000 points and beat him easily, and in the first match of the tournament Lindrum, who is handicapped to concede his three opponents each 7,000 start in a fortnight, gained a very big advantage over Newman in the first week of the match. Newman had handicapped himself by the fact that he had played his first game of the season on a woollen cloth, while Lindrum had had a fortnight's play previously under the present conditions. The failure of Newman to make a start worthy of so great a player gave Lindrum more opportunities than he might have hoped for, and Lindrum is not a man to whom chances may be given without a very heavy penalty being exacted.

As Lindrum completed the first half of the match with his opponent's lead reduced to 1,040, it is to be assumed that he will have very little difficulty in winning the game easily. When the match was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square on Saturday Newman held a lead of 2,711, and although he played extremely well in the afternoon and scored 436 for an average of 145 he was outpointed, for Lindrum made 1,373 for an average of 457. Newman began very well by making a break of 372, which included 78 cannons, but Lindrum replied to this with a run of 398, including 106 cannons. For the rest of the time Newman had very little to do with the play. After his opponent had added a run of 42 Lindrum scored with that same assurance which makes his play so attractive in making a break of 743. It included runs of 83, 75, and 77 cannons, and Lindrum was engaged on another run of cannons when he missed a little screw stroke. Newman had one more chance, but he made only 22, and Lindrum played out time with a break of 230 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000), 13,854; Lindrum (in play), 12,080.

The play in the evening was even more remarkable, for although Newman had the very fine average of 303, scoring 606 at two completed visits to the table, Lindrum made a four-figure break and scored 1,340 for an average of 447. Playing brilliantly at the top of the table Lindrum added hundred after hundred to his unfinished break, and then he scored rapidly by nursery cannon play, making runs of 38, 129, and 73 cannons, but when the break had been increased to 1,108 he missed a difficult run-through kiss cannon. It was Lindrum's second four-figure break of the season, and it is a little curious that the previous thousand break, which was made against Falkiner, also was 1,108. A very high standard of play was maintained. Lindrum added a break of 460, and Newman showed very good form while making runs of 95, 357, and 154 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000) (in play), 14,460; Lindrum, 13,420.

Lindrum won the game of snooker in the afternoon at 56 to 47, but Newman was successful in the evening at 56 to 54, the closing scores being:—Newman (receives 200), 941; Lindrum, 663.

DAVIS v. McCONACHY

The other match in the international tournament which Davis and McConachy, each receiving 7,000 points start, are contesting at Cardiff, reached its half-way stage with the Englishman leading by 1,730.

McConachy lessened the gap in the afternoon when he made breaks of 572, 173, and 103 (unfinished) as against Davis's 452 and 322. At the interval the scores were:—Davis, 15,330; McConachy (in play), 13,887.

At night McConachy converted his unfinished break into 172, but in the later play he was outpointed, Davis making breaks of 174, 111, 182, and 246, and McConachy 135 and 95 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Davis (receives (7,000), 16,196; McConachy (receives 7,000), 14,466.

SPEEDWAY RACING

SATURDAY'S EVENTS

Another London track, Crystal Palace closed for the season on Saturday, when there was an exciting contest between Crystal Palace and Wimbledon for the first half of the South London Championship. The match, which consisted of 16 heats, resulted in a win for the home team by 52 points to 42. The teams meet in the return match at Wimbledon to-night. Each side won eight heats, R. Case, a visiting rider, accomplishing the best performance by winning all his four races and making the fastest speed of the match, 44.79 m.p.h. W. Lamont, like Case, an Australian international, gained three wins for Wimbledon, and R. Johnson and R. Frogley were the chief scorers for the Palace.

There was a surprise at Stamford Bridge, when V. Huxley, the famous Australian, was beaten by C. Watson, the Wembley leader, in the London League Captains' Championship. Twelve riders took part and after Watson had beaten Huxley in the tenth heat these two riders were level on points. The pair then met in a best of three match, Watson outclassing his opponent to win the first race at 45.22 m.p.h., and also taking the second, in which Huxley had engine trouble, at 44.66 m.p.h. In the final of the scratch race S. Jackson and T. Stevenson were involved in a collision. Jackson was taken to hospital suffering from concussion and cuts, and Stevenson being unfit to ride again, the race was awarded to P. Bryant.

A team of riders representing England scored a brilliant victory by 62 points to 32 over The Rest at Lea Bridge. Several England and Australian Test riders were in action and the Rest team included R. Tauser, the American. England won 13 of the 16 heats.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE TABLE

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Score F.	A.	Pts.
Wembley (5) ..	24	20	3	1	760	496	41
Southampton (2) ..	24	17	6	1	716	561	35
Stamford Bridge (1) ..	24	16	7	1	738½	574½	33
Wimbledon (11) ..	23	15	7	1	666	553	31
Hall Green (—) ..	24	13	10	1	647	682	27
Coventry (3) ..	24	13	10	1	629	625	27
Crystal Palace (6) ..	24	11	12	1	667	613	23
Lea Bridge (10) ..	24	10	13	1	603½	671½	21
West Ham (6) ..	24	10	14	0	627	646	20
Leicester (—) ..	24	8	15	1	585½	689½	17
High Beech (—) ..	23	8	15	0	529	662	16
Harringay (8) ..	24	7	17	0	571½	707½	14
Nottingham (—) ..	24	2	21	1	489	782	5

* Coventry lost their match against Wembley by default, Wembley taking 36 race points and two match points.

LAWN TENNIS

WEST SIDE COUNTRY CLUB TOURNAMENT

Miss P. E. Mudford retained her unbeaten record of the season against Englishwomen in the final of the Women's Singles at the West Side Country Club tournament on Saturday, after being several times in danger of losing it. She beat Miss Mary Heeley by 7—5, 3—6, 9—7 in a match which lasted more than two hours.

Miss Heeley should have won the first set, for she led by 5—3 and 40—30. Miss Mudford looked to have tired in the second set, the result perhaps of her more laborious stroke-play. Miss Heeley was leading in the third set at 4—2, 5—3, and 6—5, but was unable to make use of her advantage.

Dr. P. D. B. Spence was not in sufficient practice to do himself justice against such a regular ground-stroke player as W. H. Powell, and was beaten by 6—3, 6—3 in the final of the Men's Singles. A good-length drive frequently proved his undoing, and his volleying was indecisive, whereas Powell was deadly overhead.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Final Round.—W. H. Powell beat Dr. P. D. B. Spence (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round.—Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss M. Heeley (7—5, 3—6, 9—7).

DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round.—Dr. P. D. B. Spence and J. S. Oliff beat H. G. N. Cooper and S. F. Hepburn (7—5, 12—10). Final Round.—Spence and Oliff beat W. H. Powell and Captain H. S. L. Barclay (2—6, 6—1, 9—7).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Miss G. R. Sterry beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Mrs F. E. Mudford (6—4, 2—6, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final Round.—R. Mikl and Miss D. E. Round beat A. W. Vinall and Miss P. E. Mudford (6—3, 8—6).

THE COUNTY HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

KENT BEAT SUSSEX

Kent beat Sussex in the Men's Inter-County Hard Court Championship at Beckenham on Saturday by 9 matches to 1, two matches being drawn.

The results were:—

A. Brown (Kent) beat G. E. M. de Ste. Croix (6—3, 6—4); beat F. S. L. Crawford (6—2, 6—4).

Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P. (Kent), beat de Ste. Croix (6—3, 6—4); lost to Crawford (2—6, 4—6).

G. O. Jameson (Kent) beat P. H. Partridge (3—6, 6—4, 6—3); beat J. M. Hunt (6—3, 6—3).

F. R. Price (Kent) drew with Partridge (4—6, 6—3, 7 all); beat Hunt (6—4, 6—2).

C. R. D. Tuckey (Kent) drew with J. H. Mote (4—6, 6—4); beat J. E. Rodocanachi (6—1, 4—6, 6—1).

C. L. Philcox (Kent) beat Mote (7—5, 5—7, 6—2); beat Rodocanachi (6—2, 7—5).

TORBAY COUNTRY CLUB

R. N. Burton beat Captain P. R. Broadway by 6—3, 6—4 in the final round of the Single's at the Torbay Country Club, Paignton, on Saturday, and in the final of the Women's Singles Miss D. V. Eastley beat Miss G. Harry by 6—0, 7—5). Colonel G. Lucas and A. C. D. Campbell won the Doubles and Miss J. F. Harry and Miss G. Harry the Women's Doubles.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Final Round.—R. N. Burton beat Captain P. R. Broadway (6—3, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round.—Miss D. V. Eastley beat Miss G. Harry (6—0, 7—5).

DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Colonel G. Lucas and A. C. D. Campbell beat C. H. Applewhaite and M. W. Whitmore (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Miss J. F. Harry and Miss G. Harry beat Mrs. G. Lucas and Miss D. V. Eastley (6—4, 3—6, 6—0).

FELIXSTOWE TOURNAMENT

M. D. Rogerson, who is at Cambridge, beat P. J. W. Milligan, who is just down from Oxford, in the final of the Singles at Felixstowe on Saturday, after a good match, by 5—7, 6—3, 7—5. An even better match was seen in the final of the Women's Singles in which Miss Joan Ridley beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman by 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Final Round.—M. D. Rogerson beat P. J. W. Milligan (5—7, 6—3, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round.—Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. J. B. Pittman (6—2, 2—6, 7—5).

DOUBLES.—Final Round.—C. G. Eames and Dr. B. D. Edwards beat J. B. Pittman and D. Powell (6—0, 6—1, 6—1).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Mrs. J. B. Pittman and Miss N. M. Lyle beat Mrs. H. V. Edwards and Miss J. C. Ridley (7—5, 7—5, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Divided between J. B. Pittman and Mrs. Pittman and C. G. Eames and Miss J. C. Ridley, after Pittman and Mrs. Pittman had won the first set at 6—4 and Eames and Miss Ridley the second at 6—4.

THE WELSH COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

H. Timmer gained two successes in the Welsh Covered Court Championships at Llandudno on Saturday. Partnered by the Irish Davis Cup player, V. Allman Smith, he beat W. G. Ireland and W. Pyemont in the final of the Doubles by 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, and, with Miss J. Ingram, he beat Allman Smith and Mrs. P. Bouverie in the final of the Mixed Doubles by 6—3, 6—3.

H. Timmer yesterday won the Singles, beating B. O. Hobbis in the final by 6—4, 6—0, 7—5. Miss F. James won the Women's Singles and Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram were successful in the Women's Doubles.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Final Round.—H. Timmer beat B. O. Hobbis (6—4, 6—0, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round.—Miss F. James beat Miss J. S. Howitt (6—1, 6—0).

DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round.—H. Timmer and V. Allman Smith, walk-over, E. A. G. Carce and A. C. Crossley, scratched; W. G. Ireland and W. Pyemont beat W. Radcliffe and B. Howard Baker (4—6, 6—2, 6—1). Final Round.—Timmer and Allman Smith beat Ireland and Pyemont (6—1, 6—4, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round.—Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram beat Mrs. S. Fox and Miss R. Tighe (7—5, 6—3); Mrs. L. Antrobus and Miss F. James beat Miss R. Humtbach and Miss N. Case (6—3, 6—1).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round.—Mrs. P. Bouverie and Miss J. Ingram beat Mrs. Antrobus and Miss F. James (6—4, 3—6, 9—7).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Third Round.—H. Timmer and Miss J. Ingram beat A. C. Crossley and Miss J. S. Howitt (7—5, 4—6, 6—3); B. Howard Baker and Mrs. Howard Baker beat Sir G. A. Thomas and Mrs. S. Fox (6—2, 6—1). Semi-final Round.—Timmer and Miss Ingram beat W. Radcliffe and Miss F. James (7—5, 6—1); V. Allman Smith and Mrs. P. Bouverie beat Howard Baker and Mrs. Howard Baker (10—8, 3—6, 6—2). Final Round.—Timmer and Miss Ingram beat Allman Smith and Mrs. Bouverie (6—3, 6—3).

MIDDLESEX BEAT HAMPSHIRE

Middlesex beat Hampshire at Bournemouth by 7 matches to 5.

The results were:—

S. W. Harris (Middlesex) lost to Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Glover, R.N. (7—5, 3—6, 5—7); beat R. Jenkins (6—4, 6—0).

C. S. Higgins (Middlesex) beat Glover (5—7, 6—2, 6—3); beat Jenkins (6—4, 6—2).

H. D. Wilde (Middlesex) lost to O. R. Guard (4—6, 4—6); lost to Lieutenant-Commander H. A. Packer, R.N. (2—6, 1—6).

R. J. Ritchie (Middlesex) lost to Guard (4—6, 7—9); beat Packer (4—6, 6—2, 6—3).

M. V. Tallboys (Middlesex) beat Flight-Lieutenant E. N. D. Davies (6—2, 7—5); beat T. L. Walter (6—3, 8—6).

D. G. Freshwater (Middlesex) lost to Davies (1—6, 4—6); beat Walter (2—6, 6—3, 6—1).

J. BOROTRA'S VICTORY IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 4.—In winning the Marcel Porce Cup for the third successive year, Jean Borotra to-day made the cup his own property. In the final he defeated Christian Boussus by 6—1, 6—3, 1—6, 5—7, 6—4.—*Reuter.*

FENCING

MASKS F.C. SABRE HANDICAP

The annual sabre handicap of the Masks Fencing Club was fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy on Saturday, when a record number of 17 fencers took part. Two preliminary pools of 9 and 8 respectively and a final pool of 5 were necessary before a result could be reached. The leading contestants, whose *noms de plume* concealed most of the best Army sabreurs, gave a fine exhibition of sabre play in which the use of point and edge was cleverly varied, and many of the phrases were admirably conceived and carried, in some cases, up to second *counter riposte*.

The competition took a course which is often followed in these handicaps. In the preliminary pools, when all are fresh, it is almost impossible to bring the best and the less skilful fencers together, whatever the handicap allotted. Each of the back markers, "Pip" and "Zebedee," who were on the owe 3 mark, headed his pool, though the latter shared that position with "Wag," who owed one hit. The five survivors to the final pool, in addition to the back markers, were "Alec," "Wag," and "Wat," each of whom were on the owe 1 mark, and the handicap in the later stages of the competition could not have worked out more closely. After nine or 10 strenuous assaults it becomes increasingly difficult to give odds with each successive encounter. The result of the pool was undecided up to the final assault, when the position was that "Alec" and "Pip" led with one defeat each and the others were one point behind them. In the last assault the two back markers met and, after the best fight of the day, "Zebedee" was successful by 6 hits to 4. "Pip's" defeat left "Alec" at the head of the pool with one defeat only, and the remaining four tied for second place, each with two defeats.

WORLD'S BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, Oct. 4.—In the third game of the series of seven matches for the World's Baseball Championship St. Louis Cardinals beat Philadelphia Athletics by five runs to none. Philadelphia won the first two games.—*Reuter.*

CARS OF 1931

STUDEBAKERS

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Besides the 6-cylinder Studebaker cars, there are two Straight Eights which have new free-wheel gearboxes.

The "President," of 39.2 nominal horse-power, stated to give up to 122 h.p. on the brake, is made in two lengths—namely, 130in. and 136in. wheelbases. The "Commander" power unit is of 30 rated horse-power, and, with its 4-litre capacity, has a stated brake horse-power of 101. The "Commander Eight" has a wheelbase of 124in. Double drop frames are used. The new crankshafts run in nine bearings; petrol, oil, and air are filtered; the cooling is thermostatically controlled, there are high turbulence radiator air deflectors, and dual carburation with improved manifolding. The air strangler control is half-automatic; petrol feed is by a positive pump. The valve springs are damped, the manifold heat can be regulated, and there is an automatic circuit breaker for the electrical system. The steering gear is new with self-centring action, the column is adjustable, and there is a three-spoke steel core wheel. The springs, hung on ball bearings, are stated to want lubrication only every 20,000 miles; there are metal spring covers on the "President" model; hydraulic shock absorbers are standard. The brakes are of duo servo. The engine unit has rubber mounting, and there is an improved Lancaster vibration damper with a centrifugal governor. The bodies are longer and roomier, and there are new Ovaloid head-lamps with twin beam tilt ray action. The free-wheel, in the gearbox, allows free-wheeling or coasting at will on top and second; the gearboxes are three speed ones; bottom and reverse remain orthodox. On the steering column, just below the wheel, a large knob controls the locking of the free-wheel. The free-wheel saves petrol, oil, tires, and depreciation, and makes gear-changing so easy that it is not always necessary to use the clutch. The long wheelbase "President Royal" 7-seated tourer and saloon cost, with six wheels and tires, £695 and £775. The "President" 2-seater and Regular saloon to seat five cost £675 and £695. The "Commander Royal" brougham and saloon each costs £575. The 6-cylinder Regular saloon costs £320.

RENAULT

Renault, Limited, have made substantial reductions in their 1931 models. These include chassis of 12.5 h.p. and 21 h.p. with six-cylinder engines, of 14/45 h.p. with a four-cylinder unit, and 28 h.p. and 40 h.p. with straight eight engines. The 12.5 h.p. six-cylinder four-five seater as a tourer or coach-built saloon now costs £199, a seven-seater 14 h.p. saloon £269, a five-seated 21 h.p. six-cylinder saloon the same, and a 28 h.p. eight-cylinder five-seated saloon £416. Prices run up to £1,309 for the 40 h.p. eight-cylinder Reinastella sports chassis with four-speed gearbox and £1,759 for the same as a two-door sports saloon.

CHRYSLER

Chrysler products included Chrysler, Plymouth, De Soto, and Dodge cars; among these are several new models for 1931. There are two new Straight Eight Chryslers—the smaller, or Chrysler Eight, and the Imperial Eight; prices range from £562 to £939 for the saloons. The Chrysler Eight engine with bore and stroke of 3in. and 4½in. is stated to develop 80 h.p.

The engine has side valves, a five-bearing crankshaft with impulse neutralizer, aluminium alloy pistons, petrol feed by a mechanical pump, forced water circulation with thermostatic radiator shutters, a down-draught carburettor with an acceleration pump and an air cleaner, and battery and coil ignition. There are four forward speeds with a quiet third, and the ratios are 4.1, 5.67, 10.18, and 14.87 to 1. Steering is by worm and sector, the springs are half-elliptical with rubber bushed shackles, there are hydraulic expanding brakes, and the half-floating back axle has spiral bevel drive. The Imperial Eight engine, of 3¾in. and 5in., is said to give 125 h.p. Here, too, are full forced feed lubrication and four-point unit suspension with rubber, radiator shutters, carburettor system, side valves, and so forth, but the crankshaft runs in nine bearings. Other points of difference are the cam and lever steering, the 14in. brake drums as against 12in. diameter, and the gear ratios, which are 3.8, 5.39, 8.98, and 12.92 to 1. The track is rather wider. The six-cylinder Chryslers include the "77," costing from £532, the "75" from £476, the "66" from £305, and a new light Six at £299. The four-cylinder Plymouth costs as a four-door saloon £226. Here, also, there are hydraulic four-wheel brakes. The engine with its bore and stroke of 3¼in. and 4¼in. is nominally rated at 21.03 h.p., but is said to develop 46 h.p. There are forced lubrication, aluminium alloy pistons, three-bearing crankshaft, crankcase ventilation, battery and coil ignition with half-automatic advance, vacuum petrol feed, and rubber engine mountings front and back. Worm and sector are used for the steering, there are three forward speeds, and the half-floating back axle has a ratio of 4.3 to 1. A fifth brake, by hand, contracts on the propeller shaft.

The De Soto Six costs £298 as a four-door saloon; the Eight is from £375. This Straight Eight has a bore and stroke of 2¾in. and 4in., and, while of 26.3 nominal horse-power, is stated to develop 70 h.p. at 3,400 r.p.m. There are a five-bearing crankshaft, light pistons, forced lubrication, crankcase ventilation, a double breaker distributor for the ignition, forced water circulation with thermostatic control, a pump petrol supply, and a down-draught plain tube carburettor. The gearbox has three forward speeds, and the half-floating back axle has a ratio of 4.9 to one. There are hydraulic brakes for the four wheels with 11in. drums, and the half-elliptical springs have rubber insulated shackles. Steering is by worm and sector. The Dodge Six and Eight vary in cost from £297 and £400, with all-steel monopiece bodies. The Dodge Six engine of 19.8 nominal horse-power, is said to develop 58 h.p. The Eight has the respective horse-power figures of 26.45 and 76. Both chassis have three-speed gearboxes, worm and sector steering, and hydraulic four-wheel brakes with a hand brake on the transmission. The half-elliptical springs work with hydraulic shock absorbers.

BUICK

Buick cars for 1931 have straight-eight engines, and with three chassis there are seven models of coachwork, from a two-seater to a seven-seated limousine. Prices vary from £385 to £895. The engine, clutch, and gearbox unit is now carried on four points with rubber. The crankshaft runs in five bearings, is counter-weighted, and has a new ring torsional balancer. On the engine is an oil temperature regulator—a radiative core enclosed in a steel jacket bolted to the side of the cylinder block. Water from the cooling system flows through the core passages, while oil under pressure circulates round. Thus the oil is cooled when the car is travelling fast, and heated when the engine is running slowly in cold weather. The radiator has thermostatically worked shutters. The smallest of the three Straight-Eights, the Light Chassis, is of 26.45 nominal horse-power. It has a three-speed gearbox, an open propeller shaft, a half-floating back axle, and worm and sector steering. A pedal works duo-servo internally expanding brakes, which are compensated between the front and the back, on all four wheels, and the hand lever does the same. The wheelbase is 114in. The other two chassis, known as the Standard and Master, have respective nominal horse-powers of 30.02 and 35.12. On these engines there is a dual carburettor, each part feeding four cylinders. All the models have a new combined air cleaner and intake silencer. On the two bigger ones, which have wheelbases of 118in. and 132in., is the synchromesh gearbox, in which the second speed gears are in constant mesh. The propeller shaft is fully enclosed; the back axle is three-quarter floating. The four-wheel brakes are applied by hand or foot, but the servo action with the foot brake is controllable. Steering is by worm and roller. The three chassis have half-elliptical springs with hydraulic shock absorbers, and the Standard and Master have a steering shock eliminator.

AUBURN

Auburn chassis, of six and eight cylinders, have the double laminated frame. Two new English bodies are now available on all the chassis—namely, a close coupled coupé (the Auburn Adder) and a close coupled coupé with drop head (the Auburn Lizard). Various price reductions have been made. The drop-head coupé six-cylinder Auburn rated nominally at 19.8 h.p., costs £395. The standard saloon with the Straight Eight engine of 26.4 nominal horse-power, costs £495. The Auburn Adder on an 8.95 chassis costs £595. The smaller of the two Straight Eights made, known as the 8.95, will do most of its work on third or top. Cord cars, which are also handled by Sinclair Motor Concessions, of Mill-street, W.1, cost from £985 to £1,035. By this American front-wheel drive the body can be hung low, while with proper head room the top of the saloon is only 4ft. 10in. high. The chassis frame is not up-swept, and is braced by a cross-piece in the centre. The engine is of 33.8 nominal horse-power.

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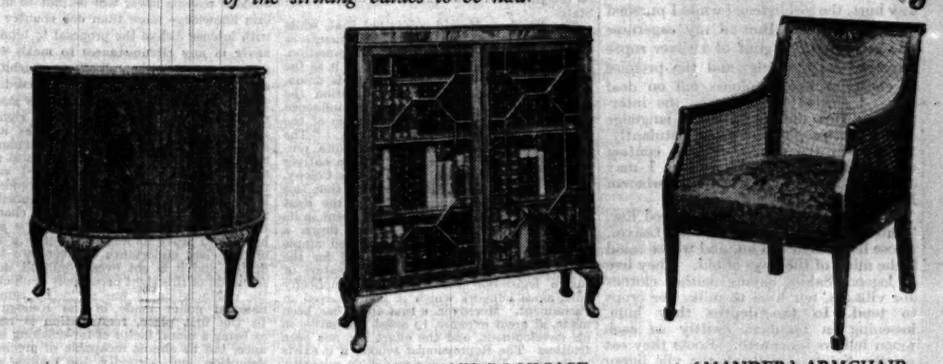

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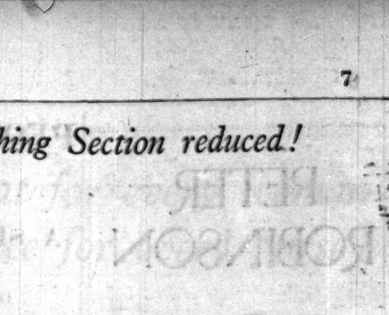

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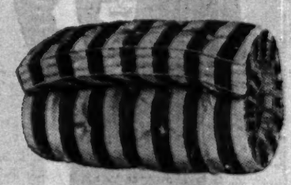

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12′ 5″ × 8′ 2″	Cream	Rose	£11 6 9	£7.12.6
12′ 0″ × 8′ 9″	Copper	Rose	£11 13 6	£7.17.6
11′ 8″ × 9′ 11″	Cream	Light Blue	£12 17 6	£8.13.6
13′ 3″ × 10′ 2″	Copper	Blue	£15 0 0	£10. 2.6
14′ 4″ × 9′ 11″	Medium Copper	Blue	£15 16 0	£10.13.6
15′ 1″ × 10′ 9″	Rose	Light Blue	£18 0 0	£12. 3.6
14′ 4″ × 11′ 3″	Rose	Blue	£17 19 6	£12. 2.0
15′ 1″ × 11′ 2″	Dark Blue	Red	£18 16 0	£12.12.9
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Beautiful Reproduction of an Italian Damask, made exclusively for Harrods. In two-tone effects of Rose, Blue, Cream and Red. 50ins. wide. Usually 11/9 *10-Day Price* per yard **9/11**

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Keen standard values in CHINA & GLASS *of beautiful design*

'Vigo.' Lavender border with scrolls in brown; panelled with birds and flowers in colour. Edged gold lines.

Two new designs in Staffordshire semi-porcelain that will appeal to all who seek Table Ware of distinction and quality, yet moderately priced. Exclusive to Harrods.

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TEA SERVICES		
21 pieces for 6 persons	19 6	16 9
40 „ „ 12 „	1 14 0	1 10 3
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'Sapphire.' Neat design of deep-blue border broken by baskets of fruit in colour. Gold lines at edges.

FINEST ENGLISH CHINA

Simple design of Lupins in red and blue, with green foliage. Border of green, gold and yellow. Gilt edges.

'Lupin'

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21 pieces for 6 persons, £1.13.0
40 pieces for 12 persons, £2.19.0

BREAKFAST SERVICE
29 pieces for 6 persons, £2.16.0
Sample Cup and Saucer, 2/9

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Illustrated is one of Harrods new and beautiful Wine Services. Of brilliant quality, and richly cut.

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Per doz.
PORT GLASSES 26/-
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DECANTERS, quart, each 30/-

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A novel, colourful design. Peaceful cottage scene with rising smoke of palest blue.

'Cottage'

TEA SERVICES
21 pieces for 6 persons, £1.9.6
40 pieces for 12 persons, £2.12.6

BREAKFAST SERVICE
29 pieces for 6 persons, £2.12.6
Sample Cup and Saucer, 2/6

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PEOPLE OF THE LEAVES

A SILENT JUNGLE RACE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the clubs the newcomer is told that the curtain falls at Sambalpur. There is nothing more. But one day I travelled the new and modern road through Mourbhanj into Rairakhol. In the spaciousness that is India, Rairakhol is as big as a fairy's hand and as beautiful.

On either side of the road, the only one in the State, *sal* forests undulate to the borders of this tiny kingdom. Primitive villages are tucked away in

the jungle near clearings where cultivation is possible. The huts are of grass with floors of beaten mud. Of civilized things there is no sign.

Soon I reached what is merely a longish interval in the jungle. There, with only the English State engineer's road to link the centuries, is built the tiny capital of this forgotten State—a toy palace and toy buildings, toy courtyards and toy courtiers in the picturesque dress of the East when it was medieval.

Thence for five hours, accompanied by an interpreter and some picked forester *chowkidars*, I crawled and hacked a way through the undergrowth of the almost impenetrable jungle. A clearing suddenly broke into view, as level and as green and as well-kept as a Surrey lawn. There was a frightened cry, and I turned to see two of the *chowkidars* grappling with a figure at the forest fringe. A minute later a fragile girl, naked but for a rudely fashioned screen of leaves, stood before me gibbering with fear and struggling with her captors. Quickly I explained to the interpreter that if by any word or gesture fear returned once the girl was calmed, a vacant office of interpreter would result due to the early and sudden demise of the present incumbent. The man understood.

LIVING IN LEGEND

With eyes opened wide in astonishment when she learnt that she would be neither beaten as a pariah nor in any way hurt, the girl listened while I pursued my questioning. But all my eagerness was in vain. The glint of a silver rupee conveyed no meaning, and the promise of cloths of many colours fell on deaf ears. I turned helplessly to the interpreter. "How did you learn the language of the Leaf people?" I asked petulantly. "Surely in the course of your contact with them you must know how I may approach in order to learn that whereof I seek."

"Heaven born," the man bowed low, "this be one of the people of the Leaves, whose home is in the *sal*, and whose mind is the mind of the days of old. They live in legend, Sahib, having neither clothes nor villages, nor kine to milk, nor crops to tend. In the depths they hide, lessening in numbers swiftly as each moon follows its course. Roots they eat chiefly, Sahib, and drink the vile liquor of the *mowa* flower when their festivals approach. Only with bows and arrows do they kill the lesser game of the jungle or the birds that nest very low. Even us they fear (I smiled sardonically), so what wonder is there that she be dumb before the Sahib—who to us is as a god."

Gradually I began to understand. Since the sons of Noah went forth to found to-day's complexions—and complexities—only three, or at the most four, of my kind had trodden the haunts of the Leaf people. I felt humble and ashamed as I bade the *chowkidars* give her some foodstuffs and release her. In a twinkling she had gone, leaving the undergrowth disturbed where she disappeared into the depths. Then by the stream at the edge of the clearing I ordered the pitching of my camp.

That night I talked much of silver rupees to the interpreter.

FROM THE SILENCE

Three days later the interpreter told me that the Leaf people had watched our every movement, and now, if the "Heaven-born" would be graciously pleased to give them a sign, the leader would bring tribute. I had seen nothing. No sound other than that of the jungle had reached my ears, and I am not unversed in the law of the wild. I ordered a sign to be given, and Baira Singh lifted his voice in an unintelligible call into the jungle.

A few seconds later two tiny people prostrated themselves before me. Foreheads touching the ground, hands outstretched in humble greeting, they waited. I bade them rise. The elder, whom I judged to be an old man of about 60 (I found later that, as years go, he was 35), was light-complexioned and regular-featured. The eyes were set wide apart at an odd angle, though they were distinctly not Mongolian. The other, a much younger man, was as dark as a Tamil coolie, and almost Aryan in feature. They were small and fragile, as if ill-nourished and ravaged by stress of a life that exacted more than they could give. Tragic figures, both! They were naked, but for a sporran of new green leaves.

But it was their eyes that held mine. Like those of the Chi'nyanza of Northern Nyasaland, who for centuries have been the black ivory of the Arab slave traders, they were overcast with fear. I spoke to the interpreter, who seemed to see again a vision of many silver rupees balancing a vacancy in the Court of Rairakhol. He addressed the Leaf people softly, and terror slowly gave way to tremulous anticipation; then shy smiles and friendship, the memory of which I treasure.

It was a long time before I was honoured with the full confidence of the Leaf people. Of history they had none, except a vague tradition that had been hopelessly distorted in transmission from generation to generation. Superstitions and inaccuracies of the wildest nature had intruded themselves, though these were counterbalanced to some extent by the paucity of their vocabulary. Only a limited number of actual words are available to give expression to any idea.

I never found out how the Leaf people began, but that they are as old as the primeval forest which is their home is beyond doubt. Some cataclysm of 15,000 or perhaps 20,000 years ago must have left a small community of their ancestors where they are to-day, shutting them off from Life as it passed through the ages. Through the years they must have expanded or withered according to Nature's balancing of plenty with famine and drought or peace with war and pestilence.

THE RITUAL OF LIFE

Because it is so terrifying, Life is an exceedingly simple ritual to them. They delve for roots and berries; for meat they have birds and small animals—the prizes of their bows and arrows. Afraid of everything, they keep away from the grasslands which yield no cover, and have therefore never cultivated any foodstuffs nor owned cattle. The men are invariably weak and weedy. The women, when very young, are extraordinarily attractive, and as often as not may be called beautiful. In complexion they range between the sable hue of the Tamil and the olive tint of the Afghan.

The Leaf people age quickly. The women are in the prime of their beauty at 15; before 22 they are grandmothers; by 30 they have grown haggard. Few, either men or women, live till 40. This is due, not to climatic conditions, but to the unsympathetic natural environment. With bodies handicapped for ages past by unbelievable interbreeding, and minds nurtured in ignorance and fear, it is not to be wondered at that these poor fragile pariahs of the *sal* forests find the burden greater than they can bear, and are dying away so rapidly. Soon, indeed, the Leaf people of Rairakhol will be but one more legend.

While I believe I commanded a certain measure of trust, an incautious word or gesture would send these shy people scuttling back into the shadows. To this day I have never understood the secret of their uncanny sense of direction in that virgin forest. One will find another, if required, miles away; and at close of day, swiftly and silently, with never a bruised twig to mark their passage through the undergrowth, they move without hesitation to their tiny grass huts so effectively hidden in the *sal*.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND AMALGAMATION

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S. RHODESIA), OCT. 4

Speaking before the Labour Congress Mr. H. H. Davies, Member of the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly, leader of the Labour Party, and a delegate to the Victoria Falls Conference, said he was in favour of amalgamation, but declared that the matter must be carefully considered before any decision was made.

They must (he added) make certain that, in the event of amalgamation, the policy laid down in the White Paper in regard to natives in East Africa would not be applied. He could not understand the attitude of the Imperial Government, which, if persisted in, would mean the disappearance of white civilization from this part of Africa and the retrogression of the native races. If amalgamation came about they should buy out the mineral rights of the British South Africa Company in order to help to bear the financial burden involved. Mr. Davies considered that the Government had acted with undue haste, and should have consulted the people before its telegram had been sent to the Secretary of State.

The *Rhodesia Herald* points out that, while the White Paper had a marked influence in pushing on the movement for amalgamation, it would be a great mistake to regard it as the sole cause of the new impetus towards union. The journal says that none can question the deep sincerity of the motives which influence the home Government and the people of the United Kingdom in this attitude. "The British Government, however, was quite prepared to entrust the care of a million natives to the Government and people of this Colony, and we have no hesitation in saying that this trust has not been, and is not in the least likely to be, betrayed. The Government in its legislation has endeavoured to lay down a sound native policy. It has provided ample land for the natives of to-day and for the needs of the future, and a striking feature of native legislation has been the practically unanimous support which it has received in Parliament. Moreover, a real effort has been made, at great expense, to assist the native in his development, and the effort has not been fruitless. The Repressionist school, if it exists in Southern Rhodesia, is a negligible minority. There is no reason to believe that the attitude of Rhodesians in the North is any different from that of the same people in Southern Rhodesia, and if the latter can be trusted with the care of a million natives the combination of the two territories can surely be trusted with the two and a quarter millions which would come under its rule, with the safeguards which the British Government evidently considered quite adequate in the Constitution of this Colony.

U.S. AIR MAILS

NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 3

A 36-hour passenger, mail, and express service between New York and Los Angeles and San Francisco is to be opened within the next two weeks.

The company which is to provide the service, called Transcontinental and Western Air Company, Incorporated, was formed yesterday by Transcontinental Air Transport, the Maddux Air Lines, and Western Air Express, the companies which on Wednesday were jointly awarded the contract for carrying mails across the country. The aeroplanes will fly entirely by day, with a stop overnight at Kansas City. Newark airport will probably be the eastern terminal for the line, and the contract provides for stops at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Wichita, Amarillo (Texas), and Albuquerque. Among the technical advisers of the new company is Colonel Lindbergh.

The fastest time for the crossing of the continent at present on a regular passenger route is 48 hours, by a combination of flying by day and travelling by train at night. The air-line distance from New York to San Francisco is 2,568 miles.

REPUBLICAN SPEECHES IN SPAIN

SENOR MACIA'S EXILE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 3

After considering the matter for several days the Crown Attorney has called the attention of the Court to parts of all the speeches made at the Republican meeting last Sunday except that of the veteran Dr. Carceles, who took part in the Revolution of 1867. Should the Crown Prosecutor take the same view as the Attorney an important trial is in prospect in which all the principal counsel in Madrid will be briefed.

The expulsion of the Separatist leader, Señor Maciá, has created a state of unrest in Catalonia. The Governor of Barcelona has refused permission to hold a meeting of protest against what the Catalans consider a shameful act, the delivery of a Spaniard to foreign jurisdiction. As there were no fewer than four cases pending against Señor Maciá in the Spanish Courts on serious charges it may have been the kindest thing to put him free over the frontier; but his friends do not seem to have appreciated this. The French Government has deported him to Belgium.

The eight countries which took part in the conference of agricultural States in Warsaw in August have decided to meet again in BUCHAREST this month further to discuss means of cooperation. It is understood that Lithuania, which was not represented at the Warsaw conference, will be represented in Bucharest.

CLOSE OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

COVENANT AND PACT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, OCT. 5

The eleventh ordinary Assembly of the League came to an end yesterday morning. It is the first in the history of these annual gatherings in which economic affairs have been uppermost in the minds of the delegates. The trade depression has been the dominant topic of unofficial discussion, and has been a big item in the public debates; and the common misfortune has to some extent been a bond of union. Certainly the majority of the national representatives have urged international action as the essential method of dealing with an evil that is world-wide; but the only practical moves in that direction have been the attempts of small groups of adjacent or similarly conditioned countries to get together; and these tendencies have sometimes roused the resentments of other States similarly situated.

In its last sitting the Assembly heard the report of the Fourth Committee on the failure to reach agreement over the proposed amendments to the Covenant. The *rapporteur*, M. Cassin (France), added to his report a few remarks to say that France would have wished for the proposals of the committee of 11 for bringing the Covenant into harmony with the Kellogg Pact to be passed in their entirety. He was followed at the tribune by Mr. C. C. Wu (China) and Lord Cecil, who both deplored the breakdown of the negotiations in the sub-committee.

The report of the sub-committee, adopted on Friday by the fourth committee and yesterday by the Assembly, throws further light on the differences of opinion which made agreement impossible. The views of those members of the League of Nations which have acceded to the Pact of Paris—mostly South American countries—were sought, and "the task of perfecting the Covenant does not present itself as an urgent matter to them." Then the reservations which some Governments had made—notably the British Government—in accepting the Pact, seem to have been subjected to a close and critical scrutiny. Finally a consideration was introduced by the Norwegian representative which definitely shattered all hopes of agreement. He pointed out that many existing treaties either textually or implicitly contemplate the possibility of war and some contain definite obligations of military action. How would they apply if war were now entirely ruled out? Would, for instance, the Treaty of Locarno become obsolete? There would in any case be a manifest contradiction between the old undertakings and the new inhibitions. Logically they could not both enjoy legal validity. The point seems to have thrown the sub-committee into a state of confusion; and it was seen that the issues involved were too important to be settled at a secret meeting in a few days.

MEANS OF REDRESS

One more consideration may be mentioned which has never been officially stated, and for obvious reasons never will be, but to my certain knowledge more than one country views with intense dislike the proposal to bind itself never in any circumstances to make war on its own account, when all efforts of arbitration and conciliation have failed. According to Article 15 of the Covenant as it now stands, a member of the League reserves the right as a last resort "to take such action as it shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice." There is the utmost reluctance in more than one quarter—I suspect, indeed, in many quarters—to surrender this legal prerogative, which it is claimed may afford a wronged State its only chance of obtaining redress. The Council, it is argued, has yet to prove its ability to settle a dispute of first-class importance between two leading States, and it is not even admitted that the retention of this right necessarily conflicts with the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy made in the Kellogg Pact. In the first place, renunciation is regarded as being a moral factor of far-reaching importance, but as almost incapable of precise legal definition, and, secondly, the making of war in the sense foreseen in Article 15 might be justified as an international act of justice even if the Council had failed to come to a unanimous decision and had not authorized it. Coming as a last expedient to remove an injustice, coercive action could not properly be stigmatized as an instrument of national policy.

LORD CECIL'S CLAIM

Lord Cecil tried to counter some of these arguments in his speech to the Assembly. He said he did not fully understand the view that rights under the existing treaties were curtailed. If under existing treaties there were rights to take military coercive measures, those measures would be taken, it seemed to him, immediately on the event contemplated taking place; there would be no question of waiting nine months before such measures were taken, as provided in Article 15; therefore they were already illegal under the Covenant as it now stood. As for the extension of sanctions under Article 16 he could not agree that commitments would be larger under the new system than under the old. He thought it was founded upon the fallacious way of approaching these subjects. The more effectively you preserved peace the less likely you were to have to employ sanctions. Lord Cecil pointed out that as long as under the Covenant there was a possibility of war, it would always be open to the military advisers of every Government to argue that full preparations must be made to meet the contingency; if you could legally exclude war altogether you would greatly improve the prospects of reducing armaments.

President Wilson, Lord Cecil continued, regarded the Covenant as only a first draft, and the British Government believed that the time was ripe for its amendment. But it must be understood that as the present compromise proposals had failed, delegates who had agreed to them might resume their liberty to consider the whole question *de nouveau*. Lord Cecil concluded with an eloquent passage to the effect that no question in the world was without danger, and that if there were any who were faint-hearted in this great movement they should be allowed to turn back. They only wanted with them those who were whole-hearted in the object they had in view.

In the course of his speech Lord Cecil made a remark which caused lively speculation in the lobbies of the Assembly hall. He said: "Life is uncertain, and no part of it is more uncertain than political life. It may be that this is the last time I may have the honour of addressing this Assembly." Some commentators observed that it did not seem to imply much confidence in the prospects of the Ministry to which Lord Cecil is attached. Others thought that he was obviously tired and disheartened by the breakdown of his efforts to get the amendment through, and that the words were merely the outcome of a momentary discouragement.

M. Titelescu, who has presided over this year's Assembly with unusual distinction and authority, then brought its proceedings to a close with a vivacious speech which was loudly applauded. He set the work of the Assembly in true perspective when he said that the League of Nations brought a human heart into politics. He added that only the good will of the separate Governments could transform its solutions of problems into realities. M. Titelescu said a few appropriate words about the good work done for the League by three retiring members of the Secretariat—Dame Rachel Crowdy, who has directed the Opium and Social Services Section; M. Colban, who has become Norwegian Minister in Paris after being at the head of the Disarmament Section; and, last but not least, Sir Arthur Salter, "whose name will be for ever linked with the financial reconstruction of Europe." He aroused cheers and laughter by referring to Sir Eric Drummond as having become an article of the Covenant itself, which no one ever dreams of revising or amending. As showing the gradual evolution of public opinion towards the League, he recalled the excitement which used to run through the Assembly when the accession of a single country to the Optional Clause of The Hague Statute was announced, while now the majority of States had adhered, and during this session 28 had agreed, by signing the convention for financial assistance, to tax their own people in order to afford aid to others who were victims of aggression.

The British delegation left Geneva yesterday, and Lord and Lady Cecil left this evening.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S SURVEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 3

Signor Mussolini's brief survey before the National Council of Corporations on October 1 of the economic crisis throughout the world, and in Italy in particular, has on the whole met with approval in financial and industrial circles here. It may be recalled that he based his judgment of the present phase upon four symptoms:—(1) The number of protested bills of exchange; (2) the number of failures and bankruptcies; (3) the growth of unemployment; and (4) the falling off in State revenues. The following statistics taken from the supplement of September 22 last to the Official Gazette, are the latest and most authoritative figures available to the public whereby to follow Signor Mussolini's speech:—

(1) The number of protested bills during August, 1930, was 86,303, as against 80,092 in August, 1929. The worst month of the present year was July, when the number was 90,211. It must be noted that all these figures relate only to bills accepted and not to bills not accepted.

(2) During August, 1930, there were 916 failures and bankruptcies, as compared with 864 in August, 1929, and as compared with 1,239 in July last.

(3) On August 31, 1930, there were 375,548 unemployed, as against 342,061 on July 31 last and as against 216,666 on August 31, 1929. These figures, however, do not give the whole volume of unemployment because they include only the people insured by the Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali.

(4) The final figures of State expenditure and revenue for the financial year 1929-30 are not yet available. The provisional figures for the months of July and August, 1930, show a deficit of 331,290,347 lire. A deficit, however, is not unusual in the first months of the financial year.

All these statistics are taken in some quarters to show that in his speech Signor Mussolini pushed his characteristic optimism up to the limits consonant with an accurate and unvarnished picture of the situation in Italy. Here, as elsewhere, the deposits both in the savings and commercial banks are increasing owing to the reluctance of the public to resort to the Stock Exchange. The failure of the Bonifica Ferrarese and of several other concerns has made the public averse from investing money, and it is feared that the position of the Bonifica Ferrarese may cause a setback to the policy of land reclamation.

Some people, again, are mildly distrustful of Signor Mussolini's policy of raising from 65 per cent. to 75 per cent. the guarantee given by the State on the value of goods exported by Italian exporters to Russia. It is acknowledged that the orders from Russia to an amount of 200,000,000 lire are, as Signor Mussolini declared, worth some measure of State help to industrialists. At the same time this policy is held to be something of a gamble on Russian commercial integrity, but it is realized that it is a direct consequence of the raising of the American tariffs and that markets for Italian produce must be found somewhere.

On the other hand, it is maintained that Italy is suffering relatively less from the world-wide depression than are the more highly industrialized and developed nations. For example, Italy, with her restricted home market and comparatively small production, is not hampered by huge stocks of unsaleable products such as have accumulated in Great Britain and the United States of America. Genuine and sound business men feel that they can rely upon the sympathy of the Government, and they are whole-heartedly in support of the strictures which Signor Mussolini heaped in his speech upon the heads of speculative company promoters and other persons engaged upon unsound enterprises.

MUSEUM FESTIVAL IN BERLIN

ALTAR OF ZEUS ON VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 3

During this week the Prussian State Museums have been holding a centenary celebration. On October 3, 1830, the first museum building, the Altes Museum, designed by Schinkel, was opened on the island formed by a branching of the Spree at the bottom of Unter den Linden, where the Cathedral and the old Schloss stand. Others have followed till the island is sometimes called the "museum island." To mark the centenary three new museum buildings were opened yesterday.

The most important of these is the Pergamon Museum erected round the reconstructed Altar of Zeus from Pergamon. The new Near Eastern Museum houses other fruits of German archaeological activity in Asia Minor, both reconstructed and fragmentary. In the Deutsches Museum, planned by the late Dr. Wilhelm Bode, all the exhibits hitherto scattered through various galleries illustrating the development of German art from the Middle Ages have been concentrated.

The large sections of the Altar Frieze and other portions of buildings recovered at Pergamon were exhibited in fragmentary form in the Altes Museum in 1908 and 1909. Afterwards they were withdrawn from public view while the remarkable reconstruction and the building of the new museum to house them were undertaken. The War delayed the work. A glimpse of the reconstructed altar was given in April of last year to a number of guests invited to the centenary celebration of the German Archaeological Institute; then the unfinished Pergamon Museum was closed again until yesterday.

The celebration has been attended by hundreds of representatives of museums, art galleries, and universities throughout Germany, and by many distinguished scholars, archaeologists and museum directors from foreign countries. Among the British guests invited were Mr. H. Idris Bell and Mr. H. R. H. Hall, of the British Museum; Mr. Eric Maclagen, of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Mr. A. M. Daniel, of the National Gallery; Mr. Alexander Curle, of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh; and Dr. Adolph Mahr, of the National Museum, Dublin.

BRITISH PAVILION AT ANTWERP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 4

The King of the Belgians paid a visit this morning to the Antwerp Exhibition. His Majesty was received at the main entrance to the British Pavilion by Lord Granville (British Ambassador), the Commissioner-General, and the secretary of the British Section.

The King was attended by M. De Van Cauwelaert, the Burgomaster of Antwerp; Baron Holvoet, Governor of the province of Antwerp; Count Adrien van der Burch, Commissioner-General; and M. Martougin, president of the executive committee of the exhibition. A number of guests had been admitted into the pavilion and gave his Majesty a warm welcome. Guardmen and Yeomen of the Guard from the Tower of London grouped about the British flag formed a guard of honour. King Albert took particular interest in the sections depicting British maritime history and the progress of aviation. At the end of his visit he congratulated the Commissioner-General.

Earthquake shocks are reported to have done serious damage in the vicinity of the mineral wells near Damavend, about 40 miles north of TEHERAN.—*Reuter.*

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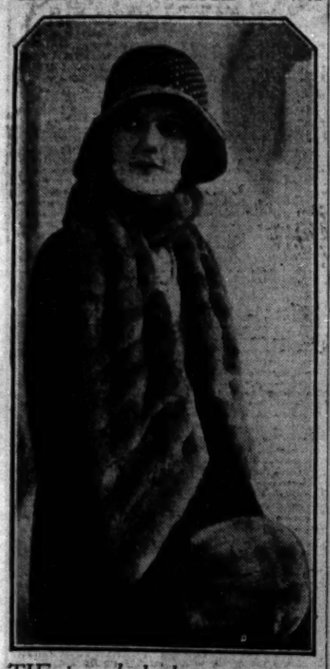

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BY-ELECTION AT SHIPLEY

SAFEGUARDING

MR. LOCKWOOD AND THE WOOLLEN TRADE

Candidates { Mr. J. H. Lockwood (U.). Mr. A. Davy (L.). Mr. W. A. Robinson (Lab.). Mr. W. Gallacher (Comm.).

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. W. Mackinder (Lab.)	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	13,693
Mr. F. W. Hirst (L.)	11,712
Labour majority	4,961

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHIPLEY, OCT. 4

With the unanimous selection by the local Conservative Association of Mr. J. Horace Lockwood as Conservative candidate in the forthcoming by-election, the position in the Shipley division is now fully regularized. The issue, so far as the Conservatives can make it, will be clearly defined. Mr. Lockwood intends the fight to be on the safeguarding of British industry, and in particular of the woollen textile industry.

"This is not an ordinary election," he said to me this morning. "It is an election to save British industry from destruction, and in my view the Conservative Party is the only party with a programme that can do it. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the present position as it affects the Shipley division, where every worker is practically dependent on the woollen industry for a livelihood. We are threatened at every end and turn, and there is no industry in the country where, in my view, the case is so strong for safeguarding against overwhelming foreign competition, based on lower prices, lower costs of production, and lower standard of life for the workers. The young boys and girls looking for a career in the staple trade find mills closing down week after week, and if they have ever had a job they know, when this happens in their case, they cannot get any other job.

"There is no justification for this position," Mr. Lockwood continued. "We known that the workers can make better cloth than is being imported and sold in this country, the product of what we should consider sweated labour, and sold at sweated prices. The audacity of our foreign competitors is no longer limited to wholesale dumping of textile fabrics. They are now actually sending into this country increasing quantities of made-up garments. It is time the rest of the country was awakened to the harm that is being done, and I hope I shall be enabled to do that to some extent through *The Times*. The Conservative Party in Shipley stands united on the safeguarding issue. It is a matter of life and death, as much for the workers in that division as for everyone else. I have accepted this candidature in order to stand in defence of the bread and butter of the workers more than for anything else whatever. We have had nothing but bad trade and diminishing employment for five years. Costs over which manufacturers have no control have been continually rising. Prices of the raw material have been falling, but it is a world fall, and to those in business, careful as they may be, fall in prices always means loss.

EFFECTS OF TAXATION

"The deaths of many industrial magnates," said Mr. Lockwood, "have created a position in the woollen business which it is almost impossible to cope with, because of the exactions of heavy Death Duties and other charges which practically exhaust the industry of liquid capital. Plant, machinery, and factories are denuded of their resources, and this fixed capital has no value, because of the state of trade. Mills and machinery come on the market and are sold at scrap-iron prices, because it is practically impossible to carry on business. Especially is it impossible for us to sell our products abroad. The reasons for this are plain. Foreign countries put up tariffs to keep our goods out; they can, indeed, produce cheaper goods for themselves; their standards of life are lower; their fixed charges, for national and local taxation, are lower, and the cost of every form of service is also lower. And, notwithstanding all this, their tariffs, thanks to Mr. Graham's foolish statements in anticipation of what is called a tariff truce, are constantly rising. Naturally, foreign countries have taken the hint, and are going to start with their tariffs as high as possible against us. Canada has recently increased its tariff against manufactured goods. Our Dominions overseas have treated us so far with benevolence, and have given us all the assistance we can reasonably expect, but to have the present state of affairs continuing, can only be regarded as parallel to a request to the rest of the Empire to fight a European war for us, while we withdraw our troops—so délenceless are we where our own trade interests are concerned.

"In the woollen industry," Mr. Lockwood went on to say, "our export trade was formerly world-wide. Other countries have now utilized our brains and learned to produce goods for themselves, and by reason purely of cheapness they can now beat us in securing such trade as there is. The matter is made intolerably worse by the flooding of the home market with cheap foreign productions, which are now excluding our Bradford goods solely on the question of price. These foreign goods are sold here free from all the burdens of taxation for Imperial and local purposes and for welfare purposes, which our manufacturers have increasingly imposed upon them.

A GROWING EVIL

"Sections of the trade which in the earlier stages of the dumping campaign did not feel it," Mr. Lockwood said, "are now permeated through and through with its effects. The only measure that can possibly be taken to prevent the extermination—not too strong a word—of the Yorkshire woollen textile industry is that our own home market should be promptly and adequately safeguarded against this unfair competition. If this were done, although it would not, perhaps, tremendously increase the number of looms now working, it would enable our factories to continue manufacturing—that is, to pay wages—and it would enable them to run the rest of the plant in an attempt to meet world competition in other markets. Our problem is to keep our workers going with wages from week to week; and we here feel that the Government are making this task impossible, because they will not do for this country what every other country is doing for its own people."

In a three-cornered fight at the General Election the late Mr. Mackinder held the seat for the Labour Party with a margin of 4,961 votes over the Conservative candidate, Sir Robert Clough, but circumstances now are very different. Neither Mr. W. A. Robinson, the Socialist candidate on this occasion, nor the Liberal, Mr. Arthur Davy, has anything concrete to offer in connexion with the unemployment problem. The Communist (Mr. Gallacher) is expected to add to the Labour candidate's difficulties in a constituency where an extremist is almost certain to detach votes that a Labour candidate cannot afford to lose. It will still be some days before the campaign opens in earnest, and Mr. Lockwood will not be formally brought before the constituency until Monday.

EASTERN COUNTIES SPANIEL FIELD TRIALS

The Eastern Counties Spaniel Society held its sixth field trial meeting on the Six Mile Bottom Estate, near Cambridge, on Wednesday. The judges were Lord Henniker and Mr. Arthur Ainsworth, and Mr. Lewis D. Wigan acted as referee. The open stake was won by Mr. F. M. Prime's English springer, Thrimley Joe. English springers also secured the second and third awards, Mr. S. Gowing being second with Renrut Flash; the third prize went to the Maharajah of Patiala's bitch, Mischief of Malwa, and the fourth to Mme. Nielka's Adventure of Paddockhurst. Mr. John Kent's cocker spaniel, Topper of Chrishall, was the reserve, and certificates of merit were awarded to Mme. Nielka's Paddockhurst Actress, Miss D. Morland Hooper's Rayda of Ranscombe, Mr. H. T. Drage's Grangemead Constance, and Lieut.-Commander Willoughby's Dalsbangan So-So. In the non-winners' stake, Lieut.-Commander Willoughby's Ashton Still Runs was bracketed first with Lady Wigan's English springer bitch, Gin of Glendarroch; the third position was gained by Mr. H. S. Lloyd's Torch of Ware, and the fourth by Mr. J. Kent's Topper of Chrishall, the reserve going to Mme. Nielka's Paddockhurst Amir. The certificates of merit were gained by Mme. Nielka, Mr. S. Gowing, and Mr. E. Frampton.

Six fish workers' expresses arrived at Yarmouth on Saturday from Aberdeen, bringing Scottish girls who will work over troughs of herrings for the next two months. Over 20 such special trains have come to Yarmouth this week.

SURVEY OF THE POPULATION

CONTINUED DECLINE IN BIRTH-RATE

The Registrar-General's "Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1929, Tables, Part II., Civil," is published by H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 2s. net.

The total estimated population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1929 was 48,684,000, compared with 48,574,000 in 1928—an increase of 110,000, or 0.23 per cent. Taking the constituent parts of the British Isles separately there was an increase of population in England and Wales, and there were decreases in Scotland and the Irish Free State. For Northern Ireland the figure remained stationary. The estimated population of England and Wales in 1929 was 39,607,000, against 39,482,000 in 1928—an increase of 125,000, or 0.32 per cent. For Scotland the figures are:—1929, 4,884,000; 1928, 4,893,000; decrease 9,000, or 0.18 per cent.; Northern Ireland, 1929, as in 1928, 1,250,000; Irish Free State, 1929, 2,943,000; 1928, 2,949,000; decrease 6,000, or 0.20 per cent.

The number of marriages solemnized in England and Wales during the year was 313,316, and was equal to a rate of 15.8 persons married per 1,000 persons living. Both number and rate are the highest since 1921. The increase was shown over three quarters, but in the April-June quarter there was a fairly substantial decline. The greatest quarterly number of marriages was again recorded in the July-September quarter, being nearly double that in the January-March quarter. This preference for the third quarter of the year has been a feature of the returns since the beginning of the present century.

An additional table appears in this issue showing for the year 1929 for England and Wales and the Constituent Registration Counties the numbers of marriages with religious ceremonial according to the rites of the Established Church and various other religious denominations and also the numbers of civil marriages. Compared with 1924 the number of marriages with religious ceremonial has declined from 762 to 743 per 1,000 marriages. Of the total of 313,316 marriages, 176,113 were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church or the Church in Wales, 18,711 according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and 80,475 were civil marriages.

As to divorces, the number of decrees *nisi* made absolute during the year was 3,396, as compared with 4,018 in 1928, a decrease of 622, or 15.5 per cent.

The births registered during the year numbered 643,673, equal to a rate of 16.3 per 1,000 of the population, a decline from 660,267 and 16.7 respectively, and continuing the steady fall of recent years broken only by the figures for 1928. The number of illegitimate births was 29,307, or 395 fewer than in 1928. The proportion of male to 1,000 female births was 1,043 a close approximation to the proportion in recent years and to pre-War years. The maximum reached was 1,060 in 1918.

The numbers of Parliamentary electors on the Register for 1929 prepared in respect of the qualifying period of three months ended on December 1, 1928, were 11,886,794 men and 13,228,999 women, giving a total of 25,095,793, this being the first Parliamentary Register in which the number of women showed an excess over the number of men. This is the first Register compiled under the provisions of the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928. Compared with the previous Register the number of male voters shows an increase of 5.7 per cent., while the extension of the female franchise has resulted in an increase of 53.1 per cent.

USE OF WEATHER FORECASTS

WORK OF METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

The annual report of the Director of the Meteorological Office for the year ended March 31, 1930, is issued by the Stationery Office (price 1s. net).

The report states that three important conferences held during the year led to the recognition of marine meteorology in international treaties, to a radical improvement in the interchange of meteorological data throughout the world, and to a much closer connexion between the meteorological services of the British Empire. The number of inquiries for meteorological information had continued to increase, and during the year 1,278 general or scientific inquiries for particulars of past weather in the British Isles were dealt with. As an indication of the wide scope of the inquiries, it is mentioned that 119 of them dealt with legal questions and a large number with water supply schemes. One inquiry was for humidity data in connexion with an investigation into the deterioration of pictures on wooden panels in the National Gallery.

The demands on the marine division for data made by foreign and other services continued to increase. Many of these inquiries referred to conditions over regions of the ocean where it is proposed to establish air routes, either for aeroplanes of airships. The application of marine meteorology in the daily work of navigation in ships at sea steadily progressed, and selected ships had generally performed an increasingly useful service in broadcasting wireless meteorological reports.

The number of inquiries received in the Forecast Division was 6,064, an increase of 42 per cent. A report was supplied twice daily since November to the Royal Automobile Club concerning rain, snow, fog, or other elements likely to impede road traffic; and temperature readings from the roof of the Air Ministry had been passed to the London General Omnibus Company. Several business firms with interests in Central and Northern Europe had been supplied with reports of weather conditions in those regions.

The work of the office in connexion with the Royal Air Force and civil aviation had continued to grow. Close cooperation between the meteorological staff and the airship *personnel* during airship operations had been the subject of much study and organization. The staff of the Meteorological Office, Cardington, had also studied the problem of forecasting along the various routes to be followed by airships, in particular the route between England and Canada, and other meteorological problems connected with airships. Close cooperation was being maintained with the airships sections of the meteorological services of Canada and India.

MR. H. A. L. FISHER AT BRADFIELD

INTELLECTUAL SIDE OF SCHOOL LIFE

Mr. H. A. L. FISHER, Warden of New College, Oxford, opened the new block of class-rooms at Bradfield College on Saturday, after addressing a meeting in the main hall. The Headmaster (Mr. E. E. Whitworth) presided and was supported by Mr. A. B. Ramsay (Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University), Mr. J. H. Benyon (Chancellor of Reading University), Dr. Sibly (Vice-Chancellor of Reading University), and Mr. R. L. Hunter (Warden of Bradfield College).

The HEADMASTER said he believed that the good of examinations outweighed the evil. They provided for both teacher and pupil an objective, and he was convinced that the element of drudgery, of having to work at subjects which were uncongenial and which seemed often useless and even trivial, must be preserved at all costs in the educational system, if for no other reason than for the importance of their influence upon the development of character.

Mr. FISHER said it was often stated that there was plenty of room at the top; there was also plenty of room in the middle for well-educated, well-mannered young Englishmen. The supply did not meet the demand. But they had also to remember that more and more schools, with the aid of Government grants and contributions from the ratepayers, were coming forward and training young men to compete in the market. No school could afford to neglect the intellectual side of its life. Academical training was important; it produced the trained mind and the faculty of reasoning which were afterwards very useful in life.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HARROW SCHOOL

The Governors of Harrow School, at a recent meeting, elected Mr. W. T. Monckton to be a Governor in succession to the late Lord Davidson. Mr. Monckton, who left Harrow in 1910, was a Monitor and Spencer Scholar, and a member of the Cricket XI. in his last year. He became a barrister in 1919.

BUILDING INDUSTRY REVIEW

OPPORTUNITIES FOR RATIONALIZATION

A CENTRAL COUNCIL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Building Industry Council of Review, which is representative of all the professional and trade organizations in the industry, has issued a report that sets out the first results of an inquiry into the extent to which the principles of rationalization may be applied in order to create conditions favourable for a wide expansion of building activity. The term rationalization is used to signify "the elimination of waste and the reduction of costs by improvement in general organization and technical methods."

Lord Amulree is president of the Council, Sir Tudor Walters and Sir Banister Fletcher are vice-presidents, and Mr. A. C. Bossom, nominated by the Royal Institute of British Architects, is the chairman. The bodies represented on the Council are the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. Sydney Tatchell; the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, by Mr. G. M. Burt (president) and Sir Walker Smith; the Surveyors' Institute, by Mr. Christopher Chart and Mr. A. G. Cross; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, by Mr. T. Barron and Mr. R. Coppock; the Committee of Building Materials Manufacturers and Suppliers by Mr. H. J. C. Johnston; and the British Steelwork Association, by Mr. J. D. Stitt. Other members of the Council are Mr. H. Cunningham, M.Inst.C.E., Mr. H. Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. M. H. Davies, formerly H.M. Inspector, Board of Education.

"While much has been done in recent years to improve the organization of the industry, there is wide scope for further progress," and "important additional economies are attainable." The report states this general conclusion, and proceeds to indicate means of effecting economies. Combined efforts within the industry are necessary, but Government Departments and local authorities must also assist. "Unless Building Acts and regulations are drastically adapted to modern needs and to technical progress, which is transforming building methods, any action taken by the industry itself must fail to yield its full potential benefits."

"WIDE SCOPE FOR ADVANCE"

The first conclusion of the report is that building legislation and building regulations are in many respects ill-suited to modern requirements, and loss of time and increase of costs result. There are anomalies in local requirements and lack of uniformity as well as insistence on excessive weight and strength of certain materials. Moreover, recent improvements in building methods have not been extended throughout the industry. There is wide scope for advance both in the organization of the industry as a whole and of the work on the building site. Even a very limited experience of the "Time and Progress Schedule" system shows that it can yield important economies. This is a schedule drawn up before building operations commence, and it provides for the methodical succession and co-ordination of the work from start to finish. Some of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Council's committee of inquiry said that, in spite of the much higher wages paid to the American operatives, the total cost of building there is little, if any, higher than in Great Britain. Admitting that a close comparison of costs is difficult, the report nevertheless states that authoritative evidence supports the contention that greater flexibility of building regulations and the organization of the work on the site, based on the Time and Progress Schedule system, largely account for the lower general costs in America, which permit of the payment of higher wages and a great reduction in the time required to complete the work.

"The Committee was strengthened in this conclusion," the report continues, "by the statements of witnesses, whose intimate knowledge of the facts gives special value to their testimony, concerning the application of this system to the recent construction of certain large buildings in Great Britain. Important economies may be realized in several ways. The time of building can be reduced by from one-sixth to one-third of the period required when there is no time schedule control. The unproductive period on which interest on expended capital has to be paid is shortened correspondingly, and this saving is considerable in the case of all building, and greatly so in undertakings involving large amounts of money." The report therefore recommends that the Time and Progress Schedule system of construction should be extended on a standardized basis as widely as possible. To this end efforts must be made to inform building owners of the importance of settling all essential details before work begins. The general contractor should be entirely responsible for the supervision and progress of the whole of the construction work, including that of the "specialist" and other sub-contractors, who should be made parties to the schedule, with provision for the usual penalties for non-observance of the terms. Collaboration between architect, engineer, and quantity surveyor should be encouraged at the earliest possible stage. Tenders for specialist work should be based, wherever possible, on quantities to be incorporated in the bill of quantities, and wherever practicable competitive prices should be obtained. Sir Walker Smith and Mr. Cross add, as their opinion, that these competitive prices should be embodied, whenever practicable, in the general contract, and that in obtaining tenders for specialist work the general contractor should include firms nominated by the architect.

INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS

It is recommended that the educational authorities concerned with the training of students for the building industry should consider the possibility of making arrangements to facilitate the interchange of students and the giving of instruction in all the latest approved methods, for, the report says, the industry does not receive the full benefit of the technical knowledge and the experience of costs of materials and market conditions possessed by its informed members. Public bodies, building owners, and builders in districts where panels of consultative architects have been established by the Royal Institute of British Architects should consider the advantage of the advice and help to be derived from this source.

The report draws attention to the need of much closer contacts between the different branches of the industry and associated trades, and of a greater degree of cooperation between the construction sections and the manufacturers and suppliers of materials. It is also pointed out that in commercial building the application of machine methods of production with simplification in design, and avoidance of over-elaboration in ornamentation, contributes to the elimination of unnecessary costs. There should be detailed inquiry to ascertain the extent to which standardization of materials and fittings and the simplification of varieties are practicable and expedient. Substantial economies would result from even a limited standardization of certain widely-used materials and methods.

Concerning the place of the operatives in the industry, the report suggests further inquiry into the possibility of mitigating the effects of instability of employment by more effective control over training and recruitment, by greater protection of the operatives in bad weather to avoid stoppage of work, and by the maintenance of a steady flow of work by regulating orders for public building to correspond with the general state of activity in the industry. It would be to the advantage of the industry, the report says, if opportunity were given to the operatives, through accredited representatives, to make their contribution to the development of the general policy of the industry and to the solution of its many problems and difficulties.

The final recommendations of the report are that a comprehensive effort should be made throughout the industry and associated trades to achieve by cooperative action all the economies obtainable from standardization and simplification, and that a permanent central council should be set up to represent all branches of the industry and associated trades. A conference is to be convened to discuss this proposal.

THE FOUNDER OF EMPIRE DAY

A memorial tablet to the late Lord Meath, founder of Empire Day, will be unveiled by his son, the present earl, in Christ Church, Ottershaw, Surrey, on Saturday, at 3 p.m. The tablet, which has been presented by the Empire Day movement, will be dedicated by the Bishop of Guildford.

GIFT TO A MEDICAL SCHOOL

OPENING OF "LOCKYER COLLECTION"

The annual prize distribution to students of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on Saturday was preceded by the opening, in the Museum, of the "Lockyer Collection" of obstetric and gynaecological specimens.

The collection, which is the gift of Dr. C. H. J. Lockyer, contains over 3,000 specimens. It represents the work of 30 years, and the catalogue, prepared and published by Dr. Lockyer, has taken five years to compile. Dr. Lockyer has also given £500 on trust for the upkeep and maintenance of the collection.

Mr. GEORGE VERITY, chairman of the hospital, said that the opening of the collection was one of the greatest occasions at the hospital which had occurred since he had been associated with it. It was, he believed, the largest individual collection that had been made by anyone since the days of John Hunter.

Dr. LOCKYER said that it was due to Dr. William Hunter that the collection was there. He hoped that it would be of use to those interested in gynaecology and the means of conveying blessings to women in particular and mankind in general.

The prizes were distributed by Dr. J. M. H. MACLEOD. In his report, the DEAN, Mr. E. A. Crook, said that the entry of students was steadily increasing, and during the past 12 months had been double that of the previous year. This increase was all the more significant in view of the careful way in which students were selected for admission.

Dr. MACLEOD said that they heard murmurings on every side that in this and other countries certain standards, which the older among them had reverenced and thought likely to be permanent, had become rather debased. Whatever other standards might be depressed, they looked to the students to maintain the standard and traditions of their school.

Mr. VERITY said that the surgical and medical profession was passing through a serious time. While all kinds of "research" bodies had come into existence, the voluntary hospitals were doing the work and would be best left alone. Those who came after would have to fight to save the voluntary hospitals, which represented the greatest effort put forward in a nation's history. When he heard of a State-aided medical service he hoped that the bunglers of Whitehall would not make such a wretched mess of the medical profession as they had made of the commerce and industry of the country.

The list of awards was as follows:—

Governors' clinical gold medal, Mr. S. Goide; "T. H. Green" prize, Miss M. T. Howard; "Pereira" prize, Mr. F. S. Nicol; medicine, Miss L. Rees; surgery, Miss P. E. Watson, Miss J. Harwood; Mr. I. D. Monser; practical midwifery, Miss C. A. Grove; gynaecology, Miss P. E. Watson; "J. H. Morgan" prize, Mr. H. V. Wells; pathology and bacteriology, Miss J. Harwood, Mr. I. D. Monser; ophthalmology, Miss P. E. Watson; otolaryngology, Mr. I. D. Monser, Miss J. Harwood; hygiene and public health, Mr. I. D. Monser, Miss C. A. Grove; psychological medicine, Miss L. Rees.

TOWN PLANNING IN KENT

RESIDENTS' OBJECTIONS TO A BICKLEY SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, OCT. 5

A storm has been created in Bickley, one of the residential wards in the Borough of Bromley (Kent), over the proposed development of the Widmore Lodge estate. The residents are making a strong protest, particularly against the decision of the Town Council to sanction, under town planning, the erection of shops on the Widmore-road frontage.

The Bickley and Widmore Civic Society has been formed for the following among other objects:—To preserve and improve the amenities of Bickley and Widmore; to keep a vigilant watch over all questions that affect the preservation and improvement of the locality; to protest against building schemes which, in the words of *The Times*, "put money in the pockets of the few and take amenity from the rest"; to organize a strong public opinion against the building of a shopping centre; and to get adequate representation on the Borough Council, so that all residents who join the society may know that they have a fair hearing. A deputation from the society has been received by the Housing Committee of the Town Council, and the matter will probably come up at the meeting of the council on Tuesday.

It is considered that the possibility of commercial development of the Widmore Lodge property will lead to a considerable depreciation in the attractiveness and value of the neighbourhood as a residential area. A further objection to shops along the Bickley-road frontage of the estate is stated to be the interference which may be caused by cars of the shopping public with the through traffic on that road, which is already considerable and certain to increase. It is also claimed that, if shops are erected on the site proposed, the Old Cottage opposite, a fine example of Tudor architecture and without a rival in the borough, would probably disappear. The society point out that very few houses of considerable age and architectural interest now exist in Bromley, and the town can ill afford to risk the loss of the Old Cottage.

The society objects to the scheduling of the Widmore Lodge estate on a basis of 12 houses to the acre, as it is feared this would involve the destruction of most, if not all, of the trees and shrubs now growing upon the land. It is contended that in a residential area like Bickley the amenities depend largely on low density, spaciousness, and the presence of well-grown trees. A solution to the problem would be for the council to take the necessary steps to acquire the whole, or as much as possible, of the land, and to dedicate it for use as a public open space. Attention is drawn to the fact that the borough of Bromley, according to the report of the Advisory Town Planning Committee for West Kent and North-East Surrey, is shown to have the smallest proportion of public open spaces of all local authorities in the outer suburban area—1.55 acre per 1,000 of population, against an average of two acres per 1,000. Several of the residents of Bickley have expressed their willingness to contribute to a fund to purchase the land if its use as a public garden or park were ensured.

PLAYING FIELDS IN KENT

OPENING OF NEW GROUND AT CANTERBURY

A new playing field, five and three-quarter acres in extent, was opened at Canterbury on Saturday afternoon by Alderman R. A. Bremner, chairman of the Canterbury Education Committee. In addition to a sum provided by the Canterbury City Council, gifts towards the purchase and equipment of the ground were received from the Kent Playing Fields Association, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Carnegie Trustees, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Pitches for football, hockey, and netball have been provided and a pavilion.

The MAYOR of CANTERBURY (the Rev. S. G. F. Wilson) said that Canterbury had received a larger grant from the Playing Fields Association, the Carnegie Trustees, and other bodies than any other town in Kent.

Mr. E. S. DAVIES, Director of Education for Kent, speaking on behalf of the Carnegie Trustees, said that the Trustees set aside £200,000 when the playing fields movement was started some few years ago. In that movement Kent was far ahead of any county in England.

Major H. S. HARDY, who represented Captain W. S. Cornwallis, chairman of the Kent Playing Fields Association, said that in the last two years 40 playing fields had been provided in Kent.

Alderman Bremner afterwards opened a new playground at the Millers' Field, Canterbury.

WITHHOLDING TRADE UNION FUNDS

At the Westminster Police Court on Saturday, ALFRED DOWSETT, of Chuton-road, Bow, formerly secretary of the Tower Bridge branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, pleaded "Guilty" to a summons charging him with wilfully withholding £54 7s. 3d., the moneys of the union. Mr. Ray Whiteway, solicitor, prosecuting, said the defendant's duty was to collect contributions from the members of the union, and a deficiency of £54 7s. 3d. had been found on investigation of his books. The defendant had made an offer to repay the money at the rate of 15s. a week, and the union were prepared to accept that offer. The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Gill) ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 20s. and 20s. costs, and to repay the deficiency of £54 7s. 3d. at the rate of 15s. a week, with the alternative, in default, of three months' imprisonment. "It is a conviction, understand," Mr. Gill added.

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Delightful Coat, in the new Barathea Cloth, with novel strappings and slightly flared effect. Trimmed large collar and cuffs of finest selected Natural Skunk. In Navy and Black. Sizes: O.S.47, X.O.S. 48, XX.O.S. 50. GNS. 13½

A large double collar of selected Natural Skunk trims this Coat of fine quality Face Cloth, lined Crêpe de Chine throughout. Novel self strappings accentuate the higher waistline. In Bottle Green, Nigger, Navy and Black. Sizes: S.W. 43, W. 46, F.W. 46, O.S. 47. GNS. 6½

Made in fine Ribbed Cloth with slight flecked effect, or in plain Face Cloth and richly lined throughout, this elegant coat has collar and cuffs of grey Australian Opossum. In Dark Green, Cornflower Blue, Oxford Grey, Navy and Black, S.W., W. F.W., O.S. GNS. 9½

From the Model Coat Salon, Second Floor.

Elegant Coat fashioned in good quality Face Cloth lined Celanese throughout. A well-tailored shape, trimmed with Persian Lamb fabric to tone. In Wine, Bottle, Brown, Navy and Black. S.W., W., and O.S. fittings. GNS. 5½

This Coat in good quality Face Cloth is lined Celanese throughout. Well cut on smart slimming lines with large collar and cuffs of selected nutria lamb. In shades of Lido, Brown, Navy and Black. S.W., W., and O.S. Fittings. 98/6

This new "Decanjay" Wrap Coat is obtainable in Fawn, Brown, Grey, Bottle, Lido Navy, and Black Face cloth, or in Blue, Grey, Brown and Mushroom Tweed effects. It is richly lined with fur fabric and is finished handsome collar of pulled coney to tone. In S.W., W., and O.S. Fittings. 94/6

From the Inexpensive Coat Salon, Third Floor.

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TO-DAY at 9 a.m

LOT I	A number of Fur COATS, trimmed and untrimmed, the new bell sleeves caught in at wrist, and the long roll collar are some of the many delightful features. Included are Coats in Antelope, Nutria colour and Seal colour, also short and long Evening Cloaks. None previously priced less than 10 gns.	10 GNS.	NOW 5 GNS
LOT II	The collection comprises Moleskin, Calfskin, Silver Musquash day and evening COATS, some profusely trimmed with contrasting furs, others plain—a variety of styles that will please the most discerning. None previously priced at less than 21 gns.	21 GNS.	NOW 10 GNS
LOT III	In this group one can procure a Peschaskit that is so much the vogue, Natural and Dyed Musquash and Summer Ermine colour COATS; also some very beautiful models in Moleskin. A very interesting group—none of which was previously priced at less than 30gns.	30 GNS.	NOW 15 GNS
LOT IV	Natural Musquash COATS of full length, with long roll collars, Natural Squirrel Coats, choice models in Peschaskit, Beige and Black Pony are included in this Group—all good Furs that will make an instant appeal. None previously priced at less than 40 gns.	40 GNS.	NOW 21 GNS
LOT V	Sable Squirrel and Natural Squirrel COATS of full length, Mink Marmot Models, Beige and Black Pony Coats, and handsome Models in Scaskin save to typify Coats that are available in this group. None previously priced at less than 59 gns.	59 GNS.	NOW 29 GNS

PONYSKIN

A handsome COAT in Brown and Black Ponyskin, delightfully worked and furrered. A very practical coat, ideal for walking or motoring. Previously priced at 45 Gns. Now offered at 21 Gns.

21 GNS

LOT VI	Persian Lamb and Natural Musquash, Brown and Black Pony Coats, trimmed various Furs—a series of very interesting models original in style and furriery. None previously priced at less than 79 gns.	79 GNS.	NOW 39 GNS
LOT VII	American Broadtail that is so fashionable, Scaskin trimmed Skunk, Natural Black Musquash and Southern Musquash Coats, all are included in this magnificent collection of models. None previously priced at less than 98 gns.	98 GNS.	NOW 49 GNS
LOT VIII	This section is of unusual interest because of the rarity of the Furs used as trimming. A group of fashionable Coats, including choice Persian Lamb, dropped Musquash, Nutria, Seal Musquash, and the practical Scaskin trimmed Lynx. None previously priced at less than 150 gns.	150 GNS.	NOW 75 GNS
LOT IX	Very limited quantity, this collection comprises the most luxurious models in Mink, Nutria, Persian Lamb trimmed Beaver, Persian Broadtail, Beige Broadtail and Fox. None previously priced at less than 245 gns.	245 GNS.	NOW 120 GNS

8 GNS

GREY LINCHIN LAMB

A beautiful Grey Lamb COAT in a good curl and shadings of a darker grey, giving a most becoming effect. A Coat that is durable and offered at a tremendous saving. Previously priced at 21 Gns. Now offered at 8 Gns.

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The finest collection of Fur Ties to be seen—and every tie marked at half or less than half the former prices.

LOT X	Every TIE in this collection is offered at half or less than half the former prices. Included are Ties in Sable Marmot, Blue Fox, Baum Opossum, Stone Marten, Opossum and Grey Squirrel—all good sound furs—none of which was previously priced at less than 2 gns.	2 GNS.	NOW £1
LOT XI	In this group one can obtain Foxes, Fitch Ties, Long Stoles of Brown or Grey Squirrel and Sable Marmot Ties—all of VALUE which is unsurpassed. None previously priced at less than 5 gns.	5 GNS.	NOW £2
LOT XII	Magnificent 16-skin Natural or Java Squirrel Stoles, Pointed Foxes, South American Skunk Stoles and handsome Marmot Stoles are typical of the fine Fur Ties in this collection. None previously priced at less than 10 gns.	10 GNS.	NOW £5
LOT XIII	A most interesting collection of good Fur TIES, which for sheer value is simply astounding. Included are Sable Foxes, Kolinsky Stoles, Sable Ties and Stone Marten Ties. None previously priced at less than 20 gns.	20 GNS.	NOW 10 GNS
LOT XIV	The value in this group is the finest ever offered. Choice Cross Foxes, 2-skin Sable Ties, White dyed Foxes, in Cocoa shade, and luxurious large Wraps in fine quality Kolinsky. None previously priced at less than 21 gns.	24 GNS.	NOW 12 GNS

25 GNS

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A sumptuous COAT in Squirrel. Fine clear Grey skins of the finest quality go to make this Coat, which is wonderfully light and supple. Previously priced at 50 Gns. Now offered at 25Gns.

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Most interesting is this group of Musquash Coats in the natural Brown shade in many different styles—a Fur which is beautiful in appearance and most reliable in wear. They are priced from 12 Gns. All are half the usual prices.

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Letters to the Editor

EMPLOYMENT AND TARIFFS

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL'S REJOINDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir William Morris has been good enough to reply to my three questions. His answers are candid and vigorous, but not, as I shall try to show, convincing.

I asked whether, under the policy of Protection which he favours, the farmer was to be required to pay more for the things he bought and was not to receive more for the things he sold. Sir William answers—Neither the one nor the other. Agriculture is to be included, but—I quote his own words—"We do not anticipate that the farmers will be compelled, or even be able, to increase the prices of the foodstuffs they sell." Now this is a declaration of importance. Here is the chairman of the new protectionist organization telling the British agriculturists that even when the protective system, from which they expect so much, is established it will do nothing to raise the present range of prices of farm products. Does the National Farmers' Union concur? Can we really accept this as the probable outcome of all the agitation?

Sir William says that the prices of manufactured goods will not be raised under Protection, either to the farmer or to anyone else, because "as manufacturers we know that the spreading of our overheads over a much larger volume of production will enable us to lower prices, not compel us to raise them." It is, of course, true that if manufacture is carried on by large units instead of small ones, other things being equal, the cost of production will be less and prices may be lowered. But Sir William Morris has yet to show that this concentration is discouraged by Free Trade and will be brought about by Protection. Indeed, the facts show the opposite.

A number of selected industries have been protected by the Safeguarding of Industries Act for several years. It was stated by Mr. Baldwin, when he introduced the first Bill into the House of Commons, that it need operate for only five years, because by that time the industries concerned would be able to organize themselves on lines such as those to which Sir William Morris now refers; they would then be able to lower prices and to meet foreign competition without fear. Much more than five years has elapsed. Which of those industries has done this? Which of them is now ready to forgo Protection for the reason that, owing to their better organization, the consumer is paying no more for the goods they produce than he would be paying for similar foreign imports?

Sir William Morris's own industry has had Protection since the early days of the War. Has it carried out the process with the results that he foretells? If so, is he ready to say that the British buyer can now obtain a British motor-car as cheaply as a car of the same standard from elsewhere? Should his answer be Yes, then why is he so insistent that it is essential to continue a tariff against foreign motors? If they would be no cheaper than our own motors no one would bring them here, and there need be no tariff. Should his answer be No, that a tariff is still necessary to prevent underselling from abroad, then he admits my contention that tariffs raise prices to the consumer above what they would otherwise be.

On this point of the concentration of production, let me recall the experience of another of the protected industries—artificial silk. Instead of the protective duties leading to rationalization, the high profits which they induced led to a number of new producing units being established with no economic justification. (In nine of them the public invested £8,500,000. According to a recent valuation, £8,000,000 of this has been lost.)

On the other hand, we know that several industries have been rationalizing themselves, or are now doing so—shipbuilding, sections of the cotton industry, sections of electrical engineering, chemicals, and some others. None of these is protected, except the dye section of the chemical industry. The fact is that protection is one thing, rationalization is another. There may be protection without rationalization, and there may be rationalization without protection.

My second question was, "Does Sir William Morris not know that a wall to shut foreign goods out is a wall to shut British goods in?" On this he asks how do I explain the fact that in the last few years the United States has increased her exports twice as fast as her imports. The answer is that during the years that he mentions, 1922 to 1928, the United States was lending immense sums of capital abroad, over $3,000,000,000. A large part of this took the form of goods. The point has nothing to do with the tariff controversy. Let me add that, in the first six months of this year compared with last, a decline in American imports of $684,000,000 has been accompanied by a drop in exports of $680,000,000.

Sir William Morris asks also how I can explain the fact that between 1913 and 1929 the volume of British imports largely increased, while the volume of British exports largely fell. This also has no relevance. The balance of trade has relation to values and not to volume. The fact remains, and is really indisputable, that if Sir William Morris and his friends succeed by means of a tariff in cutting off £300,000,000 of British imports from foreign countries, they will cut off, sooner or later, directly or indirectly, an equivalent amount of British exports. It may be argued that it will be worth while. It may be said that compensations will be found elsewhere. Let that question be discussed on its merits. But do not let the fact be denied that commerce in the long run is exchange, and that, other things being equal, no country can refuse to import and imagine that it can go on exporting in the same way as before.

In answer to my third question—how Sir William Morris meets the fact that there is unemployment on the same scale as our own in countries which have already adopted the policy he advocates as a preventive and a cure—he replies by saying, very truly, that "employment in any country is the result of many factors, of which its fiscal system is only one." But why, then, does he assert, as he does in his letter, that while unemployment in these foreign countries is due to any and every cause except protection, unemployment here is due to only one, free trade?

It is our task to try to disentangle the causes and to apply the remedy that will touch them. And the mischief of the whole matter is that Sir William Morris and his colleagues are diverting public attention and energy from the right remedies to the wrong ones. Our economic situation is grave. Tariff manipulation might make it graver still. As to the other measures there need be no disagreement. Let us all concentrate upon them.

We need from the State a sound monetary policy, a lightening of the excessive burden of taxation, an active policy of

(Continued at foot of next column)

national and Imperial investment, development, and equipment, a method of unemployment insurance which will not immobilize labour or tempt employers to put on to the taxpayer the cost of convenient suspensions of work. And from our industrialists we need enterprise, technical efficiency, rationalized organization, effective marketing, careful finance, cordial relationship with labour—the qualities, in fact, of which Sir William Morris is, himself, so admirable an example. We may find in him a better guide in industry than in politics.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT SAMUEL.
35, Porchester-terrace, W.2, Oct. 4.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

NANKING AND THE POWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article to-day on the murder of Miss Harrison and Miss Nettleton you say:—

"It must be admitted that the patent insecurity of foreigners in many parts of China makes it difficult to understand why Nanking is so anxious to put the cart before the horse, and demands the abolition of foreign privileges before it has abolished or even diminished, brigandage."

May I suggest that the whole explanation is summed up in the one word "face" and its paramount importance to the Chinese mind? The whole of Dr. C. T. Wang's attitude is that the Nationalist Government is the equal of any Government in the world. Foreign privileges in China—and incidentally the many recent outrages on foreigners, though this Dr. Wang would never admit—eloquently disprove this claim. Therefore the treaties must go. Thus Dr. Wang would gain "face" for China *vis-à-vis* of the world, and for his Government *vis-à-vis* of the Chinese people, the latter consideration having gained additional force since the increasing dissatisfaction in China with Nanking's failures makes it the more urgent to show some success.

This is written in no hostility to Nanking. Its difficulties are well understood, and no thinking foreigner in Shanghai at least would have seen Nanking go down to the Northern Coalition with any feeling but dismay. Furthermore, British subjects in China have now loyally accepted the principle of their Government's policy towards China. They only urge that, in practice, that policy shall be applied with reason and recognition of facts. In other words, that concessions to China shall be made dependent on her giving proof of solid reform.

This is the spirit of Foreign Office writings to Nanking in recent times, though not of Foreign Office acts, the whole course of which has been to convince political factions and generals that no amount of misdoing on their part will weaken their chance of getting what they want from the Powers. Great Britain has a wonderful chance to perform an act of real friendship towards the Chinese people (the last word may be emphasized) by stating plainly to Nanking that she will hold no further conversation on treaty revision until China's house has been put in some sort of permanent order. This would immensely strengthen the hands of the many earnest men in Nanking who labour, at present ineffectually, for reform. America would almost certainly cooperate, as she is growing anxious about her recent large investments in China; and so would Japan, who thoroughly understands the need for firmness, but is not disposed to act alone. The murder of these two unhappy ladies in Fukien gives a good opportunity for such a statement.

I am, &c.,
O. M. GREEN, late Editor of the *North China Daily News*.
Virginia Water, Oct. 4.

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A business acquaintance of mine is worth just under £100,000, and has an income from his manufacturing business and investments of about £7,000 per annum gross, which, after deduction of income-tax and surtax is worth about £5,000 net; he is just over 40 years of age; he lives in comfort on his present income and requires nothing further.

He has, however, recently been considering a scheme for the development of his business which would involve an outlay of £40,000, would enable between 200 and 250 additional hands to be employed, and should increase his net profits by about £4,000 per annum. To find the required £40,000 he would have to realize gilt-edged investments paying 5 per cent., so that he would lose £2,000 per annum in dividends, and his gross income would be increased by £2,000 to £9,000. This £9,000 per annum would be worth £6,000 net after deduction of taxes, so that his net income would, by hazarding £40,000 in his business, be increased by £1,000 only.

If he retires on what he now has, the estate duty payable on his death would be about £19,000; if he carries out the proposed extensions and works for another 20 years, accumulating the surplus income of £1,000 per annum for which he has no personal need or use, he should be worth, with the accumulated dividends on the yearly investments of surplus income, over £120,000 in 20 years' time, on which amount the estate duty would be over £25,000, an increase of £6,000. Thus his accumulated surplus income after 20 years would be worth only £14,000, equivalent to a saving and putting-by of £700 per annum for 20 years. In other words, the inducement to him to work for another 20 years, to hazard a further £40,000 in extending his business, and to give employment to over 200 men, is £700 per annum on £40,000—which is 1¾ per cent.! Would any reasonable man do it?

Your obedient servant,
London, W.C. X. Y. Z.

HOMER'S ITHACA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You cannot be expected to open your columns to a repetition or continuation of the Leucas-Ithaca logomachy, but you will perhaps allow me to say that the arguments of Mr. Sheepshanks in his letter in your issue of this date have been duly met. The Homer description does not require more than that Asteris be "between" the two islands. Ἄκρον does not necessarily mean "peaks," and Homer does not say they were in the islet. Other authorities of standing, after inspection on the spot, and not from a passing steamer, differ completely from Mr. Sheepshanks and affirm that the islet he refers to, now called Daskalio, was admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is used in the Homeric story. And, finally, Daskalio's rival, Arkoudi, has no havens. Nor, it is of course replied by the Arkoudi school of commentators, has Daskalio. It has none *now*, but lately it has been shown that there are excellent reasons for believing that it had, say, 3,000 years ago. Moreover, there is good reason for believing that Arkoudi is the Krokyleia of the "Catalogue." And yet again, if the ambush was at Arkoudi, Athene is sending Telemachus to certain death and is quite indifferent to the risk to his father on his way down from Corfu. Mr. Sheepshanks's οὐ τῆλος ἔκτο μάλιστα. His statement that the traditional view of Asteris is merely a preconception of the "scholastic mind" is one that does not require notice.

Yours faithfully,
A. SHEWAN.
Seagate, St. Andrews, Fife, Sept. 29.

SLAUGHTER OF RARE BIRDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mistaken identity is, after all, a poor excuse for the slaughter of any rare bird. A keeper is in the position of an authorized executioner, and it is difficult to believe that he is not sufficiently familiar with his legitimate victims to recognize them at a glance. Let us imagine that he has shot a hobby hawk; it is more than likely that nothing will be known of it. If, however, exception is taken to this, and he declares that he took it for a sparrowhawk, the admission would show him to that extent unfit for such employment. More probably he may plead that without instructions to the contrary he can make no distinctions where birds of prey are concerned. Captain Knight's experience leads him to urge that the keeper's black list should be scrupulously checked by all landowners and shooting tenants, though an intelligent man must be trusted to exercise his discretion in the case of individual raiders of an exempted species like a kestrel. Surely, however, Mr. Hobley's suggestion in to-day's issue is a retrograde one. It involves the collection of all very rare birds in our museums to teach keepers what they must not shoot. One golden rule should suffice on every estate:—Free cartridges may be used only for the purpose for which they are supplied, and are in no possible circumstances to be fired at an unknown bird.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. MACHELL COX.
Knightstone, Yelverton, S. Devon, Oct. 1.

Points from Letters

GAMES IN VICTORIA GARDENS

As a resident in this neighbourhood I have the opportunity of noticing the extensive use to which the Victoria Tower Gardens are put by all classes, including business and office workers, the poor, and children, and the unrestricted exercise of dogs. Tired workers, hospital nurses, and others value them for their amenities and charming river outlook. Games players, both in the adjoining Houses of Parliament and others, have opportunities of exercising their pastimes elsewhere. May I therefore add an urgent plea to that of your correspondent's letter, and beg that the larger class of people using these gardens may be left undisturbed? There is really no room for games players.—Mr. ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL, 15, Gayfere-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE TELEPHONE

Some months ago my firm had occasion to transfer one of their offices from one building to another. Admitted that the buildings were within 100 yards of each other, nevertheless they were not in any way intercommunicating, and a definite removal had to be made. The telephone was in service at the old office up to 11 o'clock in the morning, and in service at the new office by 11.30 o'clock of the same morning. In this case at least the authorities took the trouble to send their representative beforehand, when the foregoing programme was arranged, and, as events proved, carried out. —Mr. C. P. GROBEL, 63, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

It would be interesting to know the official definition of a van for the purposes of the Transport Minister's regulations under the Road Traffic Act. Must the local tradesman's miniature light-car vehicle be fitted with side-guards? Or is the minimum size of vehicle the ton-van? And if omnibuses do not need, for the safety of the public, to have front guards, does the baker's van really need to be fitted with side-guards? The owner of a fleet of business vehicles cannot always employ the same driver on any one of them. But it is stated that the certificate of insurance required before a licence is issued must bear the name, not only of the owner of a vehicle but of any other person authorized to drive it. Are the names of the whole staff of motor-drivers to be submitted on each certificate, and what provision is to be made, in that case, for notifying changes in staff? How are firms which now hire out cars to motor-drivers to be affected by these new regulations?—Mr. E. JENKINS.

FRENCH RENTES

In December, 1915, I subscribed for French Rentes at 79½. If things had gone right they would have risen to 100, but my judgment was bad and they fell to 20. I am not squealing. I was formerly a member of the London Stock Exchange and knew the rules and the risks.—Mr. CHARLES G. R. LEE, Squabmoor, Woodbury, Exeter.

WOMEN IN MEN'S POSTS

Mr. Cunning must remember that women now have votes. During the militant suffrage campaign women were frequently asked what good they supposed the vote would do them. It has not yet removed some glaring injustices of the past, such as a married woman's income, however small, being counted as a part of her husband's income for taxation, but the possession of the vote by women can at least prevent the perpetration of new injustices. Is Mr. Cunning prepared to advocate a measure that every married woman debarred from outside work shall be allotted by law a definite proportion of her husband's income for her own personal expenditure? For that is the crux of the matter. Well-to-do women do not undertake paid work, with all the inconveniences of being compelled to turn up, whether feeling well or ill, for its own sake, but in order to have at their disposal money which they can spend free from the criticism or recrimination in which even "good" husbands are far too ready to indulge. This does not apply to artists, writers, or women doctors, whose work falls into the vocational category. But I do not suppose that even Mr. Cunning imagines that this is work that could be done by ex-Service men.—LADY BARKER, Durrants Hotel, Manchester-square, W.1.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD COLLEGE

In order to correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen owing to the recent paragraphs in *The Times* regarding the closing of Bishop's Stortford School, may I be allowed to say that there were two schools in Bishop's Stortford, and that Bishop's Stortford College is not the school to which the paragraphs referred?—Mr. F. S. YOUNG, Bishop's Stortford College, Herts.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The contention that imports are paid for by exports is unchallengable, subject to various agreed reservations. But is not this principle as applicable to counties as to countries? In other words, to internal, as well as to external, trade? Let us assume that, instead of importing, say, dairy produce from Denmark, British purchasers, either voluntarily or because of import restrictions, met their requirements from, say, Kent. Exports to Denmark might fall, but is it not conceivable, and even probable, that sales of British manufactured goods in Kent would increase *pro rata*? In that event, while foreign trade totals might show a decline, internal trade would show an equivalent increase, and, while the manufacturing counties would not have lost, the rural counties would have secured a gain.—Mr. R. W. BROCK, 10, Allington-road, Hendon.

THE BENT MERIDIAN

Mr. A. B. Brewster's interesting letter on "The Bent Meridian" may serve as a reminder that the establishment of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in the reign of Charles II., which led to the general adoption of the Greenwich meridian as the zero of longitude, incidentally placed the opposite meridian of 180deg. in what subsequent geographical discoveries have shown to be a convenient position, a little to the west of Bering Strait, and a little to the east of New Zealand. Even so, the date-line which is based on it has to be "bent" in several places to avoid certain inconvenient separations of date, as in the case mentioned by your correspondent. But a map of the Pacific Ocean suggests that it would be difficult to find a more suitable meridian for the date-line.—Mr. JAMES DUNDAS WHITE, Reform Club.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS

In your leading article on the Botanic Gardens you state that the policy of the Commissioners of Crown Lands "has already led to the dissolution of the Royal Toxophilite Society (founded in 1781) through the loss of their archery ground." It is true that the society and the pastime of archery throughout the country suffered a grievous blow by the loss of that ground, but the society has not only survived, it has the use of a convenient ground in the centre of London, and is steadily gaining ground. At the autumn handicap meeting which was concluded last Friday one of the competitors made the highest score which has been made on their ground since the War.—Mr. W. MELVILLE FOSTER, Honorary Secretary, Royal Toxophilite Society.

GOLD NOBLES

The first English nobles were struck in 1344 (Edward III.); 39½ nobles of 6s. 8d. each were made from each Tower pound of gold. The "Rose" noble, so called because of the rose on the side of the ship, was first minted in 1465 (Edward IV.), 45 nobles being minted from a pound, superseding the 50 to the pound of the previous two reigns. Edward IV. raised the value of the noble from the original 6s. 8d. of Edward III. and subsequent reigns to the new value of 8s. 4d.—A. H. BALDWIN AND SONS, LTD.

LONG LIFE IN THE THAMES VALLEY

In *The Times* of October 1 a correspondent gave instances of longevity in the Thames Valley. It is difficult for other districts to live up to the record of that minor Methusaleh, John Whistler, who is stated to have died at the age of 216 years, but other more modest records remain. At Bisham Martha Hannah was cut off in 1862, at the comparatively youthful age of 106, while in very recent times General Sir George Higginson died in Marlow, vigorous to the last, aged 100 years. The air of the Thames Valley, unlike that of Skegness, may not induce one to hop, skip, or jump, but it seems to tempt folk to forget to die or to postpone that final event to the latest date.—Mr. A. GORDON MCARTHUR, Hedgerow Cottage, Riverwoods, Marlow.

DEATH'S HEAD HAWK MOTHS AT SEA

Mr. T. Lewis Sayer recently described how a death's head hawk moth flew on board a vessel between Morocco and Gibraltar a month ago. On September 22 a fine specimen of this moth flew into the smoking-room of the Orford about 15 miles north of Rhodes. It was captured and released. Last year the same thing happened when the Orford was on the Dalmatian coast near Spalato. On that occasion the moth was killed.—Mr. SYDNEY C. COCKERELL, ss. Orford, Mediterranean.

CAMBERED ROADS

In the County of Norfolk, as also in Scotland generally, I believe, the main roads are only very slightly cambered. Also at corners "banking" is general, one inch per foot being the usual height. Thus on a 20ft. road the outside of the corner would be 20in. higher than the inside.—Mr. HENRY C. STAVELEY, Walpole, Norfolk.

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THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

UNEMPLOYMENT

ATTITUDE OF THE I.L.P.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, OCT. 5

The annual conference of the Labour Party will be opened at Llandudno tomorrow morning, when the president, Miss Lawrence, M.P., the first woman to occupy that position, will address the delegates. Unemployment will be the main issue before the conference at its sittings during the earlier part of the week. It is probable that the situation in India will be discussed later.

The anxiety with which the growth of the unemployment figures is viewed is reflected in the 45 resolutions on that subject on the agenda paper. These have now been compressed by agreement, and, for convenience of discussion, into two—a resolution and an amendment. The resolution, which will be moved on behalf of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and seconded by the Mile End Divisional Labour Party, recognizes the difficulties of a Government which is in a minority in Parliament, and acknowledges the efforts it has already made, but can see no hope of "a complete solution of the problem" of unemployment in anything short of the "application of definite Socialist principles to secure the reorganization of industry and the land in the interest of the people." The Government is urged to facilitate schemes of nationalization, including the electrification of the whole country, the "development of more extensive trade, both within the British Commonwealth of Nations and with all other countries," and the vigorous application of all other proposals embodied in "Labour and the Nation."

WORK OR MAINTENANCE

The amendment, which will be moved on behalf of the Independent Labour Party, challenges the unemployment policy of the Government in unmeasured terms. The conference is invited to express alarm at the failure of Labour in office to adopt a bold policy. This failure is attributed to timidity and vacillation, which have led the Government to turn away from Socialist remedies and to "attempt to alleviate the unemployment situation by the expedient of competition with other manufacturing nations for foreign markets which we, as Socialists, believe to be not only anti-Socialist in principle but also utterly impracticable of attainment." The amendment continues: "This conference, believing that a state of national emergency now exists, instructs the Government to use all its powers towards increasing the purchasing power of the workers, reducing working hours, a national housing programme, extending credits to Russia and other countries, and, above all, Socializing the basic industries and services, using the provision of work or adequate maintenance as its first basic principle and, if necessary, making an appeal to the people."

The discussion will afford an opportunity to the critics of the Government to express themselves, but experience has proved that the type of criticism expressed in the I.L.P. amendment finds little support when the vote is taken. It is not unlikely that the question of free trade and tariffs will be debated, but it is doubtful, so far as can be seen from the agenda, whether the issue will be raised in such a form as to enable the conference to give a clear pronouncement on it. Another subject which is likely to be discussed is that of family allowances, on which several resolutions from divisional branches have been tabled, calling on the Government to introduce a scheme for such payments.

POLICY IN INDIA

The Government's policy in India is challenged in a resolution submitted by the Independent Labour Party. This will invite the conference to express regret that the Government did not accept full responsible government as the basis of a conference with representatives of India, and release the political prisoners as a means of "securing an atmosphere of good will." The civil disobedience campaign is attributed to the failure of the Labour Government to carry out policies to which the Labour Party are pledged.

The conference will be addressed on Tuesday by Mr. MacDonald, and on Wednesday Dr. Addison is expected to make a statement on the Government's land policy. Mr. Greenwood will speak on housing, slum clearance, and other subjects on the following day, and on Friday Mr. Morrison will give an address.

A TUNNEL THROUGH A MOUNTAIN

COAST ROAD RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH WALES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANDUDNO, OCT. 5

A scheme of road reconstruction and widening, which is regarded by the Ministry of Transport as an exceptionally interesting example of mountain road engineering, is now being carried out on the Carnarvonshire coast at Penyclip and Penmaenbach. The coast road at this part lies along the side of a mountain, and is narrow and dangerous.

Improvement has been contemplated for a long time, but could not be effected because the Carnarvonshire County Council were unable to obtain what they regarded as a satisfactory contribution from the Government. This difficulty was overcome recently, when Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, agreed, in view of the exceptional difficulty and cost of the scheme, that 85 per cent. of the expenditure should be paid out of national funds.

The widening of the road involves the cutting of a tunnel through the mountain, a distance of about 70ft., for the passage of vehicular traffic. At Penyclip, where the existing road has steep inclines, a new level road is being constructed between the London Midland and Scottish Railway line and the mountain. This new road, about 40ft. below the existing one, will be constructed on a viaduct. The work on the road is being supervised by officials of the Ministry of Transport, and the contract for the making of the tunnel has been let. The consulting engineers are Messrs. Humphreys, of Oxford.

To-day a number of the Ministers who are attending the Labour Party Conference at Llandudno, including Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Morgan Jones, paid a visit to the places where the work is being carried out.

ALLEGED SHOTS AT POLICE

EARLY MORNING ARREST AT LEE

ARTHUR JOHN COX, 28, shoemaker, was remanded at Greenwich Police Court on Saturday on a charge of attempting to murder Police-sergeant Muggridge, 36R, and Police-constable Bertram, 178R, at Birch-grove, Lee. He was also charged with being found at night with house-breaking implements—a chisel, knife, mask, electric torch, and a pair of kid gloves. Divisional Detective-inspector Cory said that Sergeant Muggridge saw Cox walking through Birch-grove at 3.15 that morning and, being suspicious of his movements, stopped to question him. Cox presented a revolver, and exclaiming "Get out or I fire" immediately pulled the trigger, but the bullet missed the officer. The man ran away and was chased by the sergeant into a front garden, where the prisoner got behind a tree and as the sergeant approached fired at him three times at a range of 10 or 15 yards. The sergeant again was unharmed. Cox ran into another garden and as Police-constable Bertram, who joined in the chase, went towards him he shouted, "Get out or I will do the same to you." There was a click of the trigger, but there was no explosion. An examination of the cartridge afterwards showed that the prisoner had struck it off the centre. Inspector Cory went on to say that shortly after 5 o'clock that morning he saw Cox detained at Lee-road Police Station. He then made certain inquiries, as a result of which he returned to the station at 8 a.m. and told Cox that in consequence of what he had learned he was going to charge him with "attempting to murder Police-sergeant Muggridge and Police-constable Bertram shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, when you fired a revolver at Police-sergeant Muggridge and pulled the trigger of the revolver at Police-constable Bertram." The several charges were read over to him, and he made no reply.

Mr. GRIFFITH-JONES remanded Cox for a week.

JOHN CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY

VISIT TO FLATFORD MILL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

IPSWICH, OCT. 4

The pleasure of visiting Flatford, East Bergholt, Suffolk, where John Constable spent his childhood and early youth and found the inspiration of some of the most famous of his paintings, was offered to a large party this afternoon by the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Parkington, of Ipswich. It will be remembered that Flatford Mill, owned by Constable's father, in which the painter worked as a youth, and the adjoining farmhouse of a farmer known as Willy Lott were purchased by Mr. Parkington in order that they might be preserved by the nation in memory of the great East Anglian artist.

A section of the party consisted of the Ipswich Dramatic Society and other East Anglian students of the drama; and the object of the visit was to see whether Flatford Mill and the miller's dwelling house, now used as a studio by young landscape-painters, might not also be made a centre of dramatic art. There were also present several representative East Anglian people interested in art and the stage. The visitors were received by Mr. and Mrs. Parkington and by the honorary Warden, Mr. Herbert Cornish. An inspection of the place showed that the interior of the mill has been converted into bright and airy workrooms for art students and the miller's abode furnished as a most comfortable guest-house. Willy Lott's cottage—Lott being a contemporary of the Constables who spent his 80 years of life there—has been restored and can be used to provide extra living accommodation for artists and students.

The mill and the millhouse, with their waterways and waterside lands, are to-day almost exactly as they appear in Constable's "Flatford Mill" in the National Gallery; and Lott's old cottage, even after the extensive restoration which the dilapidated state into which it had fallen made necessary, is recognizable by anyone acquainted with Constable's "Hay-Wain"—also in the National Gallery—where it is seen to the left of the picture. Mr. Parkington, by his generosity, has provided a fitting memorial of Constable in the place where he was brought up and which he loved to paint; and in doing so he has preserved a most picturesque example of a watermill set in a pleasant countryside of river, trees, and pasture fields. Flatford Mill, on the Stour, is much frequented during the summer months by visitors who come by motor-coach from Ipswich, Colchester, and Clacton. It is also included in the itinerary of Americans to places of historic interest and scenic beauty. In order to preserve the peaceful beauty of the place from being spoiled by unsightly buildings Mr. Parkington recently bought the land on each side of a lonely lane which leads to it directly.

After tea in the millhouse a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Parkington on the motion of the Rev. H. T. STORRS, rector of East Bergholt. Mr. PARKINGTON, in reply, said that he and his wife felt grateful for their good fortune that it was in their power during their life to do some service to their country and leave behind them something by which they might be kindly remembered. It was their wish that the usefulness of Flatford Mill should be extended until it became a centre for students of all the kindred arts.

TERRITORIAL GUNNERS

COMPETITION FOR THE KING'S CUP

The King's Cup for field and medium guns in the Territorial Army was won on Salisbury Plain on Saturday by the 271st (Warwick) Battery, 68th (South Midland) Field Brigade, from Leamington. This battery was the only horse-drawn battery competing in the final, the five other batteries being either completely mechanized or semi-mechanized. But the method of awarding marks took no account of the type of transport. In each case it was the work of the men from the battery commander and his staff downwards, which counted.

The Leamington Battery wheeled into action as quickly and smartly as the mechanized units, and what chiefly told in their favour was the effectiveness of their fire. Mounted on a quickly moving horse the battery commander, Major F. H. Lawrence, was able to cover more ground in a shorter time than his mechanized rivals, and was thus able thoroughly to survey the country and select the best position for his battery.

The final order of merit and the marks allotted were as follows:—

271st (Warwick) Batt., 68th (South Midland) Field Brigade, from Leamington (290), 1; 226th (W. Lancs), 59th (4th West Lancashire) Medium Brigade, from Liverpool (272), 2; 330th (Norfolk Yeomanry) Batt., 108th (Suffolk and Norfolk Yeomanry) (Army Field Brigade), from Swaffham, Norfolk (250), 3; 363rd (7th London) Batt., 91st (4th London) Field Brigade, from Lewisham (230), 4; 208th (E. Lancs) Batt., 42nd (Manchester) Field Brigade, from Manchester (215), 5; 302nd (Fife) Batt., 76th (Highland) Field Brigade, from Leven (210), 6.

The weather conditions were excellent when the competition was resumed yesterday morning, the three batteries which had to fire being those from Swaffham, Leamington, and Hither Green. The plan of operations explained in detail the tactical situation of the battery commanders. The Territorial batteries formed part of an advance guard to a column of infantry marching from Bulford to Devizes. The leading battalion was supported by a field battery, and it found the enemy entrenched across a crest some miles in front. They were unable to make progress, and the artillery was brought into action. They repelled the enemy's infantry and the battalion advanced. Later, however, the enemy brought into use long-range machine-guns, and again the artillery had to fire. The operation ended with a counter-attack by the enemy, who regained lost ground, which necessitated a hasty withdrawal of the artillery.

ALLEGED THROWING OF CORROSIVE ACID

CHAUFFEUR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

THOMAS DAVIS, 32, a chauffeur, of no fixed abode, appeared on remand at Wimbledon Police Court on Saturday, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Fanny Simmonds, 32, and Helen Poons, of Devonshire-street, High Holborn, by throwing corrosive fluid at them at Wimbledon Stadium, Plough-lane, According to the prosecution, Davis had persuaded Miss Simmonds to live with him and support him, and when she left him he threatened her.

Mr. A. Lawson-Walton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Miss Simmonds, who appeared in the witness-box with her face in bandages, told her story of her relationship with Davis, and said that on September 6 she heard someone shouting outside her flat, "I'll cut your throat." She looked out of the window and saw Davis in the street pointing something, which she thought was a revolver, at her. She telephoned for the police. A few days later Davis met her in Bond-street and asked her for money. This she refused to give him. He followed her into Piccadilly, and when she tried to jump into a taxicab he took a razor from his pocket and said, "You are clever when you are in a crowd, but I'll get you one night when it's dark." On September 12 she was leaving Wimbledon Stadium just before the last greyhound race, and when she reached the car park Davis came out of a car. He did not say anything, but threw something right in front of her.

"There was a burning pain on my face and neck and I was taken to hospital," she added.

Mr. Lawson-Walton.—Had he ever threatened to do this kind of thing before?

Miss Simmonds.—Yes. The day before he showed it to a girl. He used to threaten all sorts of things, including the throwing of vitriol. He had previously said that he would vitriol me.

Davis was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

PRAYER FOR RUSSIA

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, in a letter published in the October issue of the *Westminster Cathedral Chronicle*, quotes a passage from the Allocution of the Pope at the Consistory of June 30 calling for prayer for the sufferers in Russia. The Cardinal adds:—"Thus the prayers after Mass, recited for so many years by priests and people after every Low Mass, and offered principally for the restoration of the civil independence of the Holy See and a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, are in future to have for their main intention the salvation of Russia from the terrible evils now afflicting that unhappy country. We earnestly exhort our clergy and faithful people to unite themselves most earnestly and intimately with this desire and injunction of the Sovereign Pontiff."

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS

CONTINUED DECREASE

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, in his report on trade unions in 1929, refers to the position of the unions in the previous year, in which, he states, there was a continued but diminished loss of membership. On the financial side he records a marked improvement, for, in spite of some falling off in income, a reduction in expenditure resulted in the addition of nearly £1,000,000 to the funds, and left the unions with aggregate balances of £10,800,000. Unemployment benefit showed only a small increase, though against this must be set the fact that some unions ceased to administer State benefit, and expenditure on disputes was reduced to a minimum. The outstanding feature on the expenditure side was the continued expansion under the head of "Other benefits." For this the rising cost of superannuation seemed to be responsible.

Giving detailed figures, the Chief Registrar points out that in 1928 there was a reduction of six in the number of trade unions, and of nearly 140,000 in membership. With the exception of 1924, the decline in membership has been continuous since 1920, the aggregate loss since that year having been more than 3,000,000. At the end of 1928, however, the membership was still 500,000 more than at the end of 1914. The following table shows the number of trade unions on the register at the end of each of the 10 years 1919-1928, and the aggregate membership:—

Year	No.	Membership	Year	No.	Membership
1919..	544	6,516,436	1924..	484	4,458,147
1920..	557	6,928,668	1925..	488	4,447,818
1921..	534	5,453,815	1926..	485	4,147,653
1922..	514	4,565,941	1927..	487	3,903,048
1923..	490	4,368,877	1928..	481	3,764,865

The unions which had more than 100,000 members at the end of 1928 were:—

	Membership
Transport and General Workers' Union	310,454
National Union of Railwaymen	308,046
National Union of General and Municipal Workers	283,066
Amalgamated Engineering Union	218,871
Durham Miners' Association	128,795
Workers' Union	122,882
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers	115,606
Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association	106,064
National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers	104,129

RESULTS OF AMALGAMATION

The report states that owing to the frequency of amalgamations in recent years it is not possible to compare the membership of these large unions with the membership of the same unions in earlier years. It is worth noting, however, that in 1912 there were only four unions with 100,000 members, as follows:—

	Membership
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	145,998
Durham Miners' Association	136,966
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales ..	132,002
South Wales Miners' Federation	114,206

The following statement gives particulars of membership at the end of 1928 in each of the main industrial groups:—

Group	Males	Females	Total	Inc. (+) or dec. (−) during 1928
				Per cent.
General and Miscellaneous	752,377	57,128	809,505	− 5·8
Metals ..	591,409	6,561	597,970	− 1·8
Mining and Quarrying ..	555,088	1,655	556,743	− 9·7
Transport ..	525,921	4,112	530,033	− 0·2
Building ..	305,596	—	305,596	− 4·4
Textiles ..	113,337	122,065	235,402	− 3·7
Commerce and Finance ..	177,947	48,663	226,610	+ 4·3
Clothing ..	79,288	50,806	130,094	− 2·3
Printing, &c. ..	84,435	33,700	118,225	− 1·5
Public Administration ..	51,003	5,732	56,735	+ 0·6
Woodworking, Furniture, &c. ..	42,754	1,257	44,011	+ 2·2
Agriculture ..	35,253	433	35,686	− 0·1
Entertainments and Sports ..	24,601	4,951	29,552	− 2·3
Food ..	23,116	2,279	25,395	+ 2·1
Bricks, Pottery and Glass ..	9,683	9,820	19,503	− 0·4
Professions ..	11,819	4,391	16,210	+ 4·2
Leather ..	5,546	1,022	6,568	+ 1·3
Chemicals ..	1,233	4,046	5,279	+ 0·7
Fishing ..	3,748	—	3,748	+ 6·0
Total ..	3,397,154	367,711	3,764,865	− 2·5

Dealing with the unions in the various industries, the report states that of the decrease of nearly 140,000 the mining and quarrying group accounted for 60,000; the general and miscellaneous group for 50,000; and the building group for 14,000. The only increase of any magnitude (9,000) was shown by the commerce and finance group. In the mining and quarrying group the principal decreases of individual unions were:—South Wales Miners' Federation, 13,000; Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, 11,000; Durham Miners' Association, 9,000; and the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association, 8,000. The membership of the non-political unions established after the general strike increased by 5,000 to 28,000 at the end of the year. Nearly half the increase was in the Notts and District Miners' Industrial Union.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

On the financial side the report mentions that some unions are already finding superannuation a heavy tax on their resources, notably the United Society of Boilermakers, which has been compelled to suspend payment of its "donation" benefit on this account. There was a decrease of £16,000 in the amount expended from political funds as compared with 1927. It is not possible yet to measure the precise effect of section 4 of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, which altered the basis on which contributions are collected for expenditure on political purposes from a "contracting-out" to a "contracting-in" basis, but, the report points out, the following figures show that there was a substantial decrease both in the number of contributors and the amount collected by registered unions:—Number of members returned as contributing (1927) 2,222,000; (1928) 1,634,000; amount shown as contributions (1927) £133,000; (1928) £100,000. More than half the expenditure in 1928 was incurred by unions in the Transport and General Labour groups. The total funds available for expenditure on political objects by registered unions at the end of 1928 amounted to £312,551, which includes £3,760 in respect of one employers' union, while in the remaining employers' union the political fund was not in operation.

EX-INSPECTOR SYME

REFUSAL TO BE BOUND OVER

EX-INSPECTOR JOHN SYME, aged 58, who was dismissed from the Metropolitan Police Force in 1910, following a dispute with his superior officers, appeared on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Fry, charged with using threatening behaviour outside the Prime Minister's official residence, No. 10, Downing-street.

Syme was recently offered by the Government a pension of £71 a year, with arrears dating from his dismissal 20 years ago. It was alleged against him that on Friday afternoon he told an inspector in Downing-street that he intended to break the Prime Minister's windows and that he was going to be arrested. He went across to No. 10 and took from his pocket an envelope addressed to the Prime Minister in which there was a piece of metal. After a struggle the inspector took the envelope from him and arrested him.

The MAGISTRATE now said he had remanded Syme in the hope that on reflection he would reconsider his position and give an undertaking not to pursue his violent conduct.

Syme.—I cannot alter my view. It is not because of any desire on my part to do anything of this sort. It is no pleasure for me. For 20 years Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has asked others to get me redress, and for 20 years I have been seeking justice. I have had to do these unpleasant things to make the Government and the Home Office get a move on. I have here letters from Mr. MacDonald over the last 20 years which will give you some idea of the position I hold now.

The MAGISTRATE said that it would not serve any useful purpose to read the letters. He would accept Syme's word that he had a grievance against the authorities, but he must not pursue it in this way.

Syme.—I won't give any undertaking unless Mr. MacDonald moves. He can alter this.

The MAGISTRATE ordered Syme to be bound over and to find a surety in £50 for his good behaviour for six months, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

Syme.—Very good, Sir. It only means I shall do the same as before. I shall go to prison and hunger strike. I know it is not your fault.

The MAGISTRATE.—I have given you the option.

Mr. H. R. Josling, headmaster of Weston Lullingfields School, Shropshire, has been appointed headmaster of Morda C. of E. School, Oswestry.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

THIS WEEK'S GREAT DOG SHOW

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

At the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday of this week the sixty-ninth show of the Kennel Club will attract enthusiasts from every corner of the United Kingdom as well as from foreign parts. This show and Cruft's are the great events in the calendar, though there are others that exhibitors do not care to miss. For many years the Kennel Club shows enjoyed a reputation on account of the informal selection that was made by exhibitors before entering. When a fee of £1 was charged for each entry people were not disposed to take chances by sending dogs a trifle below the best in the hope of snatching a victory if favoured by luck. In recent years, by coming into line with other shows as regards entry fees, the club has widened its scope, though it is not quite so exclusive.

For the forthcoming show 6,441 entries have been made, representing 2,554 dogs. These will occupy most of the extensive floor space after provision has been made for more than 40 judging rings, making an impressive display of all breeds and varieties common to the country. The aggregate value cannot be computed, but it may be assumed that none of the dogs will be cheap, and some will be worth from £500 to £1,000 each. A short time ago £500 was offered for a young Irish wolfhound, which is somewhat unusual for this breed. As a rule the highest prices are made by wire-haired fox terriers or Sealyhams, but when someone is anxious to buy, and the owner is reluctant to sell, specimens of other kinds may run into a lot of money.

It may be taken for granted that the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Montrose, Baroness Burton, Lorna Lady Howe, and other well-known people will be exhibiting. This time names less familiar to frequenters of shows will appear. Lord Northesk and Lord Morpeth have entered some smooth dachshunds, Lady Ursula Abbey and Lady Tubbs are sending golden retrievers, and Sir Hugo FitzHerbert, who before the War had so much to do with pushing English springers, has returned to his old love. Smooth fox terriers should be productive of excitement, as the Maharajah of Patiala and the Maharajah of Pithapuram will both be represented. Lord Wrottesley, whose tastes are catholic, will have both Dalmations and dachshunds.

A dissection of the entries does not reveal any striking departure from accepted form. It is always safe to assume that cocker spaniels will be somewhere near the top. This week they are far in advance of any others, and the fact that Irish setters are second is testimony to the hold they have attained. It is hard to understand how it is that exhibitors are not fascinated by the beauty of English setters, but they are always a long way behind the red dogs of Ireland.

In order to give the evening public the opportunity of witnessing some of the general competitions, it has been arranged to begin the judging of the brace classes at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday. The programme for Thursday is so extensive that a start will be made at 10 a.m. with the Junior Criterion, in which we may expect to see the best of the dogs under 18 months of age. The important Puppy Criterion comes on after luncheon, and will be followed by the awarding of the Lonsdale cups for the best dog and best bitch in the show.

My note of a fortnight ago on inverted eyelids has brought me a reminder from a veterinary surgeon that dogs suffer from malformations of the eyelashes, which are sometimes confused with the condition described. He sent me the report of a paper written by Mr. Henry Gray, M.R.C.V.S., who has made a close study of the eyes of domestic animals. The growth of two rows of eyelashes, known scientifically as distichiasis, is often observed in Pekingese, and to a lesser degree in British and French bulldogs and the short-faced spaniels. The inner row, being directed on to the cornea, may cause ulceration and other troubles, but when the hairs are long and fine they do not seem to give rise to much disturbance, at least for a time. Again, there may be what is termed trichiasis, in which the lashes, set in normally-placed lids, are turned inwards. Mr. Gray regards both these conditions as being congenital. The hairs may be removed by forceps, but they reappear in a few weeks.

COLUMBUS AND THE NEW WORLD

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS FOR SPAIN

Pictorial postage stamps illustrating the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus are to be sold by the Spanish Post Office on October 10, 11, and 12 only, to mark the successful conclusion of the great Ibero-American Exposition at Seville. Actually it will be the last issue of this character to be made in Spain, a recent decree having prohibited the creation of stamps of a purely commemorative type.

The set of 34 denominations constitutes one of the most striking that have been produced embodying the work of a number of distinguished artists and engravers. The printing has been carried out by Waterlow and Sons, of London, partly by typography and partly by the line-engraved process. The first group of values, surface printed in large upright rectangular format and ranging from 1 to 20 centimos, depicts the flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria. Next come two beautiful miniature engravings by C. Delhom, after the picture by A. Gisbert, representing Columbus's departure from Palos on August 2, 1492: values 30 and 50 centimos. The fleet of Columbus, the Santa Maria in the centre and the caravels Nina and Pinta on either side, is presented in a triangular vignette upon the denominations 24 and 40 centimos and 1 peseta, engraved by Waterlow and Sons from the design of Señor J. L. Sanchez Toda, of the National Mint, Madrid.

The landing of Columbus on the island of Guanahani is the subject of another finely engraved picture by C. Delhom, from the painting by D. Puebla, reproduced in large traverse rectangular shape as the design of the 4 and 10 pesetas stamps that complete the regular postage series. Additional to the foregoing, two distinct sets of stamps for aerial postage are provided. The first of these consists of 12 values, ranging from 5 centimos to 10 pesetas, and embraces four motives—namely, a view of the monastery of La Rabida, where Columbus found asylum ere he was summoned to the Court of Isabella; portraits of the brothers Vincente and Martin Pinzon, who commanded the caravels that sailed with Columbus; and a picture of Columbus meditating in his cabin on the voyage (4 and 10 pesetas). Most of these designs are the work of Señor Sanchez Toda.

The second air post set embraces seven stamps only and is distinguished by the addition of the words "Ibero-America" beneath the words "Correo Aereo" in the inscription. The lower denominations show a view of La Rabida as before, while those of 25 centimos, 50 centimos, and 1 peseta bear a full-face portrait of Christopher Columbus engraved by C. Delhom, who appears also in company with the brothers Pinzon in three medallions presented upon the large 4 and 10 pesetas stamps. Part of the proceeds of the three days' sale of the Spanish Columbus stamps will go towards the establishment of a sanatorium for tuberculosis and part to the funds of the Ibero-American Exposition.

In honour of the sixtieth birthday of King Christian X. new postage stamps bearing his likeness within an oval frame of wafer-like design were introduced into Denmark on September 26 and will temporarily replace the regular stamp series of that country during a period of 12 months from that date. The face values of the Royal birthday stamps conform to those of the superseded set.

The first postage stamps to carry the head of King Carol II. were taken into use by the Rumanian Post Office on September 19, printed in rotogravure after the design of M. Bessarab in denominations 3 lei rose and 6 lei deep carmine. A cable message from St. John's, Newfoundland, reports the advent on September 25 of a new provisional air mail stamp of that Colony in the form of the obsolete 36 cents postage stamp surcharged "50 cents" for air post purposes only.

A 4½d. denomination is about to be added to the contemporary postage and revenue stamp series of the British Solomon Islands printed in brown in the existing King's head type. This may prove to be the forerunner of similar issues by other British Protectorates and by the Dominions, and it is even rumoured that a 4½d. stamp for combined postage and registration may be restored to the British home series.

CARNIVAL COLLECTORS SUMMONED

"HOLDING-UP" OF MOTORISTS

Summonses arising out of a carnival in aid of the Carshalton, Beddington, and Wallington District War Memorial Hospital were heard by the Croydon County Magistrates on Saturday. The defendants were:—ARTHUR JANES, Ross-road, Wallington; STEWART DEWAR, Maple Lodge, Sutton-lane, Banstead; NORMAN FOWLER, "Trevise," Carshalton Park-road; HAROLD MELLOWS, "Lansdown," Buckingham-way, Wallington; and ROBERT CLARK, Wales-avenue, Carshalton. They were summoned for making a collection in the roadway, instead of on the footway, during the holding of the carnival.

Mr. N. Gillett, prosecuting for the police, said that when the accounts of the 1929 carnival were submitted it was noticed that one item in the receipts read: "Receipts of footpads, £135." The Commissioner was rather dubious about what this meant, and had some correspondence with the organizing secretary. When this year's permit was issued a special warning was given that collections must be confined to the footway. What was objected to was the holding up of motorists, which, because of its danger, was regarded as carrying the thing too far.

Superintendent C. Clarke, of Brixton, said that an attempt was made to stop his car on the occasion of the carnival on July 5, but the driver went on, and a collector narrowly escaped being knocked down. Later, in Stanley Park-road, the defendant Clark, who was with others in fancy dress, stepped in front of the car, and called out "Stop, you have not paid," at the same time presenting a hospital collecting-box. Superintendent Clarke said that he told him who he was and that such conduct was not lawful and also extremely dangerous. Clark replied, "I understood that we had the right to stop cars and demand ransom. This will cost you half a crown."

Mr. Gillett, with regard to the danger of the practice, said there was a collision between a car and a coach, and the car driver alleged that it was due to one of the collectors going into the road to get a contribution from him.

The summonses were dismissed upon the payment of 12s. 6d. costs in each case, except that of the defendant Clark, who, in addition to the costs, was ordered to pay 2s. 6d.

SIR ARTHUR SPURGEON (the chairman) said he was somewhat sorry that the case had been brought because it arose out of enthusiasm for a form of local patriotism, that was to be encouraged. However, the Bench thought the police had no alternative, and they hoped the case would be a warning. The defendants' zeal had outrun their discretion.

AMERICAN DANCER FINED

OFFENCE UNDER ALIENS ACT

RAMON CORTEZ, 29, an American, from San Francisco, who has been appearing as a dancer at Daly's Theatre, and his wife, Mrs. BLANCHE GIZZIE CORTEZ, of Store-street, Tottenham Court-road, were charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Fry, with failing to register under the Aliens Act.

It was stated that they arrived in England on June 2 last, and should have registered within two months. Cortez said that he thought foreigners were allowed three months within which to register.

A police officer now said that nothing was known to the detriment of either of the accused. Cortez, on landing, told the immigration authorities that he proposed to stay at an hotel in Montague-street, but he had never lived there. The Ministry of Labour had refused to permit him to take up employment in this country, but, in spite of this, he had worked at Daly's Theatre for some weeks. Both Cortez and his wife had arranged to leave for France that day.

Cortez was fined 20s., and the charge against Mrs. Cortez was dismissed.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT'S TRIP TO AUSTRALIA

Flight Lieutenant C. W. Hill, of Henlow Aerodrome, Bedfordshire, started in fine but dull weather from Lympne Aerodrome yesterday at 6 a.m. in a Moth machine for Australia. He is making the journey during his leave in order to see his parents, who live in Queensland, and by flying all day, and sometimes at night, he hopes to beat the time of 15 days two hours taken by Mr. Bert Hinkler.

News in Brief

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow) presented prizes to the first cadet battalion of The King's Royal Rifle Corps at Guildhall on Saturday.

Lady Haig on Saturday opened new headquarters at Greenock for the British Legion, and was afterwards given a civic welcome by the Provost and Magistrates.

Captain John Joseph Hampton, master of the Wallasey Corporation ferry steamer, Marlow, died suddenly on Saturday in his cabin while crossing from Liverpool to Seacombe.

In less than an hour on Saturday night bag snatchers carried out four raids in the Kensington area and robbed four women. In all cases a dark saloon car was used. The men secured less than £3.

Lord Swansea, Chief Commissioner for Wales, presided at the annual meeting of the Scout Council for Wales at Llandrindod Wells on Saturday, when it was reported that scouts in Wales now number about 15,000.

An electric light company collector, William Taylor, of Montpelier-road, Chadwell Heath, was attacked on Saturday night my two men as he was walking along Bloomfield-street, Poplar. The men got away with his bag, which contained about £20.

Councillor H. Collis, Mayor of Winchester, and Mrs. Collis, left Liverpool on Saturday for New York in the Laconia. They are to attend the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebrations as guests of the Winchester Corporation (Massachusetts).

A foreman platelayer, Charles Ernest Purkiss, 54, married, of Factory-terrace, Squirrels Heath, was working on the main line at Gidea Park Station (Essex) on Saturday morning when he was knocked down by an express train and killed.

George Edwin Tuck, 51, seaman, of Edvick House, Pitsea, fell from a train at Benfleet and the train ran over him. The train did not stop at Benfleet, for which he had a ticket, and it is assumed that while trying to alight he fell.

Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited Covent Garden Market on Saturday. He discussed many problems of marketing with representatives of several firms and matters connected with the sale of New Zealand apples.

Police-constable J. Collins, of Newport (Mon), on Saturday fell over some bricks in the Maindee Police Station yard in the dark. His head struck a door, and he received a bad cut over the eye. He was taken to hospital, but was dead on arrival.

William Henry King, 51, of Wennington-road, Southport, was remanded in custody on Saturday at Southport, until Friday next, on a charge of the fraudulent conversion to his own use of £622 10s., which it was alleged he received for the purchase of a house.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice on Saturday formally opened at Bushey, Herts, two houses and four flats, named Haig Cottages, built and presented to the Bushey branch of the British Legion by Mrs. Nimmo for occupation by ex-Service men and their families.

The body of the fourteenth victim of the pit disaster at Grove Colliery, Brownhills, near Walsall—John Whittaker, 48, of Field-lane, Pelsall, a married man with one child—was recovered on Saturday. The funerals of the 10 victims who lived at Brownhills will take place to-morrow afternoon.

George Augustus Pugh, 18, a plumber, of South-street, Portobello, Willenhall, Staffs, was remanded at Wolverhampton on Saturday on the charge of murdering Miriam Bratch, 18, of Cross-street, Moseley Village, who a week ago, was found strangled at an electric supply sub-station at Heath Town.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Two veterinary surgeons are required for service under the New Zealand Government. (p. 3)

The Press is asked to note that Green Cross correspondence is rightly addressed 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1. The Green Cross has been inaugurated to protect and promote the beauty of the countryside. (p. 1)

Capital is required for development of a national weekly paper. (p. 1)

A male medical officer is wanted for the Lowestoft Medical Institute. (p. 3)

EVERY THREE MINUTES

An impression by William Walcot, R.E.

The air of the new Trocadero Grill Room is changed every three minutes. Tonic air—clean air—temperatured air—fresh as the countryside!

The famous Trocadero Grill Room has been reconstructed. Modern—up to the moment! The Tariff is readjusted—it appeals to the most exacting demands of the day.
Nearly forty years "young"—backed by a tradition—the Trocadero Grill Room is constantly alongside the times.
It is spacious, airy, pleasing to the eye, modern in atmosphere, luxuriously comfortable. NEW LIGHTING—NEW DECORATION—AND THE SAME INCOMPARABLE COOKING.

TROCADERO GRILL ROOM

WHERE THE AIR IS CHANGED EVERY THREE MINUTES

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.—Proprietors.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Room*), *London.*

NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

TWO KINDS OF SERVICE

By CALLISTHENES

The following letter from a customer tells of two kinds of service. It was sent to express appreciation of this Store. We publish it not so much because it is a compliment to ourselves but because it illustrates so clearly what we mean by good service.

"Selfridge's," says the letter, "have a standing order to supply me with 100 cigarettes of a special kind every fortnight. Recently I found the cigarettes had gone off in quality very seriously.

"A friend gave me a tin of the same make from another tobacconist and they proved equally unsatisfactory.

"I complained to your Tobacco Department and gave them some cigarettes from their tin to test. At the same time I wrote to the second tobacconist sending down the other tin. He replied with the usual 'first complaint we have received' letter and replaced the 50 cigarettes with a fresh supply which was no better. He did nothing further.

"Your people, on the other hand, reported they had tested the cigarettes and agreed with me that they were rank and under quality. They later wrote to me that they were trying to get in something else up to the original standard and would send on samples as soon as they were ready. They delivered these a little later. I liked them and ordered supplies yesterday.

"They have just telephoned to me that as the cigarettes are of special tobacco, they will have to keep me waiting three days for delivery.

"I consider this to be a good demonstration of service, well carried through.

"People are always so ready to voice dissatisfaction, but remain silent when they are pleased about things, so I thought an expression of appreciation might as well be recorded to the powers that be."

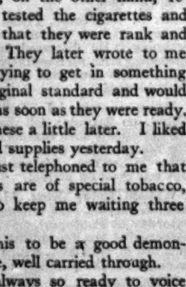
We take pleasure in this letter because it shows that the service in this House passes beyond the customary to the exceptional. The ordinary standards of service in this country are high, especially, we have observed, among tobacconists. To conform to these standards might well be considered good enough. Any firm which writes a letter saying that no previous complaint had been received and changes the tin of cigarettes might consider itself to have done its duty.

But we are glad that our Tobacco Department went beyond these ordinary standards, that it brought an alert and sympathetic mind to the study of the complaint, and that it went on from point to point till satisfaction was given and the customer's confidence retained.

We are proud to believe that there is no department in this House but would have done as much.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Putting back the Clock



is a timely reminder that the dark and gloomy days of winter are ahead. Now is the moment for making those travel arrangements which will duly take you to azure skies and bright sunshine. As a first step apply for a free copy of the illustrated programme

"WINTER SUNSHINE"

which gives interesting cameo descriptions of the various Winter resorts at home and abroad, whilst a wide range of holiday arrangements are shown in detail from a week-end to a world tour at prices designed to suit varying tastes and purses.

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,

"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"

BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & OFFICES

Enos

NEW COLLECTION of MODELS from the Leading PARIS HOUSES also ORIGINAL DESIGNS

103, MOUNT STREET, W.1

jeanne Lanvin

will show her new collection of DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, and FURS from the 10th to the 16th October inclusive at 22, GROSVENOR ST., W.1.

By Appointment. Telephone: Mayfair 0168

Say a whisky and Perrier No comparison.

Entertainments

MUSIC THIS WINTER

MORE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

Most of the concert-giving organizations in London have now issued their syllabuses, from which it appears that the prospects for more and better orchestral concerts are even more favourable than last year, which in itself marked a decided improvement on the conditions prevailing before. The new permanent salaried orchestra of the British Broadcasting Corporation will give over 20 symphony concerts on Wednesday evenings during the coming winter and spring. The first will be conducted by Mr. Adrian Boult, the new musical director of the B.B.C., on October 22. Other conductors who will undertake short series of concerts for the B.B.C. are Sir Henry Wood, Herr Hermann Scherchen, of the German Broadcasting Corporation, M. Ernest Ansermet, and Herr Oskar Fried; Sir Landon Ronald and Mr. Albert Coates will direct a single concert each. New works include Schönberg's symphonic poem *Pelleas and Melisande*, Stravinsky's Four Studies, and Bliss's Norwich festival work, *Morning Heroes*. Choral works in the scheme include Vaughan Williams's *A Sea Symphony*, Beethoven's *Mass in D* and Choral Symphony, and Handel's *Israel in Egypt*. These will be undertaken by the National Chorus except *A Sea Symphony*, which will be sung by the Philharmonic Choir. This choir's own concerts under its own conductor, Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, include a performance of *Messiah*, with Handel's original accompaniments, on December 19, and in the New Year Malipiero's *San Francesca d'Assisi*. They will also sing in the Choral Symphony, which is promised in the Courtauld-Sargent series of concerts.

The practice of cooperation between independent choirs and orchestras is growing. The Bach Choir is cooperating with Mr. Lionel Powell and the London Symphony Orchestra in a Monday night concert at Queen's Hall (December 8), when the programme will contain works of Mozart and Bach (the Magnificat), and in a Sunday afternoon concert at the Albert Hall (December 21), when Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* will be sung. Later in the season the Bach Choir will introduce to London a new work by Ethel Smyth, of which the first performance will be given at one of the Reid concerts at Edinburgh. The work is called *The Prison*, and is described as a "symphony for two soloists, chorus, and orchestra" to a libretto by Henry Brewster, with whom Dame Ethel formerly collaborated in *The Wreckers*. Vycpalek's *The Last Things of Man*, first produced a year or two ago at Liverpool by Sir Henry Wood, and a performance of the *St. Matthew Passion* in its entirety, complete the activities of the Bach Choir, of which Mr. Adrian Boult is musical director.

The Royal Choral Society has not finally made up its mind to revert to evening concerts. The usual Carols and *Messiah* concerts will be given on Saturday afternoons, and one other programme containing Holst's *The Hymn of Jesus* and Vaughan Williams's *A Sea Symphony*. The evening concerts, of which the first takes place on Thursday next, when *Elijah* will be sung, are devoted to Verdi's *Requiem*, *The Dream of Gerontius*, and the *Mass in B minor*. Dr. Malcolm Sargent will conduct all the concerts.

Dr. Sargent's own series of orchestral concerts, run in cooperation with Mrs. Courtauld, is peculiar in that each concert will be duplicated. The first of the series is on October 16 and 17, when concertos by Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms, with Herr Artur Schnabel at the piano, will occupy the whole performance. At the second concert, on November 6 and 7, Paul Hindemith will play the solo in his new viola concerto, and his *Neues vom Tag* Overture will be played for the first time here. A Stravinsky concert and Mahler's second symphony are promised in the second half of the season; Otto Klemperer will conduct the performance of the Ninth Symphony.

Beside taking part in the Courtauld-Sargent concerts, the London Symphony Orchestra is continuing its own customary Monday night series, which up to Christmas will be directed by Dr. Mengelberg, of Amsterdam. The first concert will take place to-day week, when M. Mischa Elman will be the soloist in Tchaikovsky's violin concerto, and the symphony will be Brahms's third. Other eminent soloists will be M. Horowitz, Mr. John McCormack, Herr Kreisler, and M. Moriz Rosenthal. Among the conductors who will appear at the end of the season are Herr Weisbach, Sir Thomas Beecham, and Dr. Weingartner. Brahms is well represented in the programmes, and the only unusual works are Mahler's first symphony and an overture by the Dutch-American composer, Wagenaar.

The Royal Philharmonic Society has arranged eight concerts, which will begin at 8.15 and not at 8 as hitherto. Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct the first concert on October 23 in a programme of Mozart and Delius. The other conductors are Mr. Julian Clifford, Herr Eugen Szenkar, Herr Vaclav Talich, Mr. John Barbirolli, Signor Alfredo Casella, Sir Henry Wood, and M. Ernest Ansermet. The only complete novelty is Pizzetti's "Concerto dell' Estate," but an even more useful policy than the production of novelties and the repetition of the classics is being pursued—the performance of works which have been favourably received but have not yet found their way into the regular repertory. Such works are Honegger's "Rugby," Sibelius's violin concerto, an extract from Busoni's *Doktor Faust*, Bax's third symphony, and Walton's viola concerto.

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Dr. Furtwängler will visit London in March (instead of December as in previous years), and will tour the larger centres in England and Scotland.

Sir Hamilton Harty will again bring the Hallé Orchestra to London for a series of six concerts, and at the first, on November 14, the Hallé Chorus will come too, and will sing the *Messe des Morts* of Berlioz and scenes from *Les Troyens*. Mozart's bassoon concerto and Sibelius's second symphony figure in a later programme, while one concert will be devoted to Wagner.

Other serial concerts are those organized by a committee including Mr. Harold Samuel, Miss Dorothy Silk, and Miss Isolde Menges, who announce a series of five varied chamber concerts to be given before Christmas at Wigmore Hall on alternate Wednesday nights. The closing of Aeolian Hall has caused some difficulty to societies like the Oriana Madrigal Society, who will, however, give their usual series of concerts. The Bach Cantata Club has now nearly reached the end of its fifth year, and will conclude it with a performance of the *Christmas Oratorio* in its entirety on December 10. The New English Music Society, conducted by Mr. Anthony Bernard, promises a number of novelties by Sibelius, Roussel, Hindemith, and Elizabeth Maconchy.

The Camargo Society, which has been founded to give performances of *ballets*, will commence operations at the Cambridge Theatre on Sunday evening, October 19, when Constant Lambert's *Pomona* will be produced with décor by Augustus John.

FOLKESTONE MUSIC FESTIVAL

Folkestone is now to be added to the list of South Coast resorts which include a festival of orchestral music among their amenities. Next Saturday a four-days' festival under the direction of Mr. Eldridge Newman will be opened by Sir Henry Wood, who will conduct a Wagner programme. Dame Ethel Smyth and Sir Edward Elgar are guest conductors who will conduct their own works. A chamber concert by the Stratton String Quartet is included in the scheme.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

PROMENADE CONCERTS

END OF A SUCCESSFUL SEASON

The last concert of the 36th season of Promenades began and ended on Saturday night with ovations to Sir Henry Wood and his orchestra. At the end the audience sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and refused to go away. The house was sold out not for the first time in this last brilliant week, and though the Saturday night audience is not the same as the audience which comes on Wednesday for Bach and Brahms, or as the audience of professionals who crowd to hear British music on Thursdays, or, again, as the faithful classicists of Friday, it was able to express the emphatic thanks of all for what has been a most successful and enjoyable series of concerts.

The attendance has been steadier and full houses more frequent than ever before. The playing of the orchesura has had fewer lapses from playing of a higher standard than can reasonably be expected in the execution of so huge and exacting a task as eight weeks of nightly concerts. The strings have been reliable—solid and brilliant in tone and usually satisfactory in *ensemble*, thanks largely to the excellent leadership of Mr. Charles Woodhouse. Mr. Shore and Mr. Kennedy have proved admirable soloists at the first desks respectively of viola and violoncello. Indeed, on Saturday night the violoncello tune at the opening of the *William Tell* overture quite overshadowed the playing of Mr. Arturo Bonucci, who had just performed Saint-Saëns's violoncello concerto quite capably, but with rather a dry tone. The woodwind has been excellent: the new oboe, Mr. Alec Whittaker, having played himself in and refined his tone till he is a partner worthy of Messrs. Thurston and Clarke, whose clarinets have been a constant delight.

The best of the novelties have been the two concertos (Goossens and Ireland) which were introduced on Thursday of last week. Works that have advanced in popular esteem have been Bax's two symphonies (Nos. 1 and 3), Sibelius's violin concerto, and Holst's double concerto. Mahler has gained a footing with two of his symphonies (Nos. 1 and 4), but has not yet established it very securely. British composers' evenings have more than justified themselves.

Saturday's programme, being "popular," included a number of arrangements for orchestra of works written for other mediums. Klenovsky's orchestration of Bach's D minor Toccata and Fugue, popularized by Stokowski's gramophone record, is audacious and overrides any objections a purist might bring, because it is superlatively well done; it leaves the polyphony clearer to the ear than performance on the organ can do. Another excellent arrangement was a suite of pieces by Purcell strung together and tastefully elaborated with modern instrumentation. Both singers, Miss Eveline Stevenson and Mr. Carlton Gould, had unfamiliar names, but proved good executants. After the interval came Sir Henry Wood's Fantasia on British Sea Songs, which gave the audience a chance to lift up its voice in song and so raise their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. And with that sentiment critics who have sometimes found themselves in sharp disagreement with Sir Henry Wood on points of detail are happy to concur in amazed gratitude that any one man can be found with tastes so catholic, knowledge so wide, and energy sufficient to carry through this, the longest and largest of all musical festivals.

DOMINION THEATRE

"TWO WORLDS"

It was not merely a social chasm that divided the lieutenant in the Austrian Army from Esther, the daughter of a Jewish clock-maker, it was, as the colonel, the lieutenant's father, pointed out, the fact that they lived in separate worlds, and so the first British tri-lingual film gets its title *Two Worlds*.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the context of the film is crude—the antagonism between Gentile and Jew, aristocrat and proletarian, youth and age—but Mr. E. A. Dupont's direction, combined with some most intelligent acting and photography, in which there is a consistent striving after composition and the effective balance of light and shade, make something moving, convincing, and even subtle out of the basic crudity. The lieutenant (Mr. John Longden) is in command of a small body of troops ordered to quell a riot in the Jewish quarter of a town on the Russian-Austrian frontier in 1917 and, in the riot, Simon Goldschieder's son is killed. In his passion of grief Simon (Mr. Randle Ayrton) strikes the lieutenant, a crime for which he is imprisoned for five days and, although from that point onwards the mind of even the least knowledgeable student of melodramatic fiction could always keep comfortably five minutes ahead of the screen, there remains enough in the way of small and delightful photographic surprises, of sudden and, however short, revealing excursions from the stereotyped for the knowledge to act as a stimulant rather than a narcotic.

The Russians invade the town while the lieutenant is sleeping in a distinctly dubious hotel, he is wounded trying to escape, and is taken by Esther into her father's house. The film from this point on develops rather too slowly—the conflict in Simon's mind, the hesitant, inarticulate, immensely genuine love of the lieutenant and Esther is too spaced out, but the spectator feels not so much impatience at a failure as regret that such poignant happenings as Simon's determination, for Esther's sake, to betray the lieutenant and the lieutenant's realization that there is a world which does not know dry champagne from sweet or baccarat from bridge are not revealed in a single illuminating moment. In the end the Russians retreat and the Austrians re-enter the town, and it is then Simon's, and not the lieutenant's, life which is the forfeit in the game of proving that never shall the two worlds meet.

Mr. Ayrton is magnificently solemn and imposing as Simon, Miss Norah Baring as Esther has nothing in particular to say and says it with a reticence that discloses whole continents of passion, and Mr. Longden is just the kind of man that could bring about a reconciliation between two worlds at once subtly and melodramatically divided.

FRENCH PAGEANT AT BRIGHTON

A series of tableaux, taken from well-known pictures in leading French art galleries, was produced in the Dome and Royal Pavilion at Brighton on Saturday, at the first full dress rehearsal of the French fête and historical pageant which is to be opened on Tuesday by the French Ambassador. The pageant, which will continue for three days, is in aid of the Sussex Eye Hospital. The Dome stage will be decorated to represent the interior of Notre Dame, and it is here that the tableaux will be presented. The most imposing spectacle of all was a tableaux taken from the painting by David showing the coronation of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. More than 100 people wearing costumes that were exact replicas of those worn in the painting crowded the Dome stage for this scene. Among those taking part in this and subsequent scenes were Lady Rawson, Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, Miss Yvonne Gage, Lady Head, Mrs. Alec Holden, Mrs. Hardinge Lathom-Browne, and Mr. Angus Miller. The pageant has been produced by Mr. Leonard Neville.

It is announced by the British-Israel World Federation that the pronouncement made by Professor Julian Huxley on Wednesday in his lecture on "Science, Religion, and Human Nature" is to be answered at public gatherings to be held this week in the large Central Hall, Westminster, at 2.45 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., in connexion with the "Call to the Nation" recently announced. Dr. Pascoe Goard, Mr. John Leech, K.C., and others will speak.

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Arnold Frensham	DEERING WELLS
Camille Fleming	AGNES LAUCHLAN
Peggy Fleming	CAROL REES
Antony Downs	ALGERNON MILLS

The situation of the widow who has three suitors and cannot choose between them is a commonplace of comedy and it remains commonplace even after she has whimsically decided to become openly engaged to all three. The author has not decorated this familiar situation very amusingly. The suitors fuss and fume according to temperament, they all arrive on various pretexts at the same country house, and two of them are duly discarded, or rather pair off with other members of the house-party. None of the characters is clearly imagined, and the actors are too often left in doubt as to what shade of meaning they are supposed to convey. Mr. Deering Wells is amusing as the masterful suitor and Miss Agnes Lauchlan as the sympathetic hostess, but Miss Esty March, Mr. Scott Gatty, and the rest are left to make humorous bricks without straw.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The following awards are announced by the Royal Academy of Music:—

Bach Scholarship (any instrument or voice).—Margaret Mary Chamberlain (Warwick).

Sir Michael Costa Scholarship (composition).—Geoffrey William Robbins (London).

Maud Mary Gooch Scholarship (organ).—Stanley William Sackett (Ramsgate).

Broughton Packer Bath Scholarship (violin).—Noreen O'Sullivan (Cape Town, S.A.).

Broughton Packer Bath 'Cello Scholarship.—Lionel Cyril Ross (London).

Tuer Scholarship (contralto).—Isabel Leslie Chambers (Folkestone).

Thalberg Scholarship (female pianists).—Zelda Carlotta Bock (Manchester).

Ada Lewis Scholarship (violin).—Sylvia Evelyn Jacques (London).

Ada Lewis Scholarship ('cello).—Mildred Ruth Lipman (London).

Ada Lewis Piano Scholarships.—Peter Francis Churchill (Bedford) and Stanley Guy Johnson (London).

Stainer Exhibition (organ).—Walter C. Wilkinson (Shoeburyness).

Townsend Scholarship (piano).—Yelland Richards (Leighton Buzzard).

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Trio in E major, Koechel 542	Mozart
Trio in C major, Opus 87	Brahms
Trio in B flat, Opus 99	Schubert

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Overture, "The Flying Dutchman"	Wagner
Symphony No. 4, in E minor	Brahms
Violoncello Concerto in A minor	Saint-Saëns
Daphnis et Chloe (2nd Series)	Ravel

SUGGIA.
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Brandenburg Concerto No. 6, in B flat	Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 1, in F	Bach
Aria	Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, in G	Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 2, in F	Bach
Aria	Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 5, in D	Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G	Bach

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HAROLD SAMUEL.
KEITH FALKNER.
Sir HENRY WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Overture, "Leonora," No. 3	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 5, in E flat (The Emperor)	Beethoven
Symphony No. 5, in C minor	Beethoven

MOISEIWITSCH.
Sir LANDON RONALD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Concerto Grosso in E minor (op. 6 No. 3)	Handel
Piano Concerto No. 1, in E flat	Liszt
Iberia (Images No. 2)	Debussy
Symphony No. 7, in C major	Schubert

SOLOMON.
ERNEST ANSERMET.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Overture, "Oberon"	Weber
Violin Concerto in E minor	Mendelssohn
An English Rhapsody, "Brigg Fair"	Delius
Morning Heroes	Arthur Bliss

SZIGETI.
THE NATIONAL CHORUS.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Overture, "Les francs juges"	Berlioz
Violin Concerto in B minor	Elgar
Symphony No. 3, in E flat (The Eroica)	Beethoven

ALBERT SAMMONS.
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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Overture, "Floral's Grave"	Mendelssohn
Sonata from Church Cantata No. 51	Bach
Symphony No. 8, in F	Beethoven
Piano Concerto in B flat minor	Tchaikovsky
Symphonic Poem, "Don Juan"	Strauss

RUBINSTEIN.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Divertimento No. 2, in D Major (K.131)	Mozart
Arias	Borodin
Symphony No. 2, in B minor	
Arias	Strauss
Symphonic Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra"	

ELISABETH SCHUMANN.
Sir HENRY WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Grosse Fuge, for Strings	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 3, in C minor	Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, "Pelleas and Melisande"	Schonberg

LAMOND.
HERMANN SCHERCHEN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Overture, "Portsmouth Point"	William Walton
Symphony No. 94, in G flat (La Reine)	Haydn
Concert Champêtre, Harpsichord and Orch.	Poulenc
Symphony in D minor	César Franck

LANDOWSKA.
ERNEST ANSERMET.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Overture, "Manfred"	Schumann
Piano Concerto No. 4, in G major	Beethoven
The Planets	Holst

BACKHAUS.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

Overture, "Coriolan"	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 2, in B flat	Brahms
Symphonie Fantastique	Berlioz

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Prelude to Act I. of Lohengrin	Wagner
Violin Concerto in D major	Beethoven
A Sea Symphony	Vaughan Williams

DOROTHY SILK. ROY HENDERSON.
THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR.
ADOLF BUSCH.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Overture, "The Magic Flute"	Mozart
Two Songs for Bass Voice and Orchestra (Op. 51)	Strauss
"Das Trial," "Der Einsame"	
Symphony No. 6 in F minor	Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody for Pianoforte and Orchestra	Bartok
Bolero for Orchestra	Ravel

NORMAN ALLIN.
BELA BARTOK.
Sir HENRY WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

MASS IN D — BEETHOVEN

MAY BUSBY. MURIEL BRUNSKILL.
PARRY JONES. HORACE STEVENS.
THE NATIONAL CHORUS.
HERMANN SCHERCHEN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28.

Overture, "Mavra"	Stravinsky
Apollon Musagète, for String Orchestra	Stravinsky
Piano Concerto	Stravinsky
Four Studies for Orchestra	Stravinsky
I. Danse. II. Excentrique. III. Cantique. IV. Madrid.	
Le Sacre du Printemps	Stravinsky

STRAVINSKY.
ERNEST ANSERMET.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Overture, "Egmont"	Beethoven
Piano Concerto No. 1, in D minor	Brahms
Symphony No. 2, in E flat	Elgar

DOHNANYI.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Overture, "Fidelio"	Beethoven
Symphony No. 4, in B flat	Beethoven
Symphony No. 9 (The Choral)	Beethoven

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

Overture "Semiramide"	Rossini
Violoncello Concerto in B minor	Dvorak
November Woods	Arnold Bax
Symphony No. 4 in D minor	Schumann

CASALS.
ADRIAN BOULT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.
WAGNER CONCERT.
FRITZ WOLFF.
ALBERT COATES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT — HANDEL

STILES-ALLEN. MARGARET BALFOUR.
FRANK TITTERTON.
THE NATIONAL CHORUS.
Sir HENRY WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Overture "Rosamunde"	Schubert
Scherzo in G minor	Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 2	Arnold Bax
Piano Concerto in A minor	Schumann
Dance of the Seven Veils and Final Scene (Salome)	Strauss

GOTA LJUNGBERG. MYRA HESS.
Sir HENRY WOOD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Overture "Euryanthe"	Weber
Fantasia on a Theme of Tallis	Vaughan Williams
Concerto	
Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen	Mahler
Variations on an Original Theme (Enigma)	Elgar

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GROTRIAN HALL, To-morrow, at 8.30.
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Imperial and Foreign News

NAZI POLICY

REFERENDUM THREAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 5

The Chancellor's conversations with party leaders are still not quite finished. He is expected to see the representatives of the National-Socialists and the Hugenberg Nationalists during the week-end.

These conversations are only preliminary, enabling the Chancellor to bring the Government's programme personally to the notice of the delegates, and to sound them informally on the prospects of receiving their parties' support. Nobody is taking the first hasty Press comments as decisive; the strong criticism of the Socialist Press Service was followed by a much milder and more encouraging resolution of the Socialist Parliamentary group, and the scornful rejection by the Nazi *Völkische Beobachter* of the Government's programme is not necessarily the last word of Herr Hitler's party. But a speech made before a crowded meeting on Friday night by Dr. Göbbels, the Berlin Nazi leader, presumably indicates the party's line of thought.

Dr. Göbbels said that the Government's programme did not promise on one single point the reversal of German policy at home and abroad which, in the Nazi view, was urgently desirable. The programme would place the Republic on a sound basis and destroy the people in the process. If the Chancellor thought he could carry it out with varying majorities, drawing support now from the Left and now from the Right, his calculations would prove at fault so far as the National-Socialists were concerned. The Nazis intended either to govern or to remain in Opposition. If they took part in the Government they would thereby mean that a break would have to be made in all fields with the policy pursued by Germany hitherto. The first condition of National-Socialist cooperation was the holding of elections in Prussia at once. Dr. Göbbels then uttered a threat to use the referendum provisions of the Constitution, by means of which extremists have already caused much useless trouble and cost the State a lot of money.

There was no need, he said, to set too much store by the fulfilment of that condition, because, in any case, under the Prussian Constitution 4,800,000 signatures could carry a preliminary referendum consultation in favour of the dissolution of the Diet. As in the Reichstag elections 4,100,000 Prussians had voted for the Nazis alone they would easily get the measure through. Then, in Prussia too, they would demand the Ministry of the Interior and the Berlin Police Presidency in virtue of their numerical strength.

[Dr. Göbbels was here counting on the Nazi calculation that with the same poll as they obtained in the Reich election they would have over 100 instead of six seats in the Prussian Diet.]

Dr. Göbbels is reported to have explained that he had just discovered this referendum possibility in reading the Prussian Constitution, "with which, although he had always attacked it, he had not been acquainted." He does not appear to have digested it thoroughly, as, to begin with, the signatures of one-fifth of the qualified voters would be required, and this would be something over 5,000,000. It is not improbable that, with Nationalist help, that number could be obtained. But then the Dissolution Bill thus sponsored would have to go before the Diet, and if rejected, as it might well be, would have to be placed before the whole electorate for decision by referendum. In this referendum the measure could only be carried if more than one-half of the electorate (about 13,000,000) not only went to the polls but voted in favour.

HERR HITLER'S SPEECH

ALTERNATIVE TO BOLSHEVISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, OCT. 5

Herr Hitler, leader of the National Socialist Party, spoke last night at the district rally of Nazis at Frankfurt, where he had an enthusiastic reception from an audience of some 30,000 people.

During the last 16 years, he said, Germany had been passing through a process of disintegration, and was now split up into "citizens" on the one side and "proletarians" on the other. If Germany was unable to bridge the gulf between these two parties, then the hour of her downfall had arrived. Just as years ago the State of Prussia had begun working for final political unity in Germany, so the Nazi movement had now appeared as the electoral platform on which all Germans of good will could join in the battle for a new German soul and national spirit. The success of the Nazis in the elections was only a milestone on the road towards their final goal, which was the radical reformation of the German nation by legal means. The votes of 6½ million Germans had imposed upon them the obligation to carry on with increased vigour until they had won complete political power. There would be no stopping half-way.

Germany, Herr Hitler continued, must become free and would be free. The Nazis would declare to the whole world that "several things of the past" had never existed and would never exist for them. He repudiated in the strongest terms the theory of Germany's sole responsibility for the War, which, having been acknowledged under compulsion by some Germans, constituted the legal basis for the Peace Treaty. If anybody in Germany was to be blamed for the War, it was certainly not the young people gathered around him last night, most of whom were almost children and took no active part in politics at the time of the outbreak of war. Germany's ex-enemies should state frankly if they intended to ruin Germany, but should not talk of reparations, which were actually nothing less than extortions. The policy of fulfilment was causing the economic collapse of Germany and the gradual expropriation of its inhabitants. In such circumstances the German nation would be driven into a situation based upon the expropriation of the individual—namely, Bolshevism. The two alternatives were now liberty and honour or Bolshevism. The Nazis' task was to make as clear a decision on this point as possible.

Herr Hitler was to have addressed a second meeting this morning, but had to leave Frankfurt last night.

The German Society for Peace is at present holding its annual meeting at Frankfurt, where it has passed resolutions calling for the strongest opposition to militarism, Fascism, nationalism, and all acts of war.

NAZIS SENTENCED IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 5

Another case of violent crime with a political background was tried in Berlin yesterday, when six Nazis, two at least of them men with "Putsch" and Free Corps experience, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six years to one year in connexion with the death of a workman named Rasek. His six assailants swore to take vengeance on Rasek, with whom their ringleader had had a personal dispute, at the funeral of Herr Horst Wessel, the Nazi storm detachment leader shot early this year by the Communists who have recently been sentenced to terms of imprisonment also varying from six years downwards. They accordingly attacked Rasek one day in June in one of the summer-house colonies in the north of Berlin, and inflicted injuries from which he died.

King Albert was present yesterday at a memorial service in honour of Zenobe Gramme, of Liège, who is considered to have been the inventor of the dynamo.

THE LEIPZIG TRIAL

REICHSWEHR OFFICERS SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 5

The three artillery subalterns, Lieutenant (retired) Wendt and Second Lieutenants Ludin and Scheringer, who have been on trial before the Supreme Court at Leipzig, were yesterday sentenced to 18 months' fortress detention each for "jointly preparing a highly treasonable undertaking." The two active officers are to be dismissed the service.

Women waved and kissed their hands to the prisoners when the verdict was read. The President of the Court, after threatening unruly members of the public with arrest, then read the judgment.

He said that Lieutenants Scheringer and Ludin thought that the Army, like the people, was moving too far towards the Left and they went to Munich to commune with Nazi leaders about these matters. On their return they told Lieutenant Wendt of their journey and they decided "to win over officers in centrally situated areas who would maintain communication between themselves and comrades of similar views." The Court did not think these discussions were of a harmless nature.

At this point, the news of the verdict having become known, there was an uproar in the Reichsgerichtsplatz, where a large crowd had gathered, and cries of "Revenge!" and "Germany, Awake!" drowned all other sounds. Students from the adjacent University arrived, and added to the tumult, and the square had to be cleared by mounted and foot police, who made a few arrests.

The President of the Court, continuing when quiet was restored, summarized the intentions of the accused, as revealed by the evidence, as follows:—Reichswehr opposition to the patriotic associations in an eventual new *Putsch* must be avoided. The lieutenants were to canvass brother officers in this sense, and their journeys to distant garrisons were undoubtedly for this purpose. The treasonable activity of the accused was directed against a Government which they disliked. They wished to dissuade the Reichswehr from opposing the Nazi attempt to overthrow this Government. It was a foolish and Utopian plan, but nevertheless it was a plan. There were no extenuating circumstances, though the Court had taken account of the nobility of their motives. The accused heard the verdict and speech calmly, and received gifts of flowers from friends in Court before being led away.

In Munich, the home of the Nazis, the verdict has been received with violent protests, and Nazi placards on the advertisement kiosks are already attacking the "Berlin bureau generals" and this "political judgment."

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

ARRIVAL OF HYDERABAD DELEGATION

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance member of the Nizam's Government, arrived at Victoria Station on Saturday at the head of a delegation from Hyderabad to the Round-Table Conference.

Hyderabad, the premier Indian State, has not sent an official mission to this country since the reign of George III., and the last occasion of the visit of a Minister with a considerable staff was when the co-Regent of Hyderabad, the first Sir Salar Jung, came to London in 1876 to ask for the rendition of the Berars. By long-established tradition the person of H.E.H. the Nizam is considered "too precious" for him to leave India. In these circumstances the arrival of the delegation was of exceptional interest, and there was a large assembly of Moslems and others to welcome Sir Akbar Hydari.

Sir Akbar Hydari, in a brief statement, said that Hyderabad had been a loyal ally of Great Britain in war and peace, and on this occasion the representatives of the Nizam might be relied upon to pull their weight for the good of the Empire.

DELEGATES LEAVE FOR LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 5

A large number of delegates to the Round-Table Conference sailed for London on Saturday. There were no hostile demonstrations, although Congress carried out a partial *hartal* and obtained the closing of most of the textile mills for the day.

There was a large counter-demonstration at the pier in favour of the delegates organized by the Moslems and the depressed classes. Among the delegates was Dr. Moonje, who expressed the opinion that nobody would take his religion or creed with him when he went to a foreign country to meet a common opponent. Mr. Mahomed Ali, with whom Dr. Moonje shook hands, said: "I have striven for a free and united India, and I am prepared to die for a free and united India. May God give us success."

The Central Provinces Government intends to reopen the arts and science colleges at Nagpur to enable students to sit for examination. Students are warned that no anti-Government propaganda or political demonstration of any kind inside the colleges or precincts will be permitted. The agricultural college will remain closed.

GUNMEN AT LAHORE

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FIRED AT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, OCT. 4

At 6 o'clock this morning a poster was found on one of the gates of Lahore city surmounted by a picture of Baghat Singh [convicted of throwing bombs in the Delhi Assembly in April, 1929], calling upon the youth of Lahore to strike for the Motherland.

Within an hour a murderous attack was made upon Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Superintendent of the C.I.D., who was returning to the city from his morning drive. Six shots were fired at him from some bushes on the side of the road. He escaped, but the driver of the car was badly wounded in the thigh and an orderly in the back of the car was shot in the arm and chest. Other bullets struck the car. Abdul Aziz, who was armed, sprang from the car, ran to a police post nearby, and summoned the men to assist. A search was begun in the open country near the canal but the assailants escaped by taking cover among the crops.

The judgment in the conspiracy case is expected to be published on Wednesday next.

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE IN ATHENS

ATHENS, Oct. 5.—Great interest is being taken here in the Balkan Conference which opened to-day in the Parliament building.

The delegates comprised 10 Albanians, 11 Bulgarians, 30 Greeks (besides experts), 30 Rumanians, 10 Turks, and seven Yugoslavs. The visitors were escorted by their respective Ministers.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, welcomed the Conference. M. Lafontaine, vice-president of the International Peace Bureau, and the heads of the six delegations then spoke.—*Reuter.*

THE BETROTHAL OF KING BORIS

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, OCT. 5

The news of the King's betrothal to Princess Giovanna of Savoy, which came as a great surprise, and only became known during the course of yesterday morning, has aroused immense enthusiasm throughout the country. Soon after the Diplomatic Corps had come to congratulate his Majesty cheering crowds began to assemble in front of the Royal Palace and the Italian Legation.

In the evening a great procession was formed. It was headed by the Cabinet, other members of the Sobranye, and the Corps of Officers; then came the whole garrison of Sofia, the organizations of students, school children, and an immense crowd of other people. After visiting the Italian Legation the procession marched past the Royal Palace, where for more than two hours the King, supported by his brother, Prince Cyril, and his sister, Princess Eudoxia, and by the Archbishop of Sofia, received the congratulatory acclamations of his subjects as they passed. The leaders of the Opposition groups in the Sobranye have expressed full approval of the betrothal, which is welcomed throughout the country as a genuine love-match without any political implications.

Before the public announcement was made here the King sent for his Prime Minister and Mgr. Stephen, the Archbishop of Sofia. With them all arrangements were made for the wedding, which will be celebrated before the end of the year. After his audience M. Liaptcheff, the Prime Minister, informed representatives of the Press that the wedding would conform with the provisions of the Bulgarian Constitution. This is taken to mean that the Vatican has waived its objections, and that any future Crown Prince who may be born will be brought up, as was King Boris himself, a member of the Church of Bulgaria.

The King has arranged to leave for Rome to-morrow.

PLEASURE IN ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 5

The betrothal of Princess Giovanna to King Boris of Bulgaria has been received here with genuine pleasure.

It had been known for a long time past that King Boris was set upon this match and there had been many premature rumours of his engagement to the Princess; but it was generally supposed that the difference of religion between the two parties had proved an insuperable obstacle to their marriage. The Pope, however, has now consented to grant a dispensation in accordance with Canon 1061 of the Canon Law.

According to trustworthy information from sources in the Vatican, the Pope has waived the condition that the marriage should be celebrated by the parish priest of the Catholic party and consequently the marriage will be celebrated in Sofia some time next month.

The pleasure which the engagement has given in Italy may be seen, both in the congratulatory telegrams sent by Signor Mussolini and other Ministers, and also in the comments of the Press. Particular stress is laid on the known attachment of the two parties for one another. At the same time the good services which Italy has done to Bulgaria at The Hague over the Reparations question and on other occasions since the War are generally recalled in such tones as to make it clear that Italy hopes that the marriage will strengthen her policy in the Balkans.

It is reported that not only the King and Queen of Italy, but also the Duchess of Aosta will go to Sofia for the wedding, as well as a special official mission.

HERR STHAMER'S RETURN TO HAMBURG

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 5

Herr Sthamer, the retiring German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived at Hamburg, his native town, on Friday afternoon and received a warm welcome from representatives of the Senate of the Free City. President von Hindenburg has addressed the following letter to Herr Sthamer:—

When on February 13 of this year you were able to look back on 10 years of activity in London, I expressed to you congratulations, in grateful recognition of the outstanding services you had rendered the Fatherland. Now that you are venturing upon a well-earned retirement I feel impelled to tell you again how much your indefatigable, modest, and unselfish work has been appreciated by myself and the Government of the Reich. You assumed the London post at a grave time and carried on there at my special request for nearly 11 years. You can look back with pride and satisfaction upon the successes achieved. I hope that now, after this strenuous time, it will be granted you to pass many pleasant years among your own people in your native city of Hamburg.

THE RUMANIAN PRIME MINISTER

RESIGNATION EXPECTED

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, OCT. 5

The retirement of Dr. Maniu from the office of Prime Minister, which has been the subject of lively speculation for the past month, seems about to be realized.

Immediately after the King's return in June Dr. Maniu expressed a desire to take the long holiday which his doctors had been recommending as necessary for his health. About three weeks ago Dr. Maniu proposed to the King that he should take leave of absence for at least a month, and that the opening of Parliament, which was due on October 15, should be postponed until November 15. It is understood, however, that at the last audience on Thursday the King criticized Dr. Maniu's administration in such a way as to leave no doubt that his Majesty would prefer his resignation. In political circles it is considered as almost certain that the resignation will be presented within a few days, and that Dr. Maniu is only awaiting the return of the absent members of his Cabinet, M. Mirto.escu, Dr. Virgil Madgearu, and M. Lugojanu, before taking this decisive step.

GENERAL STRIKE AT BILBAO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 5

A general strike was declared yesterday at Bilbao as a protest against the meeting of the Monarchist Union at Bilbao, at which Señor José Antonio Primo de Rivera, the late Dictator's son, and Count Guadalhorce, the leader of the Monarchist Union, were to speak. Large forces of police were sent to the town to enable the Monarchist Union to hold its meeting, which took place this afternoon. According to reports received here there were no incidents of a serious nature except that this morning some of the strikers raided a gunsmith's shop and obtained arms and ammunition, with which they exchanged shots with the Civil Guard. There were no casualties.

MURDERED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

VIEWS OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 5

The murder of the British women missionaries has provoked a great deal of comment among foreigners. The point on which most stress is laid is that a State in which such tragedies are so frequent and beyond the power of its Government to prevent cannot claim that its Government is in a position to assume the additional legal responsibilities which would be incurred by the abolition of extra-territoriality.

While foreigners are profoundly moved by the fate of the devoted ladies, whose lives have been sacrificed, it is obvious that they and others have suffered martyrdom because they elected to live or travel in areas where law and order are notoriously lacking. In all such areas the missionaries had been officially warned and have remained at their own risk. But if they courageously take the risk, the consequences of disaster fall heavily on the missions concerned, on the Governments whose nationals are affected and on the Chinese Government, which has to bear the odium. It is regarded as high time the missions should order the retirement of their workers from dangerous ground and for the Governments concerned to insist that none of their nationals should remain in the designated regions.

As regards extraterritoriality, it is of no avail in areas given over to disorder; its privileges are valued, not because they assure immunity from outrage on the part of lawless elements, but as guaranteeing justice in the administration of the law. For instance, the local authority anywhere in China can, and constantly does when backed by military power, demand funds from or impose arbitrary taxation on institutions and individuals. Appeal to the law for protection is useless. Take away extraterritorial privileges and foreign banks, firms, and individuals would be liable to the same treatment, unless guarantees for the proper operation of the law were obtained. *Ipso facto*, if the proper operation of the law could be guaranteed extraterritoriality might go to-morrow.

DEFECTION ON SOVIET "ECONOMIC FRONT"

NEW SERIES OF TRIALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, OCT. 5

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government is arranging a new series of "demonstrative" trials of specialists who are responsible, it is alleged, for the non-fulfilment of plans on several parts of the "Economic Front." Professors Chayanoff, Kondratieff, Yurovsky, Bazaroff and Sadyrin, whose arrest was described in *The Times* of September 4, apparently will not figure personally in these trials as, according to trustworthy information, they have already been sent to the Solovetsky Convict camp without trial. Many members of the group were extreme Menshevists who joined the Bolshevists early, although they did not formerly enter the Communist Party.

The Soviet Press continues to quote passages from the works of these professors to bear out the charges of hostility to the "Five-year-plan," although the works were issued by the Soviet publishing department itself some years ago, and officially approved as supporting the Government's policy at that time, especially as regards agriculture. The Soviet Press declares that the professors were closely allied with the 48 specialists whom the Ogpu [Cheka] shot without trial on September 24.

The Commissariat of Labour in Moscow reports that during September 40,000 conscript labourers were sent into coal mines in various parts of the U.S.S.R. to fill the gaps caused by the widespread desertion of miners. It is stated, however, that this number is most unsatisfactory, because the plans required the mobilization of 100,000 labourers for work in the coal mines before October 1, of whom 70,000 were to be peasants and 30,000 members of the Komsomoltsi [Communist League of Youth]. The Government has issued strict orders to complete the mobilization of the Komsomoltsi within three days, and of the peasants within the shortest possible period.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY AWARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 5

The full Arbitration Court has granted applications from the New South Wales, Victorian, South Australian, and Tasmanian Railway Commissioners setting aside all existing awards for railway workers except those touching the basic wage and standard hours. It is understood that the railway unions are appealing to the High Court. It is explained in the judgment that the applications were granted on the grounds of national emergency.

The Court is to discuss the basic wage question on Monday on reference from the Conciliation Committees.

AUSTRALIAN EMBARGO ON GALVANIZED IRON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 5

The Australian Association of British Manufacturers has addressed a letter to Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, expressing the opinion that a dangerous principle will be established by putting an embargo on galvanized iron to benefit an industry consisting of one firm. The letter states:—

That firm imported heavily to the detriment of its own manufacturing business, then threatened to close its works in order to force an embargo on further imports so as to enable it to sell its imported stocks under monopolistic conditions.

The Association estimates that under an embargo Australia will pay for its normal annual requirements £670,000 more than if the iron was imported, while the employment provided does not exceed 1,800.

DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, OCT. 5

Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived here on Saturday morning for a 10-days' visit. Local political parties attach a high importance to the visit, as they assume that it will inaugurate the new so-called "duo-national" policy, which Arab opinion prophesies will be a preliminary to the recognition by the Mandatory Power that the future of Palestine is to be solely Arab. Meanwhile Arab unity has been seriously disturbed as the result of the murder by Moslems of a Christian newspaper editor in Haifa, followed by an assault by Christians on a Moslem newspaper editor in Jaffa. Further, the Arab Executive's ranks are broken owing to the fact that a secretary has been accused of betraying the Executive's secrets to the police.

ANDREE'S FUNERAL

MOVING CEREMONY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 5

The arrival to-day of the gunboat Svensksund, with the remains of Andrée, Fränkel, and Strindberg on board, was greeted by thousands. A slight drizzle descended from a dark and cloudy sky which turned to a heavy downpour when the Svensksund at 2 o'clock came into port. The coffins were landed immediately the ship was moored, a specially constructed pontoon bridge having been built to facilitate the landing. A detachment of sailors bearing wreaths collected *en route* marched in front of the coffins, which were placed in open hearses. A procession of about 1,000 persons, representatives of the majority of public bodies, was formed and moved off to the Storkyrka [the Stor Church], where the coffins were placed in the centre of the choir.

The King of Sweden, and his sons, Princes Gustavus Adolphus and Carl Wilhelm, and Prince Axel of Denmark were present, as were also Sir Howard Kennard, the British Minister, the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the Norwegian Government.

The funeral ceremony was most impressive. Dr. Widmer, Pastor Primarius, read the service, and Dr. Söderblom, Archbishop of Upsala, who preached the sermon, greeted the dead with the words: "Welcome back! You have tarried long, but we have not forgotten you," calling each of the three men by his name. One of the most moving features of the ceremonial was the music.

Innumerable wreaths surrounded the coffins. That from the Royal Geographical Society bore the inscription: "To three of the most heroic of Arctic explorers."

A memorial service will be held to-night in the Town Hall.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5.—On the arrival of the Svensksund the King went on board and, standing close to the coffins on the upper deck, said:—"In the name of the Swedish people I hail the dust of the explorers who over three decades ago left the soil of their Fatherland in order to seek an answer to unsolved problems. They went hopefully and disappeared in the distance. Home they have come at last. The hope we cherished during their lifetime that we should be allowed to honour them after a successful expedition was not realized. We bow ourselves before the tragic issue. Now it is only left for us to express our warm thanks to their will to sacrifice themselves in the interests of science. Peace to their memory."—*Exchange.*

D'ANNUNZIO'S GIFT TO ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, OCT. 5

A convention was signed yesterday by Gabriele d'Annunzio and Signor Giuliano, Minister of Public Education, by which the Vittoriale is given as an "integral gift" to the Italian people.

The Vittoriale is the villa on Lake Garda in which Signor d'Annunzio has lived since the end of the War, and which he has gradually transformed into a temple of art, a shrine of war and poetic relics, a library of unique interest, a living corner of the Italy of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, with tiny shops and artisans' workrooms. In the grounds, laid out according to the instructions of the poet, there is a part of the warship Puglia, the portal of the tower of St. Mark, and the sepulchre of the sixth century presented by the City of Vicenza, in which the body of d'Annunzio will finally rest by the side of the tombs of 11 of his Fiuman legionaries.

REVOLT IN BRAZIL

WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 5

An extensive revolutionary movement broke out on Friday in the eastern States of Brazil, and yesterday the Government proclaimed martial law in Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, and Parahyba, the three States where the revolution has made the most headway. A strict censorship is being maintained in Rio de Janeiro, where three newspapers have been suspended, but information has reached Buenos Aires through Argentine towns on the Brazilian border that Rio de Janeiro is itself affected, and that the revolution has extended to the States of Santa Catharina and Matto Grosso in the south and west, and in the three northern States Piauhy, Ceara, and Pernambuco.

The movement is primarily an attempt to prevent the inauguration of the President-Elect, Dr. Julio Prestes, who, the Opposition asserts, is a mere tool of the President, Dr. Washington Luis, fraudulently elected through Dr. Luis's control of the election machinery. All the Opposition parties are reported to have combined for concerted action "to wipe out once and for all," as their manifestos say, "the clique which has dominated Brazil for 40 years." Newspapers in São Paulo continue to report, in spite of denials by the Government, that fighting has occurred in a number of cities in Minas Geraes and that the President and a former President of the State have been arrested. Railway traffic between Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro has been suspended, and the telegraph service throughout the country is paralysed.

The entire general staff of Federal troops in Rio Grande do Sul was captured at Porto Alegre, including General Gildo de Almeida, Commander-in-Chief. All but a few officers of the 5th Cavalry Regiment and of a battery of artillery joined the revolutionaries at Uruguayana. At Santa Anna do Livramento all officers of the 7th Infantry Regiment and of the battery of artillery were captured in their hotel. Several were killed in resisting capture. Then State troops and police to the number of 8,000 surrounded the leaderless Federal troops, who surrendered.

Field-Marshal Diaz Lopez is directing the movement in the Uruguayana district and Federal Senator Flores Da Cunha is in charge at Santa Anna do Livramento. Other leaders in the movement are the officers of the dreadnought São Paulo, who mutinied about five years ago and bombarded Rio de Janeiro, and then took the warship to Montevideo, where they have since been living, the Uruguayan Government having refused to arrest and return them to the Brazilian authorities.

THE CUBAN UNREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 5

The Cuban Congress yesterday authorized President Machado to suspend the constitutional guarantees in the Republic for a period of 20 days, and last night the Act was made legally effective by the publication in the official *Gazette*. The President, however, will withhold the exercise of the extraordinary powers granted to him for some days, at least possibly until just before the elections on November 1. The Act gives him power to declare what is virtually martial law in Havana and its suburbs, with the right to extend its scope at his discretion.

Telegrams in Brief

Municipal elections began in CONSTANTINOPLE yesterday. They will last for a week and a keen contest is expected between the Popular and Liberal Republican Parties.

Mr. Challoner, a well-known member of the British community of BORDEAUX, was entertained by the British colony on the occasion of his retirement after 46 years of service with his firm.

Professor Blanco, of the University of Iowa, who had crossed the Atlantic in a small sailing boat with his wife and infant daughter, was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at BARCELONA yesterday. Professor Blanco is a Catalan.

Sir Francis Humphrys, British High Commissioner for Iraq, who has been staying in CONSTANTINOPLE, started yesterday with Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador, for Angora to visit members of the Turkish Government.

Biguet, the witness in the LE TOUQUET murder case who said that he had met a young man of his village at the scene of the murder, has since said that the statements made by him to the Examining Magistrate at Boulogne were untrue, and that he did not see the young man near the scene of the crime.—*Reuter.*

GIANT MONOPLANE'S TRIAL FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 5

The Junkers monoplane D 2000 (G.38), the largest land aeroplane in Germany, and probably in the world, left Dessau yesterday on a European tour. The D 2000 carries passengers, engines, fuel, and freight in the wings, and has a wing span of 150ft. This is a demonstration flight, and the machine is carrying only two pilots, eight mechanics, and two passengers belonging to the Junkers staff. The route chosen is Berlin-Prague-Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Bucharest-Constantinople-Salonika-Athens-Rome, and westwards along the Mediterranean coast.

REPORTED PLOT IN LISBON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, OCT. 5

For the last three days Portugal has been celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. On Friday night members of a procession to the Rotunda raised cries against the Dictatorship, and this led to a disturbance. Some shots were fired and a few persons were injured. Order was soon restored and there has been no trouble since.

The Government has published a notice saying that as enemies of the Dictatorship were preparing a revolution, it is taking the necessary precautions and has arrested several military officers and civilians.

THE ASWAN DAM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 5

The Egyptian Government has declined to accept the offer made by Messrs. Norton-Griffiths to continue work on the Aswan Dam with a 10 per cent. increase on the original contract price, but Mr. Baxter, the local representative of the firm, to-day called on Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, and asked for a four days' delay in order to enable the interests in London which are understood to have come to the help of Messrs. Norton-Griffiths to consider whether they will make a new offer. The Egyptian Government is now disposed to accord this further delay, and it is not impossible that an arrangement may yet be made with Messrs. Norton-Griffiths.

Other Foreign News on page 8

PRATTS AGAIN!

500 Miles

Race at Brooklands last Saturday

1st Austin 7, driven by S. C. H. Davis and Earl of March. Speed 83.41 m.p.h.

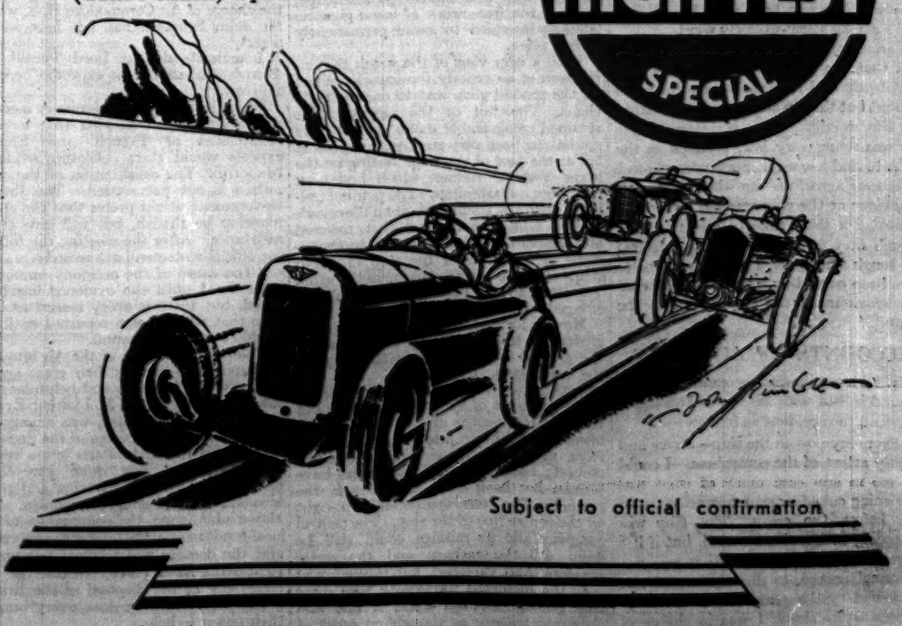
2nd Bentley, driven by J. D. Benjafield and E. R. Hall

3rd Sunbeam, driven by H. W. Purdy and L. Cushman

and Team Prize won on

4th Talbot, driven by B. E. Lewis and Earl Howe on Pratts Ethyl (Trade Mark) Special.

Pratts HIGH TEST SPECIAL



Subject to official confirmation

GREAT AIRSHIP DISASTER

R 101 WRECKED IN FRANCE

CRASH FOLLOWED BY FIRE

46 LIVES LOST

LORD THOMSON AND SIR S. BRANCKER

The airship R 101, which left Cardington on Saturday evening on her experimental flight to India by way of Ismailia, struck the ground near Beauvais about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and was completely destroyed by fire.

Of her complement of 54 passengers and crew 46 lost their lives, among these being Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, and several other high officials of the Air Ministry.

The eight survivors, seven of whom were members of the crew, were injured, five seriously.

The Air Ministry made the following announcement last night:—

"The Air Council propose to arrange for a public inquiry into the loss of R 101 to be held in this country, subject to co-ordination with the arrangements which are being made by the French Government."

ROYAL SYMPATHY

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO THE PRIME MINISTER

The King sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister yesterday:—

"I am horrified to hear of this national disaster which has befallen Airship R 101, and the consequent serious loss of life, including that of Lord Thomson, my Air Minister. The Queen and I sympathize deeply with the relatives and friends of those who have perished in the service of their country and also with the injured survivors.—GEORGE R.I."

The King has sent the following telegram to the Lord Mayor of London:—

"I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the kind message of sympathy you have sent me from the citizens of London in this national calamity, resulting in the death of many gallant men whose untimely fate we all deplore.—GEORGE R.I."

The King and Queen joined in special prayers offered in the parish church at Sandringham for those bereaved by the disaster.

SCENE OF THE WRECK

SURVIVORS' STORIES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BEAUVAIS, OCT. 5

The airship R 101, which left London on Saturday evening on an experimental voyage to Karachi, struck the ground and was wrecked and totally destroyed by fire near Beauvais, in the North of France, early this morning.

Of the 54 persons on board the airship only eight, seven of whom were members of the crew, were saved. They were:—H. J. Leech, engineer; V. Savory; J. H. Binks, mechanic; A. Disley, wireless operator; W. C. Radcliffe; A. J. Cook, mechanic; A. V. Bell; S. Church. All these men are now in hospital at Beauvais, more or less injured, chiefly by burns. Mr. Binks and Mr. Bell are only slightly hurt, and Mr. Disley, suffering from burns both about the hands and legs, is not seriously injured. Of the others, Mr. Radcliffe is suffering from extensive burns to the legs, and Mr. Church is being cared for separately in a nursing home. The others, suffering from both burns and shock in various degrees, are not in danger.

The rest of the airship's crew and passengers must unhappily be presumed to have lost their lives in the fire which followed the crash. Among them are Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, and Sir Sefton Brancker, the Director of Civil Aviation. Over 40 bodies had been removed from the wreck at the time of writing.

R 101 was following a course which would have led her over Paris, Toulouse, and Narbonne towards the Mediterranean. She passed over Beauvais about 2 a.m. The weather was bad, with heavy rain and a strong south-westerly wind.

Various observers on the ground have said that the airship's engines were running badly and that she seemed to be in trouble, but these statements are probably not trustworthy. What is certain is that she was flying very low, perhaps in the effort to find her way. Survivors whom I have seen agree, on the whole, that the behaviour of the ship was not noticeably abnormal a short time before the crash, though they all say that she was feeling the rough weather. The crash seems to have been caused by a sudden loss of control which made the ship dive into the ground.

ACCOUNTS OF ACCIDENT

Mr. Disley, the wireless operator, whom I found in bed with his hands bandaged, described the accident as follows:—

"From my post in the ship—above and slightly astern of the control-car—I could not see in any case much of what was happening outside, and I was asleep until just before the crash. The ship was struggling with a stormy wind, but if her course was not very smooth it was not abnormal enough to disturb me. I was awakened by the gongs sounding for the engines to go slow. I was in charge of the switchboard which regulated light and electric power all through the ship, and as the reduction of speed would mean a change in the electrical output I made for my switchboard. What happened then I hardly know. Perhaps I had thrown over one switch when the ship took a steep dive forward and struck the ground. I heard a crash and a series of explosions. There were blinding flashes all round, and the next thing I knew was that the ship was on fire. She flared up in an instant, from stem to stern, and I cannot tell how the fire started, but I think it began amidships rather than in the bows.

"The fire was awful—awful. It is impossible to describe it. It was just one mass of flame, roaring like a furnace. My one idea was to get out of the ship. I threw myself at the fabric cover and tried to break through, but could not. Then I sat down"—one can imagine him crouching under the flames, trying to collect his wits—"and I found myself sitting on wet grass. I was under the airship, you understand, and the fabric was already torn where I sat. So I crawled along on the ground following the tear, until I found myself outside. I went along to see if I could get anybody out, but nothing could be done. It was all over in a minute."

A Frenchman found Mr. Disley wandering by the wreck and took him away. Mr. Disley would not go to hospital until he had telephoned to the Air Ministry and done all he could to summon help.

Another survivor with whom I was allowed to speak was Mr. Binks, one of the ship's mechanics. He said:—

"I was off duty until 2 o'clock, and a few minutes before 2 I went to the after engine-car to relieve the mechanic on duty. Everything was all right then, as far as I know. My mate was just handing over to me, telling me about the oil pressure, cooling, number of revolutions, and so on, when the ship went into a nose-dive. She dipped down steeply, and as she dipped the signal came from the control-car to reduce speed. The crash came almost at once. The next thing we knew was that the engine-car

was on the ground and we were trapped in it, with flames spreading all round. We thought we were finished, but just then the service water-tanks to the engine, which were overhead, burst and flooded the car and us and the ground with water. That cleared the flames round us for a moment and we managed to wrap our heads in wet cloth, smash our way out of the car, and rush through into the open. We found ourselves among bracken and bushes and that was all we knew of what had happened."

The other mechanic, Mr. Bell, who was relieved by Mr. Binks, told me that he had noticed nothing unusual before the crash.

The above statements describe the personal impressions of three members of the crew. They are, of course, subject to error caused by the emotion of the moment and the fact that these men did not really know what was happening, and any considered opinion of the causes and circumstances of the disaster will have to be formed when all the evidence has been collected and examined. It should be noted that the altimeters of the airship would indicate her barometric height above sea-level. If she did not know her position she might strike a hill while the commander thought himself at a safe height above the ground. The airship was apparently feeling her way below the clouds. She was perhaps unable to rise above, heavily loaded and in a cold atmosphere, and she would have to avoid flying in them lest their moisture, condensing on her surface, forced her down.

THE SHIP'S SKELETON

I found the wreck of R 101 near the village of Allonne, a few miles south of Beauvais. As I approached the scene of the accident through the Bois Seck I caught sight of what looked at first like the half-built roof of a railway station standing up on the horizon beyond the trees. This was the framework of the unhappy airship. Getting nearer still, a delicate network of girders could be made out against the sky. It was one of the vertical fins of the ship. All the fabric had disappeared, and as one began to realize the immense scale of the structure, which from a distance of a quarter of a mile already towered over the surrounding trees, it was difficult to believe that these were the remains of an aircraft fallen by accident into this windswept landscape, and not the framework of some gigantic building intended to stand permanently in this place.

With a near view of the wreck the impression of an orderly framework set out on the ground gave way to one of tragic chaos. The tail of the airship alone retained recognizable shape, its structure not having been very greatly damaged. It lay at the foot of the slope resting on the lower vertical rudder, which had been torn from its fastenings. The pointed tail-piece, with the framework of an observer's cockpit built into the end of it, towered 60ft. above the ground. From the framework of this part of the ship rags and strips of fabric hung fluttering in the wind. The two elevator planes were still almost covered with fabric.

Moving forward from the tail, the main girders of the airship lay parallel along the ground or hung high in the air from the distorted frames. At first the structure rose into the air for something like two-thirds of its original height, but towards the centre of the ship it sank lower and dissolved into a shapeless mass. Here in the centre section the fire was fiercest; here, also, the ship must have broken her back when she struck the ground. The stern engine stood upright on the centre line of the ship. The central gangway and its railings could still be seen. All the gasbags and the outer envelope had vanished, but through and over the distorted framework wire stays and gasbag nettings made a fine and elaborate tracery as though an army of gigantic spiders had already covered the useless skeleton of R 101 with their webs.

At intervals, curious circular objects, each looking like an aluminium motor-tire with a soup plate attached to it, lay on the ground or hung in mid-aid by their wires. These were the great gas-valves by which the buoyancy of the airship was controlled. Near the very centre of the ship a denser mass of wreckage indicated the quarters of the ill-fated passengers. Here domestic fittings such as staircases and water-tanks could be distinguished, and on the starboard side a row of gilded pillars—all that remained of the promenade deck—seemed to grin garishly like false teeth in a skull. A few flames still flickered on the ground, 12 hours after the wreck. Into this part of the wreckage men had to cut their way with blow-lamp, chisel, and hacksaw to look for possible survivors and to get at the bodies of the dead.

The ridge on which the airship struck is thinly wooded with hazel and oak bushes, and among these the forward portion lies. A polished aluminium engine gondola lay among the bushes almost intact, though its base was crushed by the fall. From the stern of the gondola the cylinders of one of the heavy oil engines projected into the air. Behind it the boss of a wooden propeller rested on the ground, the blades, snapped off short, appearing as thick as a young tree. At the forward end the smaller airscrew for driving the electric generator, with the tips of its blades broken, was still in place. On the top of the car lay the cooling radiator; beside it a fuel tank; above it, beyond a few feet of tangled girders, was the open sky.

SHATTERED FRAMEWORK

The extreme nose of the airship lay on the summit of a hill. From this point, looking back down the hill, the whole carcass of the airship lay before me, a mute witness to the tragedy of hopes shattered and lives sacrificed. The long, twisted girders writhed on the ground in parallel lines. On each side the remains of the cross-frames rose like broken ribs, and in the distance over the arched skeleton of the airship's tail, itself as large as the entrance to an ordinary railway station, the frame of her vertical fin rose mournfully against the sky and the balance rudder, still rocking on its hinges, swung aimlessly like an indifferent weathercock in the wind.

At the point where the airship struck the earth the framework which took the strain of mooring at the mast lay huddled on the ground. The hollow spindle through which the mooring cable passed seems to have struck the ground directly, for it is caked with mud. It may have fallen vertically when the rest of the structure collapsed.

Hanging from the base of the hollow spindle by its wire was an electric battery or switch-box, and this suggests the most likely cause of the fire. The engines of R 101 ran on heavy oil instead of petrol. This was indeed the most important innovation in her design; it was intended to make her safe from fire in a tropical climate. Owing to the absence of petrol her passengers were even allowed to smoke on board, and their destruction by fire under the cold sky of Northern France is the more tragic. On her first flights R 101, though her main engines ran on oil, was equipped with starting engines using petrol, and a small quantity of the more volatile fuel therefore had to be carried. Before the flight to India the forward engines were fitted with starting apparatus worked by heavy oil, but petrol starting engines were still carried astern.

When the airship struck the ground the smashing or tearing off of an engine-car, of the control-car, or of any important part of her accommodation would break the electrical connexions of her lighting and produce short circuits, which would produce flashes or sparks. Such flashes, igniting the small supply of petrol, would be quite enough to start the fire which consumed the ship, or they might do so equally well if they occurred in a stream of hydrogen caused by damage to the hull and gas bags. A still simpler explanation is possible. As the engine cars struck the ground they were forced into the envelope of the ship, which collapsed on them and the hot exhausts of the engine were probably brought into contact with the gas bags. Such a fire once started would in a few seconds sweep the ship from end to end. R 101 may have been relatively safe from fuel fires, but she carried 5,650,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, which more than made up for the absence of volatile engine fuel.

Shortly before 2 R 101 asked Le Bourget for her position. Le Bourget replied that she was six miles north of Beauvais, and the airship answered "Thank you. Good-night." The officials at Le Bourget, having failed to re-establish communication with the airship telephoned to the Beauvais aerodrome and were told that a violent explosion had just occurred a few miles from the town.

WORK OF IDENTIFICATION

Directly after the crash all the available police and troops at Beauvais hurried to the rescue. As fast as the bodies could be got out of the wreck they were laid in a row along the outskirts of the wood and sheets were thrown over them. Eight bodies were still there this afternoon. All of them, as far as I could see, were practically unrecognizable. In some cases rings, keys and small belongings were found on or near the bodies, and these may help in identification. These things were laid temporarily with the bodies. Near one I saw a watch which was still going.

Arrangements for the identification of the bodies, as far as it is possible, have been made for to-morrow. The identification will be based in almost every case on the personal belongings of the victims. These will be shown to the relatives and others whose testimony is required, and the bodies which have been identified will immediately be placed in coffins and sent to England. The proceedings are in the charge of Air Commodore Holt, whom Sir John Salmond has left here as his deputy.

I understand that Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, is expected here to-morrow.

The experts held a preliminary meeting this evening, and decided that a joint commission of French and English experts would start collecting evidence to-morrow. The constitution of the committee is not yet settled. The French Government would prefer that the chairmanship be British, but will give every assistance. After the meeting the following official statement was issued:—

"The cause of the accident cannot be ascertained until the evidence has been sifted, but there is every reason to suppose that no explosion occurred until the airship struck the ground."

The representatives of the Air Ministry are anxious to express their great appreciation of the kindness and helpfulness of the French authorities. M. Laurent-Eynac, the French Air Minister, was among the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and on his return to Paris left a representative, who has done everything possible to help the survivors and those who will be conducting an inquiry. The Mayor of Allonne, the commander of the local gendarmerie, the military authorities, and the doctors and medical services of the district have placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the British authorities, and have done everything in their power to help.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT

SOME THEORIES

DISASTER AFTER A GOOD START

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CARDINGTON, OCT. 5

The disaster to R 101 is both a heavy blow and an almost insoluble problem to the little community here which has shared so largely in her building. She carried the confidence of the workmen, and she left the mooring-mast last night so comfortably as to increase that confidence, while the relatives of the crew, and a crowd of those who helped to build her, sped her with their cheers. There had been no reason during her trials to doubt that she could make the voyage successfully to India and back, or to doubt that her officers, practised in handling and navigating airships for a dozen years, could prove equal to the task of managing her provided she were not the victim of unexpected and violent atmospheric disturbances of the sort which may destroy other craft beside those of the air.

She left here last night heavily loaded, and lifting less gross weight than she did on Wednesday evening because barometric pressure was lower. She had more passengers on board than she had ever taken before, and a larger load of fuel. She took away the 25 tons of fuel which it was expected would be regarded as the minimum to allow a good margin for head winds and possible deviations. In addition, she had about six or seven tons of water as ballast. She was carefully trimmed before leaving the mast. Water was released in the bows and amidships, and when she slipped her mooring cable she swung easily clear on an almost level keel in a 25-mile-an-hour head wind and very slowly wheeled away to gain height. She was undoubtedly heavy, and tended therefore to rise slowly. She was still low when she passed over London, and her own description of her manœuvre before crossing the hills to the south was: "Gradually increasing height so as to avoid high land."

CLOUD AND WIND

Soon after she left here rain began to fall, and it was raining hard over the Channel, so that she would be heavier still and fighting her way with some difficulty, having a 35-mile-an-hour south-wester on her starboard beam. The wind drifted her a little northwards during the Channel crossing. Leaving the English coast near Hastings, she made France over the Pointe de St. Quentin, and then set a course direct for Paris. It was known before the start that weather conditions were bad over Central France. Fairly high south-westerly winds were reported here while the ship was still fuelling and gassing up, and Mr. Giblett, the Meteorological Officer, told me he expected them to become rather worse than better. What the ship actually found, however, in addition to wind, was awkward cloud conditions which made it difficult for her to check her position either by stars or by landmarks. Her last message, at 1 a.m., showed that the clouds and the wind were causing slower progress. Between here and London her speed was 62 miles an hour. After that the average came down to 38 miles an hour, and though her general height was 1,500ft. she had evidently descended very much lower, for she reported nimbus cloud, of the shapeless base type, at 50ft. This formation would naturally not suggest the presence of bad vertical currents, and might encourage the belief that the ship could safely come down to fairly low altitudes in order to check her position.

The last message which the airship was heard to send out only a few minutes before she became a wreck indicated that these low clouds had hindered navigation. Actually she was not off her course. The navigation and estimate of drift had been remarkably accurate. She was at that time one kilometre north of Beauvais, and making practically a direct line for Paris. Ten minutes later she was in flames, having given no intimation that she was in difficulties, sending out no request for either assistance or advice. She was presumably unaware of the danger ahead of her until it was too late to do anything to avert it.

COLLISION WITH HILLTOP

The report of the survivors and the testimony of those who saw the wreckage is that she struck the crest of a hill with her nose slightly down, and immediately took fire. That she should come into collision with the earth in a neighbourhood like that of Beauvais devoid of high hills is not easy to explain unless she was subjected to abnormal forces.

In the absence of any evidence of structural or mechanical defect, such as would have given some warning, and have led perhaps to a wireless S.O.S., it is more likely that she was the victim of an atmospheric disturbance. There is but little likelihood in some of the stories from France that an explosion occurred in the air. That the envelope should take fire after the crash and that fire should be followed by explosions as the hydrogen escaped from the bags is easily understood. The engine cars, forward and amidships, were hung close up under the hull, and would be crushed up against the envelope at the first impact. The hot cylinder heads projecting from the after-part of the cars would immediately set fire to the fabric they touched.

This ship's immense area would offer a wide field for the operation of vertical currents. Her carefully designed shape and her stream-lining made head resistance extraordinarily small, but the length and breadth of her hull made her very sensitive to upward and downward movements of the air. The great cubic capacity of her gasbags meant that she had to be the more carefully handled in changing temperatures. On one of her earliest trials last October she had to be held off from the mooring-mast for two hours in consequence of vertical air currents and varying temperatures. On Thursday morning, when she came back to moor after her 16 hours' flight, she found the wind awkward and altitude a little difficult to maintain with certainty, and her mooring occupied an hour.

On the present occasion no general conditions were reported by the ship or by French meteorological stations which might be expected to produce very troublesome vertical currents. This is not conclusive proof that they did not exist, but it is an additional reason for examining all other possibilities. Air Ministry officials who have inspected the wreckage to-day were not prepared this evening to offer any definite explanation. Only minute examination can answer the many questions which naturally arise. If, while the airship was flying low, having put her nose down in order to discover her position, the elevators jammed, she might be driven, nose first, to earth before the engines could be stopped and the two forward ones reversed, or ballast (and if necessary fuel) discharged to give her an easy buoyancy. The jamming of elevators has been known to occur in other airships; it is believed to have caused at least one aeroplane accident. Fortunately the great fins and elevators of R 101 are the least damaged, and a definite answer to such a theory may ultimately be expected.

The absence of any alarm from the airship makes it unlikely that trouble had occurred with gas valves or that the structure of the hull developed any fault which would upset her balance. Photographs of the wreckage, on the contrary, show how marvellously the steel members of the frame withstood the shock and the fire. Only the under part of the hull and the bows have been reduced to wreckage. From amidships to the stern the upper part of the frame has retained its shape, and of the fins only the lower rudder structure appears to have struck the earth and to have buckled. There is no evidence at the moment to support the very unlikely possibility that she broke her back in the air.

ALTITUDE PROBLEMS

Until the reports of the experts are made there can be no satisfactory account of her being low enough to strike the earth. According to the statement of one survivor, the signal from the navigating car to the engines to go slow was not given until just before the ship struck. This additional proof that she was unaware of her low altitude brings forward the question concerning the behaviour of her instruments. Here, again, the failure of an altimeter has been suspected as the cause of aeroplane accidents. Airships, too, have found altimeters inaccurate when they could not be checked for changing barometric pressures. Major Scott himself discovered an inaccuracy of this sort during the first crossing of the Atlantic from Europe to America in R 34.

In that case the altimeter reading could not be corrected until the barometrical variation as between Scotland and mid-Atlantic could be ascertained by speaking to a ship near at hand. That difficulty was much less likely to arise in a voyage across France, where precise barometer readings and any other meteorological information were easily obtainable even in the middle of the night. If altimeter failure were a contributory cause, it is hard to believe that it can be accounted for by a theory of this sort. At her last official report, the airship was maintaining a flying height of 1,500ft. No inaccuracy due to a change in barometric pressure could be large enough to account for an unobserved fall in height of that extent. If, on the other hand, the airship were affected by a vertical current which drove her stern up or her nose down, the movement would be very rapid and, in the heavily loaded state of the ship, very hard to counteract.

The experience of R 100 over the Gulf of St. Lawrence made this clear. She was driven bodily upwards at an angle of 25deg. some 2,500ft., then down 400ft., and up again, all within a very brief space. Both airships were built with special provision against such emergencies. Their automatic gas valves were capable of correcting a sudden rise in altitude up to a rate of 4,000ft. a minute. A sudden loss of altitude would be corrected by putting down the elevators and discharging ballast, but this would give less immediate correction. Whether or not this is the explanation of the wrecking of R 101 cannot be decided until full investigations have been made.

Sir John Salmond returned from Beauvais to-night but was unwilling to discuss the disaster. He said that in view of the fact that all the circumstances of the accident must be inquired into, it would be inadvisable for him to give his personal impressions of what happened at the present stage. He expressed the highest appreciation of the assistance given by the French Minister of Air (M. Laurent Eynac) and by the local authorities at Beauvais. It was also announced to-night that the bodies of the victims will be brought home for burial as soon as arrangements with the French authorities have been completed.

SPACIOUS QUARTERS

R 101 was the biggest airship in the world, and had been about three years in building. She was designed by Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, who has died in her, and was lengthened and otherwise improved under his direction. She was 777ft. long, had a girth of 132ft., and an overall height of 140ft. Her cubic capacity was 5,500,000 cu. ft., which gave her a gross lift of nearly 166 tons in ordinary temperatures and barometric pressures. Her passenger quarters, just aft of the middle of the hull and inside it, were the most spacious ever provided in an airship. The lounge measured 62ft. by 33ft., and had a raised promenade on either side which gave a view downwards out of the wide windows. There was also a dining-room to seat 50, a fire-proof smoke-room, sleeping berths, and an electric kitchen.

The hull was built in 11 large transverse frames connected by longitudinal members. Of these 15 were the main members giving rigidity to the hull, and 15 were intermediate members whose main function was to act as reefing boom girders to keep the fabric envelope tightly stretched. In the transverse frames so high a degree of rigidity was obtained that no bracing was necessary. The engines, carried in five gondolas supported beneath the hull, were compression ignition engines developing 585 horse-power each and burning heavy oil. They removed the need to use petrol as fuel, but they were very heavy, the weight ratio being about 8lb. per h.p. The work of improving them had begun. Already two had been made reversible and had been reduced in weight by 156lb. each. Other improvements were contemplated both to raise their power and greatly to reduce their weight.

The new shape and the new method of construction were approved by many airship experts, and the airship's behaviour in flight satisfied the flying officers and the passengers who went with her on trial voyages.

INVESTIGATING PARTY IN FRANCE

SIR J. SALMOND'S MISSION

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Chief of the Air Staff, and Air Commodore F. V. Holt, director of technical development, left by air for the scene of the accident yesterday morning, and later an investigating party followed. This consisted of:—

Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth (captain of R 100), Mr. F. M. McWade (resident inspector, Airworthiness Inspection Department), Mr. A. E. Gerrish (Royal Airship Works, Cardington), Mr. E. F. Randle (Chief, Design Section, Cardington), Mr. T. S. D. Collins (Chief Calculator, Cardington), Professor L. Bairstow (Imperial College of Science), Major J. P. C. Cooper (Inspector of Accidents, Air Ministry).

THE CASUALTIES

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED

The following list of casualties has been issued by the Air Ministry:—

DEAD

Brigadier-General Lord THOMSON, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Secretary of State for Air.
Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. Sefton BRANCKER, K.C.B., A.F.C., Director of Civil Aviation.
Wing-Commander R. B. B. COLMORE, O.B.E., R.A.F., Director of Airship Development.
Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. RICHMOND, Assistant Director of Airship Development (Technical).
Major G. H. SCOTT, C.B.E., A.F.C., Assistant Director of Airship Development (Flying).
Major P. BISHOP, O.B.E., Chief Inspector, Aeronautical Inspection Department, Air Ministry.
Squadron-Leader F. M. ROPE, attached to Directorate of Airship Development.
Flight-Lieutenant H. C. IRWIN, A.F.C., R.A.F., Captain of the Airship.
Squadron-Leader E. L. JOHNSTON, A.F.C., R.A.F., Navigator.
Lieutenant-Commander N. G. ATHERSTONE, A.F.C. (R.N., Ret.), First Officer.
Flying-Officer M. H. STEFF, R.A.F., Second Officer.
Mr. M. A. GIBLETT, M.Sc., Superintendent of Airship Division, Meteorological Office.
Mr. A. BUSHFIELD, Aeronautical Inspection Department.
Squadron-Leader W. H. L. O'NEILL, M.C., R.A.F., representing the Secretary of State for India.
Squadron-Leader W. PALSTRA, M.C., Royal Australian Air Force.
Mr. J. BUCK, Attendant to the Secretary of State for Air.

AIRSHIP CREW

(All living in or near Cardington)

	Birthplace
G. K. ATKINS, W/T operator	London
R. BLAKE, engineer	London
C. A. BURTON, engineer	Hull
C. J. FERGUSSON, engineer	Gillingham
H. E. FORD, rigger	Kingsbridge, Devon
P. A. FOSTER, rigger	Bedford
W. R. GENT, A.F.M., first engineer, R 101	Northampton
E. A. GRAHAM, cook	Ranelagh, Co. Dublin
A. C. HASTINGS, engineer	East Ham
F. HODNETT, assistant steward	Youghal, Co. Cork
G. W. HUNT, A.F.M., chief coxswain	Twyford
S. T. KEELEY, chief W/T operator	Diss, Norfolk
T. A. A. KEY, charge-land engineer	Hastings
W. H. KING, engineer	Tonbridge
F. ELLIOTT, W/T operator	—
M. F. LITTLEKITT, engineer	Sherfield English, Hants
C. H. MASON, assistant coxswain	Harringay
J. W. MEGGINSON, galley boy	York
W. MOULE, engineer	Wolverhampton
A. W. J. NORCOTT, rigger	Royston, Herts
L. F. OUGHTON, assistant coxswain	St. Pancras
W. A. POTTER, assistant chief coxswain	Yoxford, Suffolk
M. G. RAMPTON, rigger	Binstead, Hants
A. J. RICHARDSON, rigger	Wilstead, Beds
E. G. RUDD, rigger	Norwich
A. H. SAVIDGE, chief steward	Reading
S. E. SCOTT, charge-land engineer	Leicester
G. W. SHORT, charge-land engineer	Maidenhead
C. E. TAYLOR, rigger	Wilstead, Beds
A. H. WATKINS, engineer	—

INJURED

Seriously

W. C. RADCLIFFE, rigger, Bedford; badly burned about legs.
S. CHURCH, rigger, Cardington Village; burned about legs and hands.
A. J. COOK, engineer, Shortstown, Cardington.
A. DISLEY, wireless operator, Shortstown.
V. SAVORY, engineer, Shortstown.

Slightly

H. J. LEECH, foreman engineer, R.A. Works, Shortstown, Cardington.
A. V. BELL, engineer, Shortstown.
J. H. BINKS, engineer, Sheffield.

MESSAGES FROM THE AIRSHIP

REQUEST TO LE BOURGET

The following messages were sent out from the airship at the times stated, and received at Cardington:—

9.21 p.m. (B.S.T.).—Over London, moderate rain, base of low cloud 1,500ft.; wind, 240deg., 25 miles an hour; course now set for Paris. Intend to proceed *via* Paris, Tours, Toulouse and Narbonne.

10.47 p.m.—At 10.35 crossing coast in vicinity of Hastings. It is raining hard, and there is a strong south-westerly wind. Cloud base is at 1,500ft. After a good getaway from the mooring tower at 7.30, ship circled Bedford before setting course. Course was set for London at 7.54. Engines running well at cruising speed gave 54·2 knots (62 miles). Reached London at 9 o'clock, and then set course for Paris, gradually increasing height so as to avoid high land. Ship is behaving well generally, and we have already begun to recover water ballast.

12.36 a.m.—Crossing French coast at Pointe de St. Quentin; wind 245deg. true, 35 miles an hour.

1 a.m.—15 miles south-west of Abbeville, course and speed made good from 7.30 various, 33 knots (38 miles) an hour; altimeter height, 1,800ft.; air temperature, 51 degrees; intermittent rain; cloud nimbus at 50ft.; conditions since departure similar; temperature uniform. After an excellent supper our distinguished passengers smoked a final cigar, and, having sighted the French coast, have now gone to bed to rest after the excitement of their leave-takings. All essential services are functioning satisfactorily. The crew have settled down to watch-keeping routine.

During the flight R101 had also been in communication with the Croydon air port. At 1.8 a.m. she sent Croydon the following message: "Thanks for valuable assistance; will not require you further to-night." Croydon nevertheless replied at 1.23: "Am remaining on watch," and later the airship was heard by Croydon asking Le Bourget to plot her position by the direction-finding system. The French station then estimated that she was one kilometre north of Beauvais.

After 1.23 there was a series of short messages between the airship and Cardington as to the strength of wireless signals. Up to the end the signals were reported to be strong in either direction and there was no sign of atmospheric disturbance.

Pictures of the disaster appear on page 18, and memoirs of some of the victims with portraits on pages 19 and 20.

MARTIAL LAW PROLONGED IN ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 5

The Provisional Government has declared martial law throughout the Republic, thus prolonging the former decree, which otherwise would have expired yesterday.

INVALIDS

Lord Buxton was stated yesterday to be making good progress.

The condition of Lord Brotherton continues to improve, and the immediate danger point is regarded as having been passed.

Sir Charles Wilson, whose condition has been causing anxiety, is stated to be slightly better, but still very weak.

Sir Guy Stephenson was reported last night to be quite comfortable and going on satisfactorily.

It was stated last night that Prebendary Gough was going on satisfactorily, and was out of danger.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TASK OF SANKEY COMMITTEE

FUTURE PLANS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Heads of the Delegations at the Imperial Conference will meet again at Downing-street this morning, when it is hoped to conclude the general preliminary survey of various constitutional aspects of inter-Imperial relations which was begun last week.

The aim of this discussion has been to review the developments which have taken place since 1926 as a result of the declarations which were then made as to the equal status of the various nations which comprise the British Commonwealth. Any points which need detailed examination are being referred to the committee which has been set up under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey and no decisions will be taken until that committee has presented a report. One of the matters under review has been the position of those Dominions, including Canada, South Africa, and the Irish Free State, which have appointed their own representatives to some of the foreign capitals. It was laid down in 1926 that in such cases the proper method of communication between the Dominion and the foreign Government was through the duly accredited representative in the foreign capital. It was also laid down that where there was no such special representative the correct method of communication was through the Dominions Office in London. The Heads of Delegations at their meeting on Friday considered the question of how this procedure has worked in actual practice and they are to consider the subject again at a later stage.

The second plenary session of the Conference is to be held at the Foreign Office at 10.30 on Wednesday morning for the purpose of hearing general statements from the delegations on the problems of Inter-Imperial Economic Relations. It is possible that there may not be sufficient time to complete this task in one day and in that event the meeting of the Conference will be continued on Thursday. The Prime Minister, who is chairman of the Conference, spent most of the week-end at Chequers, where Mr. Bennett, Miss Bennett, and Mr. Herridge were his guests. The other members of the Canadian delegation and their wives visited Chequers for luncheon yesterday. This afternoon Mr. MacDonald leaves London to attend the annual conference of the Labour Party at Llandudno.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S CALL FOR PRAYER

In the course of a sermon at Swansea yesterday, CARDINAL BOURNE, Archbishop of Westminster, asked for the prayers of the congregation for the Imperial Conference. He said:—

Your prayers will doubtless be united with millions of similar supplications offered up throughout these home Islands and in every part of the nations which now form the British Commonwealth. The issues with which the Conference deals are so vast, so complicated, so fraught with destiny, that they certainly surpass the capacity of mere human talent, skill, or industry. Only the Divine help can bring forth from these deliberations the results which the Commonwealth needs. Not only to-day, but so long as the Conference lasts, pour forth your fervent prayers before the Throne of God that His wisdom may guide and guard and make fruitful these united counsels; and cause to come forth from them conclusions that shall be for His Divine glory, for the well-being of our widely scattered nations, and for the peace and good understanding of the whole world.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

A memorial service for Lord Birkenhead will be held at Westminster Abbey at noon to-day. The King will be represented by Lord Hampden, one of the Lords in Waiting; the Cabinet will be represented, and the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Westminster will also attend.

Lady Birkenhead has stated that she has been particularly touched by the attendance of many of the poorer classes at the Gray's Inn Chapel and will welcome their attendance at the Abbey.

The funeral of Lord Birkenhead, which took place at Charlton, near Banbury, on Saturday, is reported on page 17.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	KNAVE AND QUEAN	8.30
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	ALL THAT GLITTERS	8
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.15
Prince of Wales	RICHARD III.	8
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	MR. JOHN HUNT 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MURDER	1 to 11
Astoria	ONCE A GENTLEMAN	1 to 11
Capitol	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Dominion	TWO WORLDS	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE BIG HOUSE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LOVE PARADE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ESCAPE	2 to 11
New Gallery	COMMON CLAY	2 to 11
Plaza	FOR THE DEFENSE	11.45 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1930

Special Articles :	PAGE
Mr. Hoover's Presidency ..	15 & 16
People of the Leaves	8
Agriculture: Improvement of Grass Land	22
Paris Fashions	17
An Albanian Wedding	17
Obituary: The Secretary of State for Air and Other Victims of R 101 ..	19 & 20
Poem :	
To England. By Lord Darling	15
Illustrations :	
The R 101 Disaster	18
Correspondence :	
Men of R 101 (Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.) ..	15
Capetown Cathedral (Archbishop of Capetown)	15
Conservative Leadership (Captain Anthony Eden, M.P., and Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P.)	15
Consular Kindness (Mr. G. Anderson) ..	15
The Telephone (Mr. J. S. Hoskins) ..	15
Employment and Tariffs (Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P.)	10
Foreigners in China (Mr. O. M. Green) ..	10
Taxation and Industry	10
Homer's Ithaca (Mr. A. Shewan) ..	10
Slaughter of Rare Birds (Mr. A. H. Machell Cox)	10
A Wheat Quota (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brise, M.P.)	22
Cooperation in Farming (Mr. R. Williams Ellis)	22
Points from Letters :—Games in Victoria Gardens; The Telephone; Road Traffic Regulations; French Rentes; Women in Men's Posts; Bishops Stortford College; Imports and Exports; The Bent Meridian; The Botanic Gardens; Gold Nobles; Long Life in the Thames Valley; Death's Head Hawk Moths at Sea; Cambered Roads	10

Agriculture ..	22	Law Notices ..	4
Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	23
Art Exhibitions ..	17	Music .. 12 &	16
Auction Summary	26	Naval, Military,	
Broadcasting ..	23	and Air Force ..	23
Court Circular ..	17	News in Brief ..	11
Crossword Puzzle	5	Obituary .. 19 &	20
Ecclesiastical ..	21	Round the Shops	16
Estate Market ..	26	Sporting .. 4, 5, 6 &	7
Finance .. 24-	26	*The Times* of 1830	21
Home News ..	11	University News	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	21

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh, squally at times; showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; moderate or rather low temperature.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The airship R 101, which left Cardington on Saturday evening for Karachi, was wrecked and totally destroyed by fire near Beauvais, in the north of France, early yesterday morning. Of her complement of 54 passengers and crew, 46 lost their lives; among these were Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air; Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation; and several other officials of the Air Ministry. (p. 14)

The annual conference of the Labour Party will be opened at Llandudno this morning, under the presidency of Miss Lawrence, M.P. Unemployment will be discussed during the earlier part of the week, and it is probable that the situation in India will be debated later. (p. 11)

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, in his report on Trade Unionism in 1929, states that there was a continued but diminished loss of membership. On the financial side he records a marked improvement. (p. 11)

A new playing field, 5¼ acres in extent, was opened at Canterbury on Saturday. (p. 9)

The Building Industry Council of Review has issued a report setting out the first results of an inquiry into the extent to which the principles of rationalization may be applied to create conditions favourable for a wide expansion of building activity. (p. 9)

The Croydon Corporation and the Mitcham Urban District Council propose jointly to promote a Bill in Parliament dealing with Mitcham Common. Under the Bill, golf will be confined to the south side of the Common. (p. 16)

The report of the Director of the Meteorological Office for the year ended March 31, 1930, states that the number of inquiries received by the Forecast division was 6,064, an increase of 42 per cent. (p. 9)

Cardinal Bourne, preaching yesterday at Swansea, described the Lambeth Conference resolution on birth control as an abandonment of unbroken traditional Christian teaching, and warned Roman Catholics against being led astray by it into committing grievous sin. (p. 21)

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art treasures was opened at Newport on Saturday in connexion with the Church Congress which begins there to-day. (p. 21)

POLITICS

Mr. J. H. Lockwood, the Unionist candidate in the by-election at Shipley, is making the safeguarding of the woollen industry the principal issue in the contest. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Heads of the Delegations at the Imperial Conference will meet at Downing-street this morning when it is hoped to conclude the general preliminary survey of constitutional aspects of Inter-Imperial relations. (p. 14)

Foreign comment in China on the murder of the women missionaries lays stress on the point that a State which is powerless to prevent such tragedies cannot claim that its Government is in a position to assume the additional responsibilities which would be incurred by the abolition of extraterritoriality. (p. 13)

A widespread revolutionary movement broke out in Brazil on Friday, and martial law has been proclaimed in several States. (p. 13)

The news of the betrothal of King Boris and Princess Giovanna of Savoy, daughter of the King of Italy, has given unbounded satisfaction in Bulgaria, where the King has been greeted with remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and public enthusiasm. (p. 13)

The Swedish gunboat, Svensksund, conveying the coffins of Andrée and his companions, yesterday arrived at Stockholm. The coffins were taken in procession to the Storkyrka Church, in which a funeral service was held. (p. 13)

Khan Babadur Mian Abdul Aziz, Superintendent of Police, while returning to Lahore on Saturday morning was fired at. He escaped injury, but the driver of his car and an orderly were hit. The assailants escaped. (p. 13)

The three Reichswehr officers who were on trial at Leipzig on charges of treason have each been sentenced to 18 months' fortress detention. (p. 13)

The Hyderabad delegation to the Round-Table Conference arrived in London on Saturday. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen left Buckingham Palace on Saturday for Sandringham, where the Court will be in residence for two or three weeks. (p. 17)

The funeral of Lord Birkenhead took place at Charlton, near Banbury, on Saturday. A memorial service will be held in Westminster Abbey to-day. (p. 14)

SPORT

Race meetings were held at Alexandra Park and Thirsk on Saturday. (p. 4)

London Welsh beat Richmond in a Rugby football match at Richmond on Saturday by 13 points to none; the Harlequins beat London Scottish at Twickenham by 34 points to none; Blackheath lost two games, being beaten by Plymouth Albion at the Rectory Field by five points to three, and by the O.M.T's at Teddington by 17 points to 11. (p. 5)

Arsenal and Sheffield United played a drawn game on Saturday of one goal all at Highbury in the Association Football League Championship; Chelsea beat Middlesbrough by four goals to none; in the Second Division Preston North End beat Millwall by seven goals to five. (p. 6)

W. H. Powell beat Dr. P. D. B. Spence in the final of the Singles of the West Side Country Club's lawn tennis tournament on Saturday. (p. 7)

British cars occupied the first three places in the 500 miles race organized by the British Racing Drivers' Club at Brooklands on Saturday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Australian Finance—The Faults of Omission—Sir Otto Niemeyer's Review—Two Years for Reform; The Ayr Prospectus; Record Roneo Profits; A Warning to Investors; and Fire Losses in Great Britain and Ireland. (p. 24)

Lombard-street was plentifully supplied with loanable funds on Saturday, fresh advances being obtainable at from 1½ per cent. down to 1 per cent. Discount rates had a slightly easier tendency. The New York Exchange closed higher at $4.86. Silver fell 1-8d. to 16½d. per oz. (p. 25)

A NATIONAL DISASTER

The disaster to the airship R 101 has aroused feelings of horror and sorrow in every part of the civilized world, and in none more profoundly than in the country whose pride she was and whose gallant sons she carried. The British Empire has lost not only the latest and biggest product of the science of airship construction, but also a noble company of those who were the repositories of technical skill and knowledge in this branch of aviation. With them has perished LORD THOMSON, the Secretary of State for Air, who in his two periods of office had confirmed the respect of his friends and won that of his political opponents in the discharge of a difficult task. SIR SEFTON BRANCKER, too, has gone—the man who since he was appointed Director of Civil Aviation eight years ago had struggled successfully and unremittingly for its development, and had been recognized far beyond the frontiers of his own country as the ideal leader of an infant service. Eight of the fifty-four persons carried by the airship have providentially escaped, although five have been seriously injured. All the rest—the statesman, the administrator, the experts—have been swept out of existence in the twinkling of an eye at dead of night by a blast of flame on a lonely hilltop in Northern France. The noble tribute to their work and character offered in our columns by SIR SAMUEL HOARE this morning is a measure of the impression made by their loss upon a colleague peculiarly qualified to assess it.

They were engaged in no foolhardy venture. The lessons to be learned from the terrible fate of R 38 nine years ago had been fully studied. The defects revealed in R 101 during her trials at the end of last year had been remedied so far as the highest skill could tell. Moreover those trials had been carried out in exceptionally testing weather. The airship successfully rode out at her mooring mast a storm which actually held up the battleship Malaya from entering Plymouth harbour for thirty hours. The alterations subsequently effected included the insertion of a new bay and the carrying out of other improvements calculated to increase the lifting capacity of the airship by over fifteen tons. As our Aeronautical Correspondent reported at the time, "R 101 was designed and built upon a "policy of Safety First." During her further trials, only last week, nothing but a minor and easily curable defect was discovered in one of her five engines. A few weeks ago R 100—although that airship has indeed different engines and a different design—made a successful journey to Canada and back. Those therefore who embarked upon R 101 on Saturday evening did so with every reasonable prospect of a safe trip to India and back. Their experience up to within a few minutes of the disaster must have fully realized their expectations. The accounts given by survivors to our Special Correspondent show that nothing had occurred to cause anxiety to the crew and that, though the airship was battling with wind and storm, her engines appeared to be working perfectly. It is some comfort to be able to think that death, if it came terribly, came quickly to a brave company, who believed in the work of their brains and hands and who showed their faith in it by entrusting their lives to it.

At this moment, as SIR SAMUEL HOARE wisely declares, it would be unpardonable to revive the old controversy over the safety and utility of airships. Time and expert examination alone can reveal whether constructional or mechanical defects in this particular airship caused or contributed to the disaster, or whether, as may appear more probable from the first accounts, R 101 was the victim of unforeseen and unforeseeable local atmospheric conditions. Was she forced down by a sudden downward vertical gust when flying low? Was she borne down by the weight of water from the storm she was encountering? Did some defect disclose itself in the elevating gear at a critical moment? These and all such questions must be answered, if they can be answered, in the interests of airship flying in the future. But meanwhile the fate of R 101 should not retard by one minute the development of aviation generally. What happens to airships has no conceivable bearing on what may happen to other types of aircraft; nor does a disaster to one type of airship affect the prospects of an airship of another type, unless indeed the disaster be due to some feature common to both or to some factor which reflects fundamentally upon the utility or the safety of airships generally. When the first horrified spectators reached the remains of R 101 they found, according to one account, the Union Jack still flying above the twisted wreck. May not that be taken as a last message from the brave men who perished with her that they wish their race to go on taking its part in the conquest of the air, and not to blench before the fate of pioneers? They sacrificed themselves so that one day travel in the air may be safe for others and a bond of union for the Empire of which they were citizens. Nothing, indeed, can soften the blow to those who are left, but it is beyond doubt that, to men of their stamp, death loses its sting if they know that others will complete the work for which they laid down their lives.

Labour in Conference

The Labour Party Conference meets this year at a time when great Imperial affairs are engaging the public mind. The machinery of momentous events is in motion in the Imperial Conference and in the preparations for the India Round-Table Conference. An accidental arrangement sets the party conference in these impressive surroundings, and its doings will have the larger issues of Imperial relations and responsibilities for their background. Almost visibly the party is made aware of the high and onerous duties which every Government of this country must perform, either singly or in association with the self-governing Dominions, in directing the destinies of 450,000,000 people and the administration of nearly one-quarter of the habitable earth. The Government that to-day bears that responsibility is one whose policy the Labour Party Conference does much to shape. Some of the vast problems of Imperial statesmanship may be considered by the delegates at Llandudno, but for the most part the conference will be occupied with what are immediately home affairs. Home affairs do not by any means fall into a category of minor importance at such a time. The domestic welfare of this country is nearest, of course, to the people of this country, but it is of very vital concern also to the Empire as a whole and to all its component parts. Likewise the welfare of each Dominion touches the people of these islands. There is no part of the Empire that can say it has no need of another part. Differences of scale, not degrees of importance, are the distinguishing marks of those questions which are classed as Imperial. No one therefore will minimize the importance of the subjects which the MINISTERS of HEALTH, of AGRICULTURE, and of TRANSPORT are to bring before the party conference; but it may nevertheless be a matter of wonder that in this, of all years, the Ministers who have the oversight of Imperial relations are not allotted any share in the proceedings. At least the PRIME MINISTER may make use of the occasion to carry the thought and imagination of the conference to those wider but compassable horizons to which the trade unions are "lifting up their "eyes."

A larger share in the shaping of policies is given to the Labour Party Conference than to the conference of any other party. The Labour Party Conference decides—and it is the only body that can decide—"what specific pro-"posals of legislative, financial, or administra-"tive reform shall be included in the party "programme." The conference does not make the final choice which determines the electoral programme; that is the business of the National Executive of the party and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party acting jointly. It is, however, provided that the electoral programme may not go outside the party programme. The two executives can select but they may not originate proposals. Power of origination is the prerogative of what, for political purposes, is an oddly assorted gathering of representatives, on the one hand, of local Labour parties and Independent Labour Party branches, and, on the other, of trade unions which possess a voting power nearly ten times as great as that of the purely political organizations. If a body that meets annually, and has many of the qualities of a mass meeting, is to possess this function of programme making, then it is entitled to expect from the party leaders the fullest amount of instruction and guidance that a five days' meeting permits. There will be many minor candidates for leadership if those acquainted with responsibility neglect to perform the office which is rightly theirs. No more evidence than that provided by this year's agenda is required to show both the danger of leaders losing touch with their followers and the zeal of aspirants to places not likely to be vacant. When the conference was but a vehicle for concentrated propaganda, the stories of plenty in the far-off Socialist land did not need to be supplemented by samples of the promised fruits. Now that the conference is the maker of programmes promise must have a nearer relation to performance than many of the resolutions of local Labour parties yet indicate. No doubt there are risks in the propagandists of a former day submitting themselves as Ministers, more realistically minded, to the judgment of a conference which was wont to be nourished with dreams. Ministers are responsible, not to a party conference, but to Parliament, and illusions have to be shed, even though the process may be unpleasant. Nevertheless the risks of meeting the conference are less, in the circumstances of the day, than those of allowing the leadership of the conference to be seized by other hands.

In the conference, as well as in the Parliamentary Labour Party, the leaders are confronted by an organized opposition. It is an embarrassing opposition because its strength and its arguments are derived from the authorized version of doctrine and policy contained in "Labour and the Nation" and in supplementary handbooks. Indeed the opposition is an embodiment of the past of the party—a recent and well-remembered past—which rises up to convict the present. The opposition accepts no excuse for modification of view or postponement of action. If the promises and proposals of "Labour and the Nation" were warranted, then, the opposition argues, they should be carried out or the Government should perish in the attempt. According to this view a Government that dies dramatically for the Socialism that is unattainable is better than a Government that lives less eventfully for a few instalments of Socialism. In a rather new form the opposition presents to the party the old antithesis of catastrophe and gradualness. Unemployment is the question upon which issue is to be joined. It is well-chosen ground for the opposition, one of whose spokesmen has made, in anticipation of the debate, the dismal forecast of a loss of fifty or sixty Labour seats should there be a General Election this autumn and of a hundred seats if the election is postponed for twelve months, solely because of the Government's failure to fulfil its promise on unemployment—the "unqualified pledge" to act immediately and practically. This blood-curdling alarm is a prelude to, and no doubt the occasion of, a resolution that the Government should introduce at once a plan of complete Socialism and, upon defeat, appeal to the country. The alarm is genuine, as well it might be. The hollowness of the pledge of eighteen months ago has been found out. But it is sheer folly to suppose that new and more extravagant promises will conceal the present failure. Political parties do not cash unredeemed promissory notes twice over.

Operatic Operations

Members of the Imperial League of Opera have been asked to consent to the coalition of their League with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. SIR THOMAS BEECHAM will probably have little difficulty in carrying the majority of his patient supporters with him, and presumably the impatient will be allowed to retire from the League and will receive back whatever they may have paid in subscriptions. It was a part of the original undertaking that, if the full numbers required were not obtained within first a limited time, then an unlimited time, subscriptions would be returned. Those who consent to the coalition will doubtless do so feeling that half a loaf is better than no bread. SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S circular letter makes it clear that he has given up hope of gaining the remaining 16,000 subscribers wanted to bring his scheme into independent operation. He thinks that by pooling resources with the Covent Garden Syndicate "a powerful combination "can be created which will operate for a "minimum of five years." That view need not be questioned, but neither need it be thought unreasonable to ask for fuller knowledge of the probable nature of the operations contemplated.

It was because they were dissatisfied with the operations of Covent Garden that the most eager of SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S supporters joined his League three years ago. They wanted a different opera; not merely more of the same kind of opera. They wanted a repertory chosen on its merits, consisting of works, old and new, carefully produced in a way to display those merits, and performed by a company primarily British and systematically trained in the delicate art of operatic *ensemble*. That was the prospect which SIR THOMAS BEECHAM held out, and those who responded to it may well ask whether any part of it can be realized through a coalition which accepts the existing organization of Covent Garden as its starting point. The recent record of the Covent Garden Syndicate is not encouraging. Last summer's Italian season of operas, hastily mounted to satisfy the ambitions of singers with Transatlantic reputations, was the very opposite of everything for which it was hoped that the Imperial League of Opera would stand. A mere statement that "the aims and "objects of the League will be preserved" brings little reassurance. There is a wide difference between preserving aims and attaining results, and if the League hands over its funds it may find itself with nothing left to preserve but its unrealizable aims. Meantime the subscribers are told little or nothing of the nature of the arrangement which their leader has concluded with the Syndicate. They are expected to leave all that to him and to go on trusting him with as little question as they have in the past. Perhaps they will be wise to do so, but they may without disloyalty reasonably ask for a little more information before the contract is signed in their names. How is their subscription of £22,000 per annum for five years to be applied? Will it finance the production of operas which without it the Syndicate would not be prepared to undertake? Or is it merely to enable the Syndicate to enlarge its borders and give longer seasons of the same operas and the same types of performance as at present both in and out of London? In the latter case the powerful combination having virtually a monopoly of operatic performance for the next five years may not be an unmixed blessing. Granted that half a loaf is better than no bread, yet stale crusts in large quantities make an unpalatable diet. The Syndicate must also realize that in accepting a popular subscription they assume responsibilities towards the public which were not theirs so long as they remained private venturers in the production of opera.

TO ENGLAND

Mourn! not despairing, as should hope depart—
When great thy grief, be thou thyself more great;
For ease thou wast not made; lift up thy heart
By trial formed to triumph over fate.

See, through thy tears, heroic faces beam
Of those thy sons, who for the love of thee
Assailed the skies, to fall in faith supreme
That thou the conquest they have missed shalt see.

Be brave to bear, as they were bold to soar;
Abandon not the aery paths they trod;
And, for their sake, endeavour thou the more
To take the way that bore their souls to God.

DARLING.

CONSULAR KINDNESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you may consider the following example of kindly interest on the part of one of H.M. Consular officers abroad as worthy of public notice and as illustrating the human sided activities of our Consular Service.

A few days ago I sent my young son off to a school in a certain city in France. Actuated by what motives I do not know, but probably in search of information as to the existence of an English Rugby team or sports club in ——, he, with all the assurance of modern youth, called at the British Consulate and was most kindly received by the chief Consular officer.

I have since received a letter from that gentleman referring to the boy's call and informing me that he had written to the headmaster of the Lycée advising him that he would act as the boy's "correspondant, without which he would not be permitted to leave the school precincts, or by himself. The letter concludes in the following kindly strain:—"I propose, therefore, that he shall come with us to footer matches, and for a cup of tea afterwards, for the present, at any rate. The prime object of his coming here being, I take it, to learn French, it is better not to overdo the inviting, but I want him to feel that he has a foster-father here to whom he can come in the certainty of being helped when and how he likes."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE ANDERSON.

32, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Oct. 4.

THE TELEPHONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think you will agree there should be "honour where honour is due," and in view of the recent letters that have appeared in your paper I think it only fair that I should tell you of my own case.

When I took over a flat the telephone was promptly disconnected. I made an immediate application to have it reconnected, and was advised by return of post that the P.O. district engineer would attend to the matter. The same morning I spoke to him on the telephone, and the next day the necessary connexion was made. I think you will agree that for promptness and courtesy this transaction was the equal of many private firms.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. HOSKINS.

194, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

MEN OF R 101

A NOBLE COMPANY OF PIONEERS

SIR SAMUEL HOARE'S TRIBUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The disaster that has destroyed R 101 is so overwhelming in the suffering that it has imposed upon many families and the injury that it has inflicted upon aeronautical science that any comment on its immediate cause or its ultimate result is at the moment inappropriate. To-day I am thinking not of the future of airships, still less of the money and effort that have been spent upon a difficult experiment. I am remembering rather the band of brothers, who for eight years were engaged upon a great adventure, and who have died together at the very moment when the success of their enterprise seemed assured.

Of the lives of Lord Thomson and Sir Sefton Brancker your columns will recount the details. Their names will rightly hold a very high place in the history of British aeronautics. Lord Thomson and I had been friends for many years before our ways crossed at Whitehall. Being closely connected with him at the Air Ministry I had many opportunities for appreciating his fine mind and vivid enthusiasm. With Sir Sefton Brancker I was in constant contact for six years. Never did a Government office have the services of a keener or more lively official. Doubt vanished before his confidence, opposition went down before his zeal. His is the name that stands most conspicuously for civil aviation in every country of the world.

These were two notable personalities. The other victims were only now stepping upon the front of the stage, their names still to be established, their careers not yet consummated. Richmond, the subtle designer, who laboured well the minute particulars of every plan; Scott, the fearless navigator who had twice taken an airship across the Atlantic; Colmore, the quiet and tactful administrator who supervised the work of Cardington; Irwin, the captain of the ship, as brave in death as he had been steadfast in life; Johnston, who in the teeth of rain and sand and wind could keep a course as straight as a furrow; Giblett, the meteorologist, who with rare skill helped to chart the air between England and the East—these were the men who if they had lived would have stamped their achievements upon British history. I knew them well. For years we worked together. They were as a religious community intent upon a high ideal. Neither disappointment nor success deflected them from their life's work. When I talked with them at Cardington I knew that I was in the presence of determined men of set purpose. When I flew with them I marked the rare balance between brain and hand and eye that their airmanship displayed.

And now they have died together, and with them has gone a great treasure of gathered knowledge and invaluable experience. For the whole Empire their death is a grievous blow. An experiment that might have been so fruitful in beneficent results is now encompassed by the black clouds of unrelieved tragedy. Another band of pioneers have sacrificed their lives on the long trail of the Empire's advance. A great public sorrow indeed, but a private sorrow even greater, for the men who have been killed were as dearly loved in their homes as they will be honourably respected in the wider world outside.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL HOARE.

18, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., Oct. 5.

CAPETOWN CATHEDRAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have received a cable from the Dean of Capetown, in which he says that a Capetown citizen had offered a sum of £10,000 towards the Capetown Cathedral Building Fund on condition that two other sums of a similar amount were promised within a month. This has been met by another offer of £10,000, if the condition mentioned above is complied with.

I am writing to ask if you would be kind enough to allow me to make this known through your columns, in the hope that there may possibly be some connected with or interested in South Africa who may be able and willing to enable us to take advantage of these generous offers. I shall be only too glad to give any further information on the subject. The Cathedral is being built according to plans made by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM M. CAPETOWN.

South African Church Office, Church House, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.1, Oct. 3.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—How delightful it must have been for Sir Martin Conway to find himself so completely in accord with all of his constituents—but one. Rare unanimity and unhappy exception! Yet it is fair to suggest that the charm of Sir Martin's advocacy won for him a part at least of that measure of agreement. It must be a hard task to say "No" to Sir Martin, and perhaps that is just why the minority of one interests us most. Sir Martin is quite at his ease. He thinks that Mr. Baldwin should go. The doughty dons of the English Universities also think that Mr. Baldwin should go. So, obviously, Mr. Baldwin must go. A pedagogic proposition, simple but complete. What more can there be to say?

And yet there is more to say. Were Sir Martin to extend his inquiries beyond the confines of English University professors, beyond even the circle of readers of the most provincial Press in the world—the London penny newspapers—he might then find in some of our great industrial cities a minority of more than one against the simple unity of his proposition. He might even discover, what the writer of this letter sincerely believes to be the truth, that Mr. Baldwin is still the most influential personal factor in contemporary English politics. Had Sir Martin Conway been able to be present, for instance, at the National Brotherhood Conference at Coventry this year he would then have understood the personal sway that Mr. Baldwin still exercises over wide sections of his fellow countrymen and women. He would have understood, and all the academic antimacassars would not then have sufficed to stifle him.

If the Conservative Party jettisons Mr. Baldwin it will sacrifice its greatest electoral asset. But that is not, of course, the sole reason why many of us would deeply regret to see Mr. Baldwin relinquish the Leadership of the Conservative Party. So long as Mr. Baldwin leads the Conservative Party so long will its "right" wing be unable to dominate the party's counsels and narrow its purposes—of this the Trade Disputes Bill was a sufficient example; so long also will confidence persist that the Conservative Party can remain truly national, both in the sources of its strength and in the objectives of its policy. Nor, with Mr. Baldwin as its Leader, will the Conservative Party ever sink to become the creature of millionaire newspaper owners or a mere appanage of big business. May not these things be set down as of some significance in the scale, even against the verdict of sundry electors of the English Universities?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY EDEN,

17, Lower Berkeley-street, W.1, Oct. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest Sir Martin Conway's letter in to-day's issue of *The Times*, and, writing as one of the members for the City of London, I am fully in accord with it. I believe that if a ballot was taken among the Conservative members of the House of Commons they would agree with Sir Martin Conway's views. In the City of London I am continually being accosted with the remarks:—"What are you going to do about Mr. Baldwin?"; "We must have another leader"; "I will not vote for Mr. Baldwin." In the circumstances and in the interest of the Conservative cause, I consider that Mr. Stanley Baldwin should take the matter into his serious consideration.

Yours truly,
T. VANSITTART BOWATER.

House of Commons, Oct. 4.

MR. HOOVER'S PRESIDENCY

DISAPPOINTED HOPES

LOST PROSPERITY

(FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT)

Eighteen months have elapsed since the inauguration of Mr. Herbert Hoover as President of the United States. During the campaign which preceded his election in 1928 the ingenious Republicans distributed in large numbers a gilt coin, stamped on one face with the words "Hoover Lucky Piece" and on the other "Good for Four More Years of Prosperity." A reminting of this pathetic mascot has been ordered for the purposes of the election immediately to come, this time, however, by an ingenious Democrat, whose tongue is in his cheek.

There are signs enough already that the party in power may be hoist on November 4 by the petard it set during those feverish months of 1928. At that time the various manifestations of prosperity observable in the American world were all considered by the people as equally enduring; by the economists as equally transient; and by the Republican politicians as equally useful. They were useful indeed. The allies, Prohibition and Protestantism, did gallant service, but American prosperity won the Presidential war. If Mr. Hoover had a doubt that all would be uninterruptedly well with the United States he manfully concealed it. He spoke solemnly and with deep abhorrence of the growth of lawlessness, but of no other danger—save the all-inclusive danger to continued prosperity which would lie in a Democratic victory. He, and a thousand others with him, pointed a Republican path to levels of material well-being beyond the reach of peoples less fortunate and less wisely governed.

"Given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years," said the future President, "we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation." The phrase is being used to bedevil him now. For one critic the month of September, 1930, is "the Sixth Month of the Second Year of the Abolition of Poverty"; and there are voices crying out to know how a country can produce so much food that people starve and so many manufactured goods that people go without? The question has not yet been answered. It is dismissed as the dialectical invention of a cynic, and it is remembered that Mr. Hoover declared "there must be no place for cynicism in the creed of America." Just now there seems to be place for little else. Those who, like Ixion, boasted of the favours of the goddess—in this case, doubtless, William James's "bitch-goddess, Success"—are now bound to the wheel of popular resentment. They are suffering, but none among them so cruelly as the President.

THE PROSPERITY DRUM

There is in this a certain rough justice—and not alone, or chiefly, because as a candidate Mr. Hoover banged the prosperity drum which now has burst in his hand. In the political life of America the Presidency is everything, all power and all glory have been drawn up into the White House. Outside the circle of blazing light which plays upon the President is a region of comparative darkness, where Governors of States, Senators, Congressmen, and all the elected host of public officials are but dimly discernible. Is the country prosperous?—then the President has made it so. The world hears of "Coolidge Prosperity" as though that timid, sententious man were a halcyon bird, and then is promised a more splendid "Hoover Prosperity" to come. Are these eponymous heroes themselves deluded? Perhaps they are, since Presidents are human, and so they are happy until the lean years come. Then the blinding predominance of their office must be paid for, and he who is adulated for a prosperity he has not made will be contemned for an adversity he cannot cure.

One can imagine Mr. Coolidge looking upon the belaboured figure of his successor and murmuring, "There, but for the grace of God, go I!" And yet it is unlikely that popular disapproval would have fallen upon him so swiftly, or so heavily. Of Mr. Coolidge men expected little, of Mr. Hoover they had been told to expect everything. Mr. Coolidge was, is, and always will be a professional politician; it was said of Mr. Hoover, as though it threw fresh lustre upon him, that he knew nothing of politics. Mr. Hoover was the herald of a new day. At last there had arisen a man who could and would demand of science the contributions it might make to the complex task of government. There would be an end of ineptness, of muddle, of the conciliation of special interests by stupid and self-seeking politicians. The time cried out for the "engineering mind"—and so on, *und so weiter*. Alas! those who travel about the country to-day report that the various "commissions" by whose appointment Mr. Hoover has sought to modernize and make more "scientific" the business of legislation and administration are spoken of with a sneer. The very men who believed in the regenerating mission of the engineer-President are alarmed at this turn of public opinion, which they explain by saying that the social sciences have found in him an unfaithful and a weak ally.

FARM BOARD'S POLICY

Their case is unquestionably a strong one. More than 1,000 American economists protested against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, and Mr. Hoover heeded them not at all. In 1922 Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, was the chairman of a conference on unemployment which recommended a co-ordinated system of free employment exchanges and a long-range planning of public works, neither of which was in existence in 1929, when Mr. Hoover was President and the great slump came. The agricultural economists of the country have long contended that a protective tariff cannot in general benefit the American farmer, that voluntary action will not bring about restriction of output, and that the attempt to stabilize prices in a time of emergency must be defeated by the constant tendency to over-production of farm products—and yet Mr. Hoover's Federal Farm Board, in its concept and its active policy, denies the validity of all these conclusions. Under the direction of an expert, the critics say, other experts are called to investigate—and their findings are either laid aside or nothing is done. From this to the charge that Mr. Hoover, the non-politician, is playing politics is not a far cry.

It would be surprising if Mr. Hoover were not playing politics, and still more surprising if he were playing them well. The American system sends a man to the White House for four years, with permission to seek a second term. The American habit is to consider that man discredited who fails to secure re-nomination and re-election. Why wonder, then, if a President should spend his first term in watering the soil which is to throw up the harvest he desires? Of course Mr. Hoover is thinking of 1932, and has been thinking of that crucial year ever since he was inaugurated. He has played politics as best he can, and it is his cruel fate to have played in a period of depression and at a time when the old rules have lost their value as a guide to success.

A single instance will suffice to show how the old rules fail, the old rules which justified a constant reliance on the loyalties of party. It was one day announced that the President had nominated for a position on the Supreme Court a certain Judge Parker, a Republican in politics, from the Southern State of North Carolina. This was hailed by an indiscreet admirer as a

MR. HOOVER'S PRESIDENCY—continued from page 15, column 6

"major political stroke," the implication being that it would help to consolidate those electoral gains in the otherwise Democratic South which the Republican Party and its candidate had made in 1928. The Senate, however, refused to confirm the nomination, and it was interesting to observe that the votes of Republican Senators were the principal factor in this repudiation of their chief. Organized labour objected to Judge Parker, there were protests from negro organizations in some Northern States, and it was more important that Republican Senators should conciliate these elements than that they should uphold the President. The major political stroke was seen to be a major political blunder.

NEW FORCES AT WORK

It is a fair assumption that Mr. Hoover had forgotten, or had not realized, that the forces of party only have intermittent reality in the United States of to-day. There was a time when the great parties, Republican and Democratic, did offer the electorate a choice between opposing political philosophies, but that day is over. Their essential differences have disappeared, and they exist to-day chiefly, if not altogether, as an extra-constitutional machinery for the nomination and election of a President. For this purpose the old party cries are raised, and when this purpose has been served the forces of party give way to others for four years. The average American of these times is no more interested in the dogma of party than he is in the Targum of Onkelos. The forces by which he is moved are neither Republican nor Democratic, or they are both. They are the forces of economic sectionalism, as these are manifest when the tariff is under discussion; of race, as in the struggle of the negro against white domination; and of religion, as when Catholic, Protestant, and Jew are reminded of their beliefs. Add to these the age-old struggle between freedom and authority, which is at the heart of the prohibition question, and the real or imagined conflict of interest between banker and farmer and between employer and employed, and the tale is told.

There must be new rules for the game, therefore, for use at all times save the year of a Presidential election. Men like Senator Borah, of Idaho, are beginning to invent them. In 1928 Mr. Borah fought sturdily for the election of Mr. Hoover and the victory of the Republican Party, and in 1932 he will fight as fiercely again—for Mr. Hoover or another Republican. But in the interval the astute Senator from Idaho is neither to hold nor to bind. He has been a thorn in the President's side, the proponent of objectionable doctrines, the ally of Democrats. He has been all these things, and so have other Senators and members of the House of Representatives shrewd enough to serve forces which are not those of party, until the time day comes round. "The word 'poltic,'" said Count Smorltork to Mr. Pickwick, "surprises by himself." Mr. Hoover's surprise is but little this side of stupefaction.

THE TARIFF REVISION

He is doubly unhappy. He has played politics of the old sort, and has been tricked and defeated by the temporary disappearance of party loyalties. He has tried to lift himself above party, and has found that the forces not of party were beyond his control. He wanted a limited revision of the tariff, he found that general revision of a peculiarly selfish and reactionary kind was being forced on him, and it seemed that he could do nothing about it. He wanted a quiet, orderly examination of the prohibition question, and the fanatics on both sides are tearing him and his party to pieces. In these and a score of other instances the mystery of Mr. Hoover is his silence. He has wise and acceptable things to say in private, but he does not tell them to the country. He has not spoken out—on the subject of the tariff, or on prohibition, or on the present state and future prospects of American business. Why? His enemies say he lacks courage, the courage to declare himself when his cherished plans are being brought to naught, the courage to fight when only a fight can save them.

Whether he likes it or not, Mr. Hoover himself will be the great "issue" of the election to take place on November 4. In an "off-year," as it is called, when the choice of a President does not overshadow all other considerations, it is usual and natural that governors, senators, representatives, and all the elective tribe should be returned or defeated almost entirely for local or parochial reasons. So it will be this year—with the significant difference, however, that in unnumbered constituencies the local or parochial balance may be tilted by the voters' dull resentment against the man they sent to the White House two years earlier. The position is full of danger for Mr. Hoover, and the four speeches he is to make in October are a sign that he is aware of this. It is told of one candidate for a governorship that, when he was asked to defend and uphold the President and his administration in his speeches, he replied that this was a burden he could not afford to bear. The professional politicians have always considered Mr. Hoover a nuisance. If they make up their minds that he is no longer an asset, his political end will be near.

NEW WIRELESS STATION FOR IRELAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, OCT. 5

A contract for the erection of a high power broadcasting station in the centre of Ireland has been placed with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, by the Free State Department of Posts and Telegraphs. The power of the station will be 60 kilowatts, and it will bring most of the farmers of the Free State within crystal set range. It is expected that the station will be erected at Athlone or Birr.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE WORK

Speaking at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. L. PERRY, secretary of the Industrial Welfare Society, said that the one bright feature amid much that was depressing in the industrial situation was the colossal amount of welfare work now in operation in the factories and workshops of the country. Efficient production was essential to industrial prosperity, but unless there was cooperation and good will, efficient production would be unobtainable. All progressive firms now regarded welfare work as an integral part of administration. Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, in a letter which was read at the meeting, said:—"I should like to make a special appeal to all employers who have not yet done so to study the information which the Industrial Welfare Society can put at their disposal and see whether they can themselves inaugurate welfare work in their own businesses."

FASTER UNDERGROUND RAILWAY TRAINS

A new time-table has been drawn up by the Underground Railway Company. It will come into force to-day, and a considerable saving of time will be effected. The length of the journey on the Inner Circle will be reduced by 4½ minutes, while other services will be considerably accelerated. One result of the change will be an increase in the number of trains during "rush" hours.

APPRENTICE-ENGINEERS

ADVANTAGES OF THE HOSTEL SYSTEM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEYLAND, LANCASHIRE, OCT. 4

The profession of engineering requires a preliminary training in which theoretical study is combined with practical experience. The experience must be acquired in an engineering works and the studies pursued concurrently, unless some years can be spent at a university immediately before or after the years of apprenticeship. The road the apprentice-engineer must travel is not easy. The work in the shops is frequently hard and tiring; and unless his home is near he must usually live in lodgings, with nobody to take much interest in him outside the working day. Conditions such as these do not always conduce to the profitable employment of spare hours, whether in study or in useful recreation.

Since the gateway to professional and commercial life in general is not uncommonly beset with similar difficulties, the system followed by the firm of Leyland Motors, Limited, in the training of its apprentices is one which might with advantage be applied more widely. The engineer-apprentices live together at Wellington House, a hostel on the outskirts of the town. The hostel is under the control of its warden, an ex-master of Cheltenham College, and the domestic side is in his wife's charge. The warden has charge of the apprentices for the period of their training, which normally takes three years. He engages them, supervises their practical work in the shops, their studies, and the corporate life of Wellington House, and reports to the parents on their conduct and progress three times a year. The hostel has room for 34 apprentices at a time. It is full at present, and there are habitually more applicants than vacancies.

The apprentices are usually engaged on the results of an entrance examination, and come into residence in April or September. Their life at Wellington House is obviously happy and well ordered. The building itself is a charming house which served in earlier years as a school. It has pleasant grounds and lawn tennis courts, an outbuilding has been turned into a first-rate gymnasium, and another building serves as a garage for motor-cycles and light cars. A right-minded young engineer is never weary of machinery, and one of the best-appreciated adjuncts to the hostel is a workshop, equipped with a lathe and other power-driven tools. The apprentices share a comfortable lounge with a billiard table; they sleep one, two, or three to a bedroom, and there are other rooms for meals, study, and recreation. Rugby football and cricket are played. The hostel has its own teams and colours, and an Old Wellington House Society has been formed to preserve and strengthen the corporate idea.

THE YEARS OF TRAINING

The years of training are spent in going through the various machine shops, pattern shops, foundries, erecting shops, repair shops, research departments, and offices, and the engineer-apprentice spends about six weeks in each department as a rule. One whole day and one evening a week are given to technical instruction, in classes held either at Preston Technical School or—after this month—at the Manchester College of Technology, and on one morning a week the more advanced of the apprentices receive tuition from the warden. They have thus the opportunity of studying to degree standard. Less advanced students are examined for the National Certificate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Young men from Africa, Ceylon, India, Argentina, China, Salvador, and Singapore are in residence at Wellington House at present, but most of the engineer-apprentices come from public schools and grammar schools at home. There are also a few others on a non-resident footing. The firm runs a separate and excellent scheme of training for its trade-apprentices, as they are called, and two free engineering scholarships are awarded among these trade-apprentices each year on the results of the examinations for the National Certificate. The scholarship-holders do not live in the hostel, but they are otherwise entitled to exactly the same training and privileges as the resident apprentices. The scheme at once provides the young engineer with a wise and thorough grounding in his profession, and the firm itself with a reservoir from which its future heads of departments may be drawn. There is no guarantee of employment with the Leyland Company when the period of training is at an end, but examinations are held twice a year to select the men best qualified to receive appointments.

THE KING AND QUEEN

DEPARTURE FOR SANDRINGHAM

The King and Queen left King's Cross by Royal train on Saturday at 12.55 for Sandringham, where the Court will be in residence for the next two or three weeks.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, General Manager of the L.N.E.R., Colonel W. J. Galloway, director of the company, and other officials were present at King's Cross, and the train was in the charge of Mr. V. M. Barrington-Ward, Superintendent of the Western Section, L.N.E.R.

The Queen wore a long coat of mauve cloth with a toque to match.

The Court will return to London in time for the State opening of Parliament on October 28, and the christening of Princess Margaret is expected to take place after their Majesties' return.

DEATH OF MISS HARRIOT YORKE

Miss Harriot Yorke, who died at Crockham Hill on October 1, at the age of 87, will be remembered as the devoted friend and helper of Miss Octavia Hill. A correspondent writes of her:—

For more than 30 years the two ladies lived together, and Miss Yorke's was the practical mind; it was she who saw that Miss Hill kept her appointments, attended the various committees, was furnished with the necessary information, and was relieved of all tiresome details. In all the varied public work in which Miss Hill engaged—housing, charity organization, the Kent and Surrey branch of the Commons and Footpaths Society, the open spaces movement generally, the establishment and administration of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty—Miss Yorke took an active interest. For many years she undertook personally the management of house property (some of which she built and owned herself) on the lines laid down by Miss Hill, and her sympathy and understanding of the ways of her tenants rendered her at all times a most welcome visitor. When, in 1895, the National Trust was founded by Miss Hill, Sir Robert Hunter, and Canon Rawnsley, Miss Yorke became the honorary treasurer, and though after 30 years' service she retired from that post she remained a member of the council and served on its committees up to the time of her death. When Miss Hill died in 1912 Miss Yorke continued her activities as she felt her friend would have wished.

Miss Yorke will also be remembered by a more limited circle for herself alone; her unfailing kindness of heart, her keen sense of humour, her willingness to help all who needed assistance, her magnanimity, her sound judgment, and her true sense of charity endeared her to all who came into close personal contact with her.

THE RAMSGATE MURDER

The Ramsgate police, who are investigating the murder of Miss Margery Wren in her shop in Church-road, Ramsgate, have received a letter, in a woman's handwriting, containing information which they consider of vital importance. The writer of the letter gave a name but disclosed no address, and the police are anxious to get in touch with her. Chief Inspector Hambrook, of Scotland Yard, has issued the following appeal:—"Will the woman who posted a letter on October 1 at Gravesend addressed to Superintendent Wakefield please send her address at once to him?" Inquiries in the Gravesend district and neighbouring towns in North Kent have failed to trace a person of the name mentioned in the letter. On Saturday the police found in Miss Wren's bedroom a number of bags. One bag contained a rate demand note for £8 10s. and £8 10s. in notes. Another bag was full of buttons, while a third was covered with dust and appeared not to have been used for a long time. No trace, however, was found of the black bag which she is stated to have referred to so often.

ROUND THE SHOPS

WINTER COATS AND FURS

This week there are many displays of furs and winter coats in which business has begun to be very brisk. Furs are being shown in new lengths and shapes to meet the needs of the new fashions in the dresses that are to be worn under them, and the same applies to fur-trimmed coats, which are very becoming in their fitted habit line this season. In furs it is well to buy at a good house, as the lower prices that prevail have brought out a vast quantity of cheap furs which have no lasting qualities. Furs should last several seasons and bear a certain amount of remodelling after their first season. Any remodelling of inferior furs quickly discloses the weak places.

Furniture and furnishings are also among the interests of the week, and there are many opportunities of adding to the autumn comforts of the home at price concessions which allow of considerable savings. Empire displays in honour of visitors to the Imperial Conference are being made in a number of stores.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, begin their 10 furnishing days to-day. There will be exceptional opportunities of securing not only furniture but everything needed for the house at bargain prices. The approaching winter calls for comfort in the home, and there are substantial reductions in three-piece suites covered in cretonne, corduroy, spiral repp, or hide, with velveteen cushions; these suites add a great deal to the comfort of a room. Screens, armchairs, finder stools, and low occasional tables show reductions, and for every room there is something that makes for extra comfort. There are special offers in beds and bedding, and during the sale a limited number of bedsteads in walnut, mahogany, and oak will be sold at 20 per cent. off their original prices. Beautiful reproductions of antique furniture will appeal to those who are furnishing period rooms, and there are fitted wardrobes for houses where space is a consideration. In carpets and rugs there is a half-price offer of British-made and Turkey carpets, and a number of Axminsters and Wiltons are offered at half-price. Reductions have been made in British linoleums and furnishing fabrics of every kind, which include a number of new designs and period damasks for personal shoppers, with 33⅓ per cent. off the original prices. There are also bargains in wallpaper and in kitchen and bathroom accessories. A useful booklet has been prepared and will be sent on request.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have some charming hats in the new collection being shown in their model millinery department. In white Afghan lamb there is a set of folded cap and muff which is novel and smart. A skating cap in gauged black velvet, edged with ermine, has black velvet gloves to match. Like a French wig is a closely fitting cap in gauged velvet in shades of havana and beige. A draped "tam" in cherry velvet has two plastrons of gaugings that give it a novel line. Smart tricornes in a stiffened knitted material are edged with Persian lamb, and in a deep delphinium blue and cherry have neat cravats to match. A tricorne in black felt has two Nell Gwynn tips in orange and black ostrich feather. In olive-green velvet, a picturesque hat has a long drooping ostrich feather that reaches to the shoulder. Caracul trims a smart black hat to be worn with a broadtail coat. A black picture hat with a shallow crown of black-and-white lamb is in silky fur felt. Many novelties from the latest French collections show new colours and new lines, and reflect novel treatments of fur, feather, velvet, and felt.

BRADLEY'S, Chepstow-place, have just issued their fur catalogue, which is an excellent guide to the new fur fashions. It is illustrated with photographs of model fur coats designed for well-dressed women. Magnificent coats in broadtail, Persian broadtail, Galliac lamb, caracul lamb, dyed squirrel, ermine, mink, and other fine furs are shown in new shapes and fine workings. There are coats in various lengths for day and evening, and fur-trimmed coats, fur sports coats, fur-lined coats, and a selection of fine skin ties and wraps. Bridge coats in fur-lined velvet and short cape wraps which are among the novelties of the season are also shown. The catalogue will be sent on request.

The GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, 112, Regent-street, have a window which is attracting a great deal of attention at present. In it are displayed the five gold vase trophies presented by Mr. Gordon Stewart to the Kennel Club for the best gun dog, best sporting dog, best terrier, best non-sporting dog, and best toy dog. These trophies are in solid gold and are permanent challenge cups. They are beautifully designed cups with covers; on the cover is a fine model of the type of dog for which the trophy is intended and similar dogs' heads adorn the cup. These trophies will remain in the window during the coming week.

HARVEY NICHOLS, Knightsbridge, have reorganized their fur department and have at present a well-chosen collection of really smart coats at very reasonable prices. The new lengths in beige dyed squirrel coats look charming over long-skirted dresses for afternoon or evening. In three-quarter length a well-worked beige squirrel coat with the fur arranged diagonally is moderately priced at 59 guineas. A plain grey squirrel full-length coat, made of clear grey skins, costs 39 guineas. Handsome coats in American broadtail are slimming and elegant and show the changes in line in this becoming fur. They are in long and short coats and are offered at reasonable prices for high-quality skins. Black pony skin with the new square high collar and semi-fitting with a low set flare to the skirt, is used for one of the hard-wearing coats that are inexpensive but are at the same time slimming and smart; in silky markings these cost 35 guineas, and are remarkably good value. Handsome silver foxes, which look well with the fashionable tailor-mades, can be had in reliable full skins at 25 and 29 guineas. Fisher, which is in favour this season, and is one of the hardest wearing among the fine furs, is available at 29 guineas for a really fine tie.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are showing this week their collections of coats for all occasions, and for large, small, and medium figures. These will be on view in both the model and the inexpensive *salons*. Evening coats of great beauty of line will be shown in ring velvet and rich evening materials, sumptuously trimmed with soft evening furs. Day coats in broadtail cloth, which is a vogue of the season, and in equally fashionable barathea cloth, face cloth, and velour-finished cloth, trimmed with such furs as grey squirrel or Persian lamb, will be available in fitting styles in the model *salons*. In the inexpensive section there will be smart coats in fashionable tweeds, all-wool cloths, face cloth, and other practical materials, trimmed with fur. An example of the value in this section is seen in a well-tailored coat in face cloth trimmed with Persian lamb fabric to tone, available in three fittings and a range of autumnal colourings, at 5½ guineas. For the fuller figure there are coats on becoming lines at 6½ guineas. In the small size *salon* will be found a big selection of well-made coats on neat lines ranging from 79s. 6d., trimmed with fur. Mackintoshes and short suède coats for sports wear will be also shown, and a great variety of smart coats at moderate prices to suit all pockets will be displayed in the coat *salons* this week.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, have a most interesting exhibition which will be opened to the public to-morrow. It is the first International Exhibition of Pewter arranged by the Tin Research and Industrial Applications Committee. A revival in the use of pewter is taking place, and this exhibition shows it in new forms. The advantage of pewter lies in its small demands on the housekeeper; it is acid-proof, does not require polishing, and can be easily washed. Specimens of English and foreign pewter, with notable examples from Sweden and Norway, will be on view in modern designs. There is a loan section, in which one of the exhibits is a complete pewter table service. Articles in common use, such as tea services, candlesticks, and other things, will be shown, and the beauty of modern design will be seen in all kinds of articles in common use. During the Imperial Conference Selfridge's are devoting their provision windows to Empire products, by arrangement with the Empire Marketing Board. They are very interesting, the displays of apples including fine groupings of glowing colour.

ELUSIVE STREET BOOKMAKER

FREDERICK STANLEY MCKNIGHT, 42, stated to be of Rustic-avenue, Streatham, was fined £30, and ordered to pay £10 10s. costs, at the South Western Police Court on Saturday for loitering for the purposes of betting at Tooting. Inspector Barker said that whatever the police did they could not stop McKnight. He had the run of the houses in this particular locality "just like a rabbit warren." The people were friendly with him, and he had access to their homes to defeat the police, who had to keep special men on the scene to try to stop him. McKnight pleaded "Guilty." There were many previous convictions.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. MOISEIWITSCH AT WIGMORE HALL

At his second recital in the Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Benno Moiseiwitsch played Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Brahms's Sonata in F minor, and the 24 Preludes by Chopin. Mr. Moiseiwitsch has developed a manner more vigorous than he used to employ, but at some expense, both to the quality of tone and to accuracy in details. Apart from their general air of untidiness, his performances on Saturday lacked the fundamental requirement of an underlying rhythm to keep the impulse of the music steady, whatever minor variations expressiveness may make upon its surface. Without this, there is no sense of direction, only a drifting hither and thither. Three particular instances of this general fault may be mentioned—the entry of the second subject in the first movement of Brahms's Sonata, the climax of the slow movement, which was otherwise more carefully played than the rest, and Chopin's G minor Prelude (No. 3), where the rhythm of the bass was never the same for two bars together.

MISS DUNIAM-JONES

Miss Elsie Duniam-Jones, who gave a song recital in the Grotrian Hall on Friday, made up her programme of settings by various composers of songs from Shakespeare's plays, sometimes allowing us to make comparisons between old and modern settings of the same poem. Thus versions of "Under the Greenwood Tree" by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco followed those of Arne and Morley. Apart from any prejudice one may have in favour of the old familiar settings, it was difficult to understand why the Italian composer, in defiance both of words and context, should have turned Amiens's song into a doleful ballad, and in "It was a lover and his lass" he fails to show, for all his modern harmony and decorations, the rhythmic invention of Morley. Of the other moderns, Martin Shaw's "I know a bank," Vaughan Williams's "Orpheus and his lute," and Roger Quilter's "O Mistress mine" were the most successful. Miss Duniam-Jones's voice was rather thin in quality and her technique is not of an advanced order. Her singing suited the simple *roulades* of Sir Henry Bishop better than the subtleties and sophistications of the moderns. The accompaniments were well played by Mr. Gerald Moore.

MR. LESLIE ENGLAND

There was a youthful vigour in the pianoforte playing of Mr. Leslie England at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night which was refreshing to hear. Moreover, he showed very considerable technical ease, and, if the control towards the end of the fugue in the Brahms-Handel Variations weakened, suggesting insufficient experience in the management of a sustained climax, the variations themselves were given with strong rhythm and plenty of tonal variety. The Bach-Busoni choral prelude "Nun freut euch, lieben Christen" was taken too quickly and sounded scrambled. In Chopin's B minor Sonata Mr. England's tone seemed in comparison a little wanting in warmth, as though this very romantic music did not make so strong an appeal to him.

MR. BRYDEN MONTEITH

Mr. Bryden Monteith began his pianoforte recital at the Grotrian Hall on Saturday afternoon with Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, a work which for fine interpretation needs a good deal of restraint. The figuration in the Fantasia is of a nature which may easily lead to an over-display of finger agility, and the balance of the Fugue may be upset when too great liberties are taken in such textual alteration as the use of octaves. Mr. Monteith has proved himself before now to be a talented pianist, and he had evidently planned his performance of this work on severe rather than sensational lines, and this was to the good. If in the final result a certain dryness appeared it must be put down to a want of naturalness in the expression. One felt much the same in the playing of a Schubert Impromptu and two Novelletten of Schumann. There were steady rhythm and clean articulation without enough colour and warmth of tone.

DAME CLARA BUTT

The first of the Sunday afternoon concerts at the Albert Hall took place yesterday, when Dame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford gave a song recital. The first part of the programme consisted of an organ solo by Miss Marjorie Renton, Dvorak's Biblical songs and Brahms's Four Serious Songs. Dame Clara Butt was suffering from a cold, but it did not appear to affect the clarity of that wonderful voice, which could not be drowned by the organ accompaniment. Miss Renton's registration showed excellent judgment had the organ been an ordinary three-manual parish church instrument, but the voicing and wind-pressures of the Albert Hall stops make them quite unsuited for use with the solo voice unless and until there is a choir manual of soft flue and reed stops available. Dame Clara Butt's second group comprised four of Schubert's songs, of which "Death and the Maiden" was beautifully sung with a smooth and firm but warm tone exactly right for Death's "Give me thy hand."

FUTURE OF MITCHAM COMMON

PROPOSED ALTERATION OF GOLF COURSE

Great changes in the character of Mitcham Common are foreshadowed in the draft of a Bill which the Croydon Corporation and the Mitcham Urban District Council propose jointly to promote in Parliament.

The proposal is that Mitcham Common shall cease in law to be "common land," and shall become a "pleasure ground" under the Public Health Act, very largely for sports recreation purposes. With that understanding, it is proposed to transfer to the Beddington and Wallington Urban District Council 10 acres within the area of that council, and the remainder to the Mitcham Council. Provision is to be made for Croydon to take over control of the common on the north side, at the east end, as far as Windmill-road, for playing-field purposes. On this area, of about 104 acres, 25 football and 12 cricket pitches can be laid out without disturbing any footpaths. This will give five more football and four fewer cricket-pitches than at present. By diversion of the paths, however, 10 cricket and 10 football pitches can be added.

The scheme confines golf in future to the south side of the common, which, for that purpose, will be leased to trustees, preferably the present trustees, who hold a licence from the existing Board of Conservators. The construction of two new roads is contemplated to meet growing traffic needs.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, OCT. 4

The following College elections have been made:—BRASENOSE COLLEGE.—To Senior Hulme Scholarships—G. G. BAKER (honorary scholar of the College); H. C. PANCRAS MCGREGOR (scholar of the College); H. F. D. SPARKS, B.A. (Colquitt Exhibitioner).

ARMY OFFICER'S BRAVERY AT SEA

At the parade service on the Kitchener's Barracks parade-ground, Chatham, yesterday morning, Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, presented the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society to Lieutenant D. N. B. Hunt, Depôt Battalion, Royal Engineers, for a remarkable act of bravery at sea. On June 7 the yacht Ilex was making for the mouth of the Scheldt, in a wind of nearly gale force and a very rough sea, when Second Lieutenant E. T. Parker fell overboard. A lifebelt was thrown, which he did not seize. The yacht was twice brought round, but could not get near enough for a line to reach him. Seeing that Parker was becoming exhausted, Lieutenant Hunt stripped and jumped overboard, reaching him as he was going under. A Dutch tug came up and lowered a boat and picked up both men, but it was too rough to transfer them to the Ilex, and they were taken to Flushing.

CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN REWARD

That he invented a story to the police in order to shield his son, who had been accused of the theft of a motor-car, was the defence of GARNET HOWARD DAVIES, 51, a Porthcawl deacon, who was charged with his two sons, EDWARD JOHN DAVIES, 21, and GARNET HOWARD DAVIES, 18, at the Cardiff Quarter Sessions on Saturday, with conspiring to obtain the £25 reward which had been offered for the recovery of the stolen car. According to the prosecution, the younger son drove the car from a parking place in Cardiff to Porthcawl, and when a reward was offered the father and another son reported finding the car stranded in a lane. Binding over the father and sons, the RECORDER said that the fact that they had been brought up in a Christian atmosphere should have deterred them from telling wicked lies to deceive the police.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

OMNIBUS OVERTURNED NEAR NOTTINGHAM

Samuel Branston, 12, of Smedley-road, Cheetham, Manchester, was killed, and his mother and sister were seriously injured yesterday, when a 28-seater motor-omnibus turned over on the Nottingham-Hucknall Torkard road after knocking down a telegraph pole. Passing motorists helped to extricate about a dozen passengers, most of whom were cut by flying glass and suffered from shock and bruises. The driver, Jack Adams, of Hucknall Torkard, was seriously injured, and was taken to Nottingham General Hospital.

Mrs. Agnes Marsh, of Broughton, Northants, while wheeling a perambulator, containing a child, from Kettering to Broughton, on Saturday night, was knocked down by a car and killed. The child escaped injury.

Frank Parsons, 23, of Tolworth Park-road, Surbiton, died yesterday at the Kingston and District Hospital from injuries received as the result of a collision with a motor-lorry when riding his motor-cycle on the Portsmouth road at Esher on Saturday.

Joseph Culshaw, a motor-cyclist, of Club-street, Bamberbridge, near Preston, came into collision with an icecream cart near Bamberbridge on Saturday, and died almost immediately. Joseph Riding, of Primrose-hill, Preston, who was on the pillion, was removed to Preston Infirmary.

While crossing Grenfell-road, Mitcham, on Saturday, Mrs. Mary Ann Challen, 52, of Tynemouth-road, Mitcham, was knocked down by a motor-lorry, and died in hospital from her injuries.

Edwin Marsh Yetts, 46, of Birdhurst-road, Croydon, was killed instantly at 2 a.m. yesterday when his motor-car came into collision with a lorry loaded with stage scenery which was being backed out of the Empire Musichall, North End, Croydon. Yetts was thrown on to the lorry through the windscreen of his car.

ROAD REPAIRS IN LONDON

TRANSPORT MINISTRY'S LIST

Appended is the list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement in London to be begun during the fortnight ended October 18. Alternative routes or loop roads available to traffic during the progress of the works are shown in parentheses, and the date of the beginning and estimated date of completion follow:—

Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green.—Birkbeck-road to 460yd. south (Green-street and Globe-road). Oct. 6-Jan. 24.

Parsons Mead, Croydon.—Whole length (London-road and Chatfield-road). Oct. 6-Dec. 13.

Selsdon-road.—Drovers-road to Chelsham-road (no suitable alternative route available). Oct. 6-Nov. 29.

South Norwood-hill.—Woodvale-avenue to Cypress-road (no suitable alternative route). Oct. 6-Dec. 31.

Kensington Park-road, Kensington.—Elgin-crescent to Archer-street (Kensington Park-gardens and Ladbroke-grove). Oct. 6-Oct. 14.

London-road, Kingston.—Eden-street to 35yd. west (Eden-street, Market-place, and Thames-street). Oct. 6-Oct. 18.

Surbiton-road.—Southsea-road to Beaufort-road (Grove-crescent, Fassett-road, and Beaufort-road). Oct. 6-Oct. 29.

Brixton-road, Lambeth.—Stockwell Park-walk to Robsart-street (Clapham-road and Stockwell-road). Oct. 6-Oct. 31.

Kensington Park-road.—Ravensdon-road to Harleyford-street (three sections) (no suitable alternative route available). Oct. 6-Nov. 22.

St. John's Wood-road, Marylebone.—Hamilton-terrace to Maida-vale (Hall-road and Hamilton-terrace). Oct. 6-Oct. 25.

Lamaburgh-street, St. Pancras.—William-street to Munster-square (Albany-street and Robert-street). Oct. 6-Nov. 16.

Green-lanes, Stoke Newington.—Riversdale-road to No. 219-221 (no suitable alternative route available). Oct. 6-Oct. 31.

Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.—Park-row to Christchurch-road (no suitable alternative route available). Oct. 10-Nov. 30.

Southwood-lane, Hornsey.—Park-walk to Castle-yard (North-road and Nort-hill). Oct. 13-Oct. 25.

Holloway-road, Islington.—Between Windsor-road and Marlborough-road (seven sections) (Tufnell Park-road and Junction-road). Oct. 13-Dec. 12.

Broad-street and Ferry-lane, Tottenham.—High-road, Tottenham to Walthamstow Tram Terminus (The Hale and Chestnut Grove). Oct. 13-after March 31.

Marylebone-road (S. side), Marylebone.—W. side of Allsop-street to E. side of Northumberland-street (west-bound traffic, High-street and Paddington-street). Oct. 13-Nov. 8.

St. George's-road, Southwark.—Lambeth-road to borough boundary (Kennington-road and Lambeth-road). Oct. 13-Nov. 8.

SAMPLING OF DUTIABLE GOODS

WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

The report of the Government Chemist on the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ended March 31, 1930, has been issued (H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net).

The total number of samples examined during the year was 545,422, as compared with 499,289 in the preceding year, an increase of 46,133. The hydrocarbon oils duty involved the examination of over 10,000 samples for assessment of duty on importation or drawback of duty on exportation. There had again been a large increase in the number of samples of tobacco examined in connexion with payment of drawback on exportation—90,861, compared with 74,415 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the manufacture of cigarettes for export from duty-paid leaf in place of manufacture in bonded warehouses from duty-free leaf. Sugar and saccharin samples showed an increase of over 4,000.

Other increases were in wine, beer, tea, cocoa, and chocolate. The total number of these samples was 183,803, compared with 165,324 a year earlier. The number of samples of beer examined in connexion with the duty on beer was 59,672, an increase of 3,436 samples. Out of 5,539 samples of beer from retailers examined for dilution 275 showed evidence of dilution, and in 14 cases the dilution was equivalent to the addition of over four gallons of water per barrel. In connexion with 15 cases of suspected illicit distillation 78 samples were examined. The analytical results in 11 cases afforded evidence that illicit distillation had been carried on, and members of the staff gave evidence in five prosecutions which followed, and in each of which a conviction was obtained. The police submitted 75 samples in connexion with proposed proceedings in the Courts. In one case samples of an article sold for smoking purposes contained hashish.

RELIEF FOR HURRICANE VICTIMS

As a result of Sir Arthur Stanley's appeal, the British Red Cross Society has now sent 1,000 guineas to the President of the Dominican Republic to help in relieving the distress caused there by the recent hurricane disaster. The sum of £480 has also been sent to the Governor of the British Island of Dominica for the benefit of sufferers there.

PRIVATE FIRE BRIGADES' COMPETITION

The twenty-seventh annual tournament organized by the London Private Fire Brigades' Association was held at New Southgate on Saturday. The competitions consisted chiefly of hose tests for teams. For the championship event five lines of hose had to be run out and two targets struck. Full uniform was worn with the exception of brass helmets. The results were as follows:—

Hitchcock Emulation Shield (two-man drill), Gramophone Company, Limited. Herbert Challenge Cup (one-man drill), Midland Bank Head Office. Achille Serre Cup (five-men drill), Clarnico: Provincial teams, British United Shoe Machinery Company (Union Works), Leicester. Hope Morley Cup (three-men drill), Midland Bank Head Office; Provincial teams, British United Shoe Machinery Company (I.V.I. Works). United Kingdom Championship (Nestlé Cup), Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited (Hendon), and Standard Telephones and Cables, Limited (New Southgate). Metropolitan Dewar Challenge Shield (four-men drill), Midland Bank Head Office. Division I. Championship (Marshall Cup), Standard Telephones (New Southgate).

MISSING ACTRESS ARRESTED

Miss Beatrix Gwendoline Edna Renwick, a young actress, who failed to appear at Brighton Police Court last week on charges of false pretences, was arrested at Gretna, on the Scottish border, on Saturday. Miss Renwick arrived at the Toll Bar Marriage House, Gretna Green, in company with a man, and the couple asked if they could be married there. They were closely followed by a detective, who arrested the young woman on the warrant granted by the Brighton magistrates on Thursday. The charges were of obtaining 20 bottles of champagne, three bottles of whisky, three bottles of gin, cigars, and other articles valued together at £20 19s. by false pretences from Leonard Green, and of obtaining credit for more than £20 by false pretences. Miss Renwick was taken to Carlisle, where she appeared before the local magistrates, and was remanded to await an escort from Brighton. It is expected that she will appear before the Brighton magistrates to-day.

It was mentioned at the opening of new pithead baths at the Yorkshire Main colliery, near Doncaster, on Saturday, that the pit had contributed £33,000 towards the welfare fund.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS: RATHER COOL

Meteorological Office, Oct. 5

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A complex system of depression extends from Iceland to the Southern Baltic and further relatively minor developments are likely to travel in a general easterly direction across the British Isles. Weather will be rather cool and changeable, with showers or occasional rain.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS.—Wind westerly, moderate or fresh, squally at times; showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES.—Wind westerly, fresh, perhaps strong locally in squalls; some showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; rather cool.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind between south-west or north-west, moderate or fresh, squally, perhaps strong at times in exposed places; showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; cool.

IRELAND.—Wind westerly, fresh, perhaps strong locally in squalls, backing later; some showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; rather cool.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ALL PASSAGES.—Wind westerly, fresh, perhaps strong in squalls; some showers or occasional rain; bright intervals; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind west, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount. Occasional showers. Visibility, 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 6.9 a.m.; sets, 5.27 p.m.
Moon sets, 4.21 a.m.; rises, 5.18 p.m. Full moon, to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 5.57 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.14 a.m. and 1.17 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, OCT. 5, 6 P.M.

A depression over the North of Scotland moved south-east to Denmark, and the strong winds or local gales experienced during the early hours of Sunday moderated somewhat during the day. Much cloud persisted in Southern England and the Midlands, but some bright periods occurred in Scotland, Wales, and Northern England. Rain fell fairly generally during the night, but during the day measurements were quite slight in most places, though some heavy showers occurred locally in the Irish Sea and Southern Hebrides (Holyhead had 8mm. (0.31in.), Donaghadee 4mm. (0.16in.)). Temperature was about normal for the time of year, though cooler than of late.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 4, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,011.5mb. (29.88in.), falling slowly; temp., 60deg.; humidity, 94 per cent.; wind, west, light; weather, dull.

Friday, 7 p.m., to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 53deg.; rainfall, 0.3mm. (0.01in.).

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 66deg.; rainfall, 1.5mm. (0.06in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 2.1hr.

KENSINGTON PALACE, OCT. 5, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,000.3mb. (29.54in

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

SPECIAL
GLOVE & HOSIERY
SALE
Oct. 6th to Oct. 11th

This autumn, just for the second week in October, we are offering our complete stock of Gloves and Hosiery at greatly reduced prices.

1.—Reliable Natural Rabbit Fur, cape palms, lined wool. Worth 9s. 11d. Per pair 7/11

2.—Best Degrain Lambskin, mocha finish, lined wool, fur wrist, sac shape, in slate, beaver, bronze, nigger. Usual price 12s. 9d. Per pair 9/11

3.—Reliable Tan Cape Leather, lined wool. Per pair 6/11

Another quality. Fur top. Usual price 9s. 11d. Per pair 8/6

4.—Clean Wear Soft English Doeskin, in tan, slate, and beaver shades, sac shape, elastic at wrist. Per pair 4/9

5.—Arabian Lambskin, mocha finish, sac elastic at wrist, knit lined, in tan, slate, and beaver. Worth 9s. 11d. Per pair 7/11

6.—Real Peccary Pigskin, washable, hand-sewn, sac shape. Per pair 17/9

7.—Real Deerskin, Cavendish shape, foreign, in tan, slate, and beaver. Per pair 7/11

8.—Fownes Worcester make real Gazelle, prix seam sewn, sac elastic wrist, in fawn and brown shades. Made to sell at 12s. 6d. Per pair 7/11

9.—Selected English Wash Leather, sac shape, hand-fixed elastic at wrist, in white and yellow. Usual price 7s. 11d. Per pair 6/11

10.—Strong Washable Glacé Lambskin, pique sewn, Cavendish sac; shades: beaver, brown, rosewood, and drab. Foreign. Usual price 7s. 11d. Per pair 5/11

11.—Sac Chevrette Suède, washable, foreign, 4-button length, in fawn, drab, beaver, and grey shades. Usual price 7s. 11d. Per pair 6/6

12.—Useful Shopping Glove, Chevrette Suède, elastic at wrist, in grey and beaver shades. Foreign. Per pair 4/9

13.—Long Washable Evening Suède, French, in pale pastel dove and pale fawn shades. Usual price 16s. 9d. 16 B. length, per pair 14/6
Usual price 21s. 20 B. length Per pair 17/6

1.—The Famous "Marshella" and "Aristoc" Silk, sub-standard. Lisle feet and tops, full fashioned. In all leading colours. 3 pairs for 14s. 6d. Per pair 4/11

2.—"Marshella" and "Aristoc" Pure Silk throughout, with lace clox. Usual prices 9s. 11d. and 10s. 6d. Per pair 8/11

3.—44 Gauge, in-grain Pure Silk throughout, fancy lace clox, in all leading shades. Foreign make. Usual price 8s. 11d. Per pair 6/11

4.—Pure Silk and Wool mixture. In all leading shades. Usual price 4s. 11d. Per pair 3/11

5.—Extra Heavy 12-thread Pure Silk, with Lisle feet and tops. Full fashioned, no seams under foot, in all leading shades. Our usual price 6s. 11d. quality. Per pair 5/11

6.—Special offer 40 and 44 gauge French Silk. Openwork clox, excellent manufacture. Sizes 8½ and 9 inch only. Perfect goods. Usual price 17/6 to 19/6. Per pair 9/11

Another range, slightly sub-standard. Sizes 8½ to 10 inch. Foreign make. Usual prices 17s. 6d. to 21s. Per pair 9/11

7.—"Masel" and "Vere" Pure French Silk throughout. With lace clox, slightly sub-standard. Usual prices 12s. 11d. and 13s. 11d. Per pair 8/11

8.—Exceptional offer, full-fashioned American Silk. Lisle feet and tops, perfect goods, in medium and dark beaver shades. Per pair 3/11

9.—"Maximum" 12-thread Heavy Silk for hard wear, mock seam. Usual price 5s. 11d. Per pair 4/6

10.—"Marshella" Pure Silk, point heel, Lisle feet and top, fancy lace clox, close fine knit. Usual price 8s. 11d. Per pair 7/11

11.—300 Needle, Fine Silk, good weight, British made, Lisle top and strong reinforced feet. In all leading shades. Per pair 3/6

12.—Now famous Mayfair Silk, made from best Cevennes Organsin Silk. French, Dainty picot top, fancy clox. Usual price 16s. 9d. Per pair 14/9

Another Mayfair number, a little finer, lace clox. Usual price 13s. 9d. Per pair 11/9

Sent on approval

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, OCT. 4

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Lady Joan Verney, Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, and Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, left the Palace this morning for Sandringham.

SANDRINGHAM, OCT. 5

The King and Queen, the Queen of Norway, the Princess Victoria, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated and preached the Sermon.

The Duke of Gloucester has arrived at Sandringham.

The Queen of Norway, attended by Miss Von Hanno, the Princess Victoria, and the Revd. Arthur and Mrs. Fuller dined with The King and Queen this evening.

The Prince of Wales returned to London last night from Fort Belvedere, Sunningdale, where he spent the week-end.

The Italian Ambassador will return to London to-day from the Continent.

The Greek Minister returned to London yesterday from Geneva.

The Siamese Minister will return to London to-day from Geneva.

The Earl of Inchcape, who has been in Paris to attend the monthly meeting of the Suez Canal Company, will arrive again in London to-day.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley, who have left Nannau, Dolgelly, for Westlands Farm, Horley, will return to Cobham Hall, Kent, on October 14 for the winter.

The Countess of Cavan will return to 32, Princes-gardens to-day from Inverril, Dirleton, East Lothian. General the Earl of Cavan will return to London at the end of the week.

Viscount Harcourt, who has just returned from a visit to Canada and the United States, has left London for Nuneham Park.

Viscount and Viscountess Devonport will return to London in the middle of this month from Dunkeld, where they have been in residence for the shooting season.

Viscountess Sandhurst will return to London to-day from Barley End, Tring.

Lord and Lady George Cholmondeley have returned to 38, Westbourne-terrace.

Lord and Lady Leigh will return to 31, Grosvenor-square towards the end of the month from Stoneleigh Abbey.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso will return to 5, Ennismore-gardens at the end of the week from the country.

Lord and Lady Cromwell will arrive at Southampton to-morrow in the Aquitania from New York.

Lord Huntingfield and Lady Huntingfield have arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, from Landford Lodge, Salisbury.

The High Commissioner for India has gone to Brussels to a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Organization, and expects to return by the middle of the month.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Miss Steel-Maitland will return to 72, Cadogan-square on Thursday from Sauchieburn, Stirling. Lady Steel-Maitland will return to London the same day from the country.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Fitzalan-Howard has returned to 18, Hans-place from Ireland.

Lady Norton-Griffiths and her children wish to express their deep gratitude for the wonderful tributes of love and respect that have been paid to their beloved husband and father and for the sympathy that has been shown to them in their great sorrow. They hope to answer all letters and telegrams individually in time.

General Sir Ian Hamilton returned to London on Saturday from the United States.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme expect to return to London on Wednesday from Scotland.

Sir George and Lady Leon have arrived at 10, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, which is now their permanent address.

Mme. Linda de Reyes-Guerra, wife of the Salvadorean Minister, gave birth to a son on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Humphrys have returned from the Continent and are staying at Claridge's. They are sailing for New York in the Olympic on October 16.

Mrs. D'Arcy Dawes wishes all letters to be addressed care of the Bank of Montreal, Calgary, Canada, as Mrs. Dawes's house and its contents were destroyed by fire last Tuesday.

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze will be at home to the Chinese community on Friday, October 10, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Republic of China, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Mrs. Lindsay Eric Smith is entertaining the members and associates of the Embroiderers' Guild at Ashfold, Handcross, on Wednesday, October 8. The beautiful embroideries so kindly given to the Guild by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness will be on view.

LORD NORTH

Lord North, who was 94 years old yesterday, received the following message from the King and Queen:—"The Queen and I send you our hearty congratulations on your ninety-fourth birthday and hope you are in good health.—G.R.I."

THE TRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Duke of York has accepted the invitation of the Earl of Derby, the president of the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, to be the principal guest of the Travel Association at its first annual dinner at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, November 12. Among those invited to be present at the dinner will be members of the Government, the Dominion Prime Ministers and High Commissioners, Foreign Ambassadors, the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, Belfast, and Cardiff, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and representatives of the foreign, American, and Empire Press in London. The second annual meeting of the Travel Association will be held at the Board of Trade, Whitehall, in the afternoon on the same day.

General Sir George Barrow will lecture to the East India Association on "The Army in India and Constitutional Reform" at the Caxton Hall on Tuesday, October 14, at 4.30 p.m., with Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby in the chair.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. I. P. HOLROYD AND LADY SHEILA CAIRNS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ivor Holroyd and Lady Sheila Cairns will take place in London during the latter part of November.

FLIGHT LIEUT. E. A. HEALY AND MISS BURGESS

The engagement is announced between Flight Lieutenant Ernest Alton Healy, Royal Air Force, elder son of John E. Healy, M.A., barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Healy, of 47, Pembroke-road, Dublin, and Helen Hamilton, elder daughter of the Right Hon. H. G. Burgess, P.C., LL.D., and Mrs. Burgess, of Eglinton House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MR. R. O. MACKAY TURNER AND MISS CLEVELAND

The engagement is announced of Mr. R. O. Mackay Turner, son of the late John Bain Turner, of Gananoque, and Mrs. Eugenie Mackay Turner, Toronto, and nephew of the late Adam B. Mackay, of Hamilton, and Mollie, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Cleveland, K.B.E., K.C.I.E., and of Lady Cleveland, 20A, Cromwell-crescent, S.W.5.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT W. V. BEACH, R.N., AND MISS D. M. JOSEPH

The engagement is announced between Surgeon Lieutenant W. V. Beach, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Royal Navy, of H.M.S. Hawkins, and Daphne Muriel, younger daughter of Mr. E. A. A. Joseph, I.C.S. (retired, and Mrs. Joseph, of St. Catharine's, Headington Hill, Oxford.

MR. D. H. RYCROFT AND MISS CARBERY

The engagement is announced between Mr. David Hugh Rycroft, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, younger son of the Rev. E. H. Rycroft and Mrs. Rycroft, Dalveagh, Aberfoyle, Perthshire, and Elizabeth Edith Dilys, only daughter of the late Captain Miles Carbery, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Mrs. Gordon Bald, Manor Lodge, Blackwater, Hants.

DR. R. F. BARBOUR AND MISS C. S. SPEER

The marriage announced between Dr. Robert F. Barbour and Miss Constance S. Speer will take place very quietly at Lakeville, Conn., U.S.A., on Saturday, October 25.

MR. P. R. HORNSBY AND MISS SIMONIS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Percy Reginald Hornsby and Miss Barbara Ruth Simonis will take place at St. Martin-in-the Fields on Saturday, October 11, at 1.45 p.m.

MR. W. F. WILSON AND MISS D. D. TIGHE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Walter Francis Wilson, of Broomlands, Hawick, Scotland, and Miss Delia Dorreen Tighe, of Windermere, Westmorland.

MR. G. COLLEDGE AND MISS S. POLLAK

The engagement is announced between Mr. George Colledge, of 27, Bryanston-street, W., and Sybil, daughter of Mr. Raymond Pollak, of Villa il Paradiso, Cannes, and Mrs. Pollak, of 14, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park.

MR. E. C. SYLVESTER AND MISS D. P. METCALFE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place next April in India, between Eustace Claude Sylvester, of Vandiperiyar, South India, son of the late Major H. T. Sylvester and of Mrs. Sylvester, and Debonnaire Prudence, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Metcalfe, of Beausejour, Dinard, France.

MR. C. A. B. MCVITTIE AND MISS HOBBS

The engagement is announced between C. A. Blake McVittie, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. McVittie, of Symnells, Aldington, Kent, and Everell Margery Hobbs, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hobbs, of Evegate Manor, Smeeth, Kent.

MR. C. L. MAGNUS AND MISS N. G. ENGEL

The engagement is announced between Charles L. Magnus, only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Magnus, of 12, Fawley-road, West Hampstead, and Nellie Garcia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Engel, of 1, Mapesbury-road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.

MARRIAGE

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. S. KENNEDY AND MISS CHILLCOTT

The marriage took place very quietly on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Kennedy, D.S.O., M.C. (I.M.S., Retd.), eldest son of the late Mr. J. S. Kennedy, of Bantry, Co. Cork, and of Mrs. Kennedy, of Roan Carrig, Ashford, Middlesex, and Miss Daphne Evelyn Chillcott, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Chillcott, of Huntspill, Weybridge, Surrey. The Rev. H. S. Sard officiated.

The bride was escorted up the aisle by her brother, Mr. R. B. Chillcott, and given away by her mother. Dr. J. Kennedy (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. There was no reception owing to the illness of the bride's father.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

NOVEMBER 7.—The Suffolk Hunt ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmund's (Embassy band).
The South Berks Hunt ball, the Calcot Golf Club, near Reading.

DECEMBER 5.—4th Royal Sussex Regiment annual ball, the Drill Hall, Horsham.
Middlesbrough Territorial Officers' annual ball, the Town Hall, Middlesbrough (Clifford Essex band).

DECEMBER 12.—Stow ball (Heythrop Hunt), Stow-on-the-Wold.
The Atherstone Hunt ball, Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Lord and Lady Feilding) (Newman's band).
Petworth ball.

DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.

DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).

DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).

JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).

JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford.
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.

JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).

JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.

"GATEWAY OF EMPIRE" BALL

The Countess of Iveagh, M.P., is president, and Lady Worthington-Evans chairman, of a committee which is arranging a "Gateway of Empire" ball to be held at the Kit-Cat Restaurant on Tuesday, November 25, to raise funds to provide women Conservative organizers in Essex and Middlesex. Among those who are giving their patronage are Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, the Countess of Carlisle, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, and the Marchioness of Titchfield. Miss Mann, Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W.1, is acting as hon. secretary.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

FUNERAL

LORD BIRKENHEAD

The funeral of the Earl of Birkenhead took place at Charlton, near Banbury, on Saturday afternoon. The burial was preceded by a very short service at Newbottle Church, which was filled with the many wreaths sent as tributes from friends and colleagues. After the service the coffin, draped with a purple pall and surmounted by a large wreath of deep red roses from the Countess of Birkenhead, a sheaf of red carnations from Lady Eleanor Smith, and a cross of white chrysanthemums, white lilies, and white and red carnations from Viscount Furneaux and Lady Pamela Smith, was borne by six of the tenants to the waiting car which took it to the churchyard about a mile away. As the small church was quickly filled, many people stood during the service in the little churchyard surrounding it and in the narrow lane.

Bishop Lang, assisted by the Dean of Peterborough and the Rev. W. E. Bates, vicar of Newbottle, officiated both at the church and at the graveside. Dr. W. H. Harris, of Christ Church, Oxford, played the organ. The chief mourners were:—

The Countess of Birkenhead, Viscount Furneaux, Lady Eleanor Smith, Lady Pamela Smith, Lady (Harold) Smith, Colonel and Mrs. C. Furneaux, Mr. Arthur Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Thompson, Mr. F. S. Thompson, and Miss Joyce Thompson.

Others in the large congregation included:—

King George of Greece, Lady Juliet Duff, Mrs. Rupert Beckett, Colonel and Mrs. McGrath, Major G. H. M. Cartwright, Lord Brownlow, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Miss Lorna Smith, Lord Ashfield, Sir Harry Greer, Sir Joseph Hood, the Hon. Mrs. Ian Campbell, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Claud Severn, Sir Reginald Poole, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Lord Waring, Sir Leslie Scott, Lord Greenwood (Treasurer of Gray's Inn), Sir Plunket Barton, Sir Mervyn and the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Mr. F. J. Stenning (Warden of Wadham College, Oxford), Colonel and Lady Florence Willoughby, Lord Wyfold, Captain and Mrs. Dudley Lodiua, Viscount Harcourt, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Riddell, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Baroness Profumo, Miss Profumo, Mr. James de Rothschild, the Mayor of Birkenhead, Lady Cynthia Sinclair, Mr. W. W. How (representing Merton College, Oxford), Viscount Gage, Lady Desborough, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Mr. Maundy Gregory, the Duke of Westminster, Mr. Delmar Blow, Major and Mrs. Arthur Dillon Captain Dashwood, Colonel Bridges, Mr. T. T. Aikman, Miss Stella Aikman, Dr. Gardiner Hill, Mr. E. A. Polehampton (representing Tedmarten Heath Golf Club), Miss Leslie Melbourne Cartwright (representing the Newbottle Branch of the Women's Conservative Association), Sir Arthur and Lady Hirtzel, Judge Hargreaves, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Judge Hyslop Maxwell, Sir John Simon, Mr. Justice Roche, Mr. Justice Swift, Lord Camrose, the Hon. Seymour Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Patterson (representing the Secretary of State for India), Mrs. Cecil Kilby, Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest, Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. B. Roberts, Mr. G. L. Griffith Cruttwell, Dr. J. H. Dunn, Sister Chapman, Sister Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Norris, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. Lysaght, Mr. Neville Ford, Mr. W. Rootes, Sir Frederick Hall, Commander Locker-Lampson, Sir Claud Schuster (Permanent Secretary to the Lord High Chancellor), Dr. Byam, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. R. Purbrick (representing the Walton Division of Liverpool), Mr. G. Terrell, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. E. F. Hills, Mr. Austin Jones, Major Edmonton, Major Daley, Dr. Stathers, Mr. H. P. Stere, Mr. D. W. Douthwaite, Mr. James Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Castalia and Mrs. Margesson, Mr. W. J. Bloxham, Mr. H. J. Mawle, Mr. J. E. Peteli (clerk to the Earl of Birkenhead), Mr. J. E. James (secretary, Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited), Mr. J. Jenkinson, and the staff from the radio Maiti.

Among the many wreaths were those from Lord and Lady Ashfield, the Marquess of Reading, Mr. and Mrs. Wooton-Wootton, Mrs. Dudley Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Viscount and Viscountess Leverhulme, the High Commissioner for India, Earl Winterton, Lady Horner, Inspector Pasmore, the Council of the British Olympic Association, members of the Achilles Club, Mrs. H. Alan Scott, the Grey's Inn Golfing Society, Gray's Inn Lodge, the staff in the Lord Chancellor's office, Countess Cave, Mr. Justice and Lady Swift, the Political Committee of the Ladies' Carlton Club, the Directors and Officials of Edmundson's Electricity Corporation, the Civil Service Society, the Secretary of State for India, members of the Council of India and members of the India Office, Lord Waring, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Students and Representative Council of the University of Aberdeen, Fellow "Brigands," Sir Farrukhar and Lady Buzzard and Miss Buzzard, Lady (Leslie) Scott, Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Mr. and Lady Diana Gibb, Lord Darling and the Hon. Diana Darling, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Mrs. W. R. Wyldbore-Smith, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Chamberlayne, and Baron de Forest.

Earl Winterton was unable to attend the funeral owing to absence in Africa.

A memorial service for the Earl of Birkenhead was held at Birkenhead School Chapel on Saturday. The Rev. C. A. Macvicar officiated and the headmaster read the Lesson.

VIRGIL'S BIMILLENARY

FESTIVITIES AT NAPLES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAPLES, OCT. 2

The festivities for the bimillenary of Virgil began here yesterday with an agricultural show in the old medieval castle, Maschio Angioino, and the first of a series of "Virgilian Promenades," which are to be continued three times a week during the month under the guidance of Professor Maiuri, Director of the Naples Museum. These pilgrimages will comprise visits not only to the tomb of the poet but also to the Lago d'Averno, to the Sibylline grotto at Cumae, extending over the whole region of the Phlegraean Fields, sacred to the memory of Virgil.

On Sunday there will be a commemoration at the University of the late Professor Cocchia, who devoted most of his life to the study of Virgil. On Tuesday Professor Valli—specially appointed by the Italian Royal Academy—will speak at the San Carlo Opera House on the celebrations. The poet's tomb will be reconsecrated on October 12, in the presence of Signor Giuliano, Minister of Education, and Professor Romagnoli, specially appointed by the Government to organize the festivities in Naples.

On October 19 Signor Lando Ferretti will deliver an address in the open-air theatre at the Floridiana, and there will be a display of national peasant costumes of Southern Italy and folk-dancing in the large square in front of the Royal Palace. The festivities are to be closed by a display of fireworks.

MORE OCTOBER REVIEWS

We have received the *Adelphi*, now no longer the *New Adelphi*, and henceforth to appear once more as a monthly publication; its first principle is to be a "sense of reality," and it desires "to dig deep into life." The first article is the "Future of the Public Schools," by Mr. Roger Clarke; this will be followed by three others, and readers are asked to defer comments until the author, who is a public schoolmaster, reaches construction, for here he is destructive.

The *London Mercury* has some wise editorial notes based on the work of the National Trust and kindred movements; "ye olde" rightly comes in for condemnation. Mr. Forrest Reid writes of "Minor Fiction in the Eighties." Mr. Powys Evans's portrait is that of Mr. Frank Brangwyn.

In *Life and Letters* Mr. J. M. Robertson treats of the "efficiency" of FitzGerald, and Mr. F. L. Lucas of Beddoes.

The *Liverpool Review* contains an architectural survey of Liverpool by Professor C. H. Reilly.

PRINCESS MARY AT RAINE'S SCHOOLS, STEPNEY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, distributed prizes at Raine's Schools, Arbour-square, Stepney, on Saturday. Sir Edward Mann, chairman of the governors, welcomed the Princess, who was presented with a basket of roses and carnations by two pupils, Kathleen Whittingham and Margaret Way. The headmistress, Miss MARGARET B. HAUGH, referring to a number of the girls having left the school before reaching 16, said that some parents were inclined to sacrifice their girls for the sake of the boys, stating that the girls did not require to earn their living and would probably marry. She protested strongly that education was not primarily or chiefly vocational, and that a girl had a right to the best education by which she was able to profit. The Rev. C. J. Beresford presented Princess Mary with a silver replica of the Raine's School medal.

Mr. Henry Ford, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ford, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, of Detroit, arrived in London from Germany yesterday for a stay of 10 days.

AN ALBANIAN WEDDING

FEUDALISM IN THE MIRDITA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A marriage has just been celebrated in Albania in a manner befitting the espousals of the eldest son of Gjon Marko Gjoni, Prince of the Mirdita and paramount chief of the Catholic tribes of the North. Only in the wilder parts of Albania are the old feudal customs of medieval Europe still retained, and they will die out before long.

My host, the bridegroom's father, is the head of the House which has ruled the Mirdita since the fifteenth century. That he is a force to be reckoned with in the internal politics of Albania is as certain as that he can raise some 5,000 riflemen from his own tribe alone at three days' notice, and as many more from neighbouring tribes within a week. We reached his stronghold after two days' ride through great forests, over mountains, and across rivers forded not less than 11 times. Salvoes of ball ammunition were fired into the air to welcome us. The bride had not yet arrived, but about 200 armed mountaineers had gone to fetch her from her father's house, distant about two days' journey. The principal guests must be collected first, for the reception of the bride is of greater importance than even the wedding.

On the third day she was reported to be in sight. The track approaching the Prince's house runs—a mere scratch some 10 inches wide—across the almost precipitous rock face of the mountain, and it was a wonderful sight to see the escort of tall, gaunt mountaineers crossing single file, with the bride in the midst of them, riding a white horse and enveloped in a scarlet silk veil. Two days she had had to ride blindfolded, for none may see her face until she arrives. Nearing the house the escort fired again and again, and the noise, as the 900 or 1,000 guests replied with their rifles, was deafening.

On the following day the bride is unveiled and she receives the salutations of the guests, but she must remain as motionless as a stone statue and never raise her eyes from the ground. This custom is rigidly enforced, even in the presence of her husband's family, and continues until either she has a child or another bride is brought to the house. Immediately after the unveiling she is taken in procession to a spring, where she fills a pitcher of water, returns to the house, and pours water for each and every member of the family as a symbol of her obedience and duty to her husband's kin. This ceremony, preceding the religious one, is probably pagan in origin.

The festivities last for six days and guests arrived all day long, each and all, rich or poor, bringing gifts, generally cattle ranging from six to eight bullocks down to one small lamb. However, all were welcomed alike. After a salute of rapid fire from all the men guests the women came out, in their multi-coloured embroidered robes, to form a lane through which the new arrivals passed while the women sang the song of welcome. There were over 1,000 guests; and 700 people sat down to dinner nightly; 5,000 cups of Turkish coffee were served one morning before luncheon, and the consumption of raki, the potent spirit of the country, ran to 400 or 500 quarts a day. The religious ceremony, on the third day after the bride's arrival, was very simple, only near relatives being present. Bride and bridegroom, dressed in gorgeous tribal costume, made an impressive pair.

As the bridegroom is quite young his father proposes to send him over to England to finish his studies and to specialize in forestry, so that he can be technical adviser to his people in the management of the great forests of Mirdita.

ART EXHIBITION

LEICESTER GALLERIES

In a quite inoffensive meaning of the word Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, who is now having his eighth exhibition of paintings, etchings, and lithographs at the Leicester Galleries, is an opportunist, quick to seize upon the subject and method that suit his purpose. Should they happen to be what is called "topical" he seizes upon them all the more eagerly. In both subject and method he is extraordinarily versatile, though it would not be true to call him a versatile artist, because artistic versatility comes from the inside. In the strict sense Mr. Nevinson can hardly be said to have any artistic aims. He is concerned rather to find a way of driving home his comments on life. At a time when artists are apt to talk rather loftily about their aims this is hardly a matter for regret. Mr. Nevinson is never pompous or pedantic, and at his exhibitions one willingly gives oneself up to entertainment.

The paintings—to take them first—in this exhibition cover a wide range of subjects; street scenes in several cities, landscapes, figure compositions, motor-car and aeroplane effects, and a few subjects of the kind that Mr. Anstey's little girl called "mistical." These are the least good, and the straightforward landscapes, such as "Le Pays Basque," are rather dull, but in all the other pictures one cannot but admire the neatness with which the method is adapted to the material. The neatness is all the more remarkable because there is little evidence that Mr. Nevinson understands the artistic intention behind the method. He sees what will suit him and takes it. From the nature of his talent he is particularly happy with effects which depend upon a new angle of vision or special conditions of light, as in "From a Paris 'Plane," in which the Channel port is seen in a bird's-eye view between the struts of the machine, and "Night Drive," in a motor-car. Looking at these pictures—and it is a comment on Mr. Nevinson's artistic innocence—one wishes that photographers would pay more attention to such subjects. Street scenes, again, such as "Amongst the Nerves of the World," he manages very well, adopting a dozen ingenuities of modernism to enhance the effect. As a satirist Mr. Nevinson is rather inclined to praise with faint damns the more expensive follies, but he is always attractive when he shows his heart, and "With nothing to lose, not even chains" is an edifying domestic assertion. Heart, again, gives its value to the very delightful etching, "Manor Gates." It might be an illustration to "Maud." Other etchings and lithographs that arrest attention in a very enjoyable exhibition are "Looking through Brooklyn Bridge," "Cornish Landscape," "Summer," "Ebb Tide, Rye," and "Barmouth Estuary."

Mr. Alan Durst, who is the other exhibitor at the Leicester Galleries, with sculpture, is best described as a decorative craftsman, and gratitude to him is chiefly due to his discussion of the qualities of different materials—both stone and wood. His sense of form in the abstract is not yet sufficiently developed for such exercises as "African Fruit-seller," though "Sleeping Woman," in Roman stone, packs very well into the containing shape of a long rectangle. This and "Horse," in the same material, are probably the best pieces in the exhibition.

PARIS FASHIONS

AUTUMN AT LONGCHAMP

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Longchamp in the autumn shows what fashions are popular. Dresses and coats of cloth or velvet are trimmed with fur. There are short fur coats and short fur capes. Coats, whether long or short or of three-quarter length, are cut straight, or flared, or given a basque to flare, rise in front, and dip at the back. Collars are shawl-shaped or straight and upright, to fold or to lie open. Many coats have collars and ties, others ties only, or separate short capes. The bolero line may be behind or in front, or at both places. Long and three-quarter coats are often belted. Most coats fold over in front and form a comfortable cross-over line above the waist. If a shawl collar is left open a short fur tie is looped under the chin. A coloured silk or woollen scarf when worn with tweeds and furs is tucked in. A three-quarter coat has the same line as the tunic on a dress.

Tweeds, jerseys, broadcloth, woollen cloths with a slightly roughened surface, serge, velvet, velveteen, are the materials. For blouses there are crêpe satin, lamé, georgette, and other woollen and silken crêpes, including Tuslikasha. The colours are brown in all shades; olive, myrtle, and peacock green; bright and deep wine red; rather bright blue and black, with white or a touch of bright green, orange, blue or yellow.

Hats at Longchamp may have brims or may be merely draped caps, toques and berets. The Russian toque is modified in a hundred ways. The beret, the turban, the tricorne, retain anything but their original shapes. The little bonnet and the cloche may be faintly traced in the new shapes. Velvet, chenille, felt, tweeds and cloth to match dresses are among the milliner's materials. Fur, oilcloth, feathers, embroidery, incrustations, jewels, are the trimmings. Skirts vary much in length. A formal afternoon skirt reaches nearly to the ankles; morning skirts are shorter; evening skirts are long to the feet. The heavily decorative cuffs on coat and dress sleeves almost make the outline clumsy.

In the evening many dresses have flounces or long straight pleats inset from a high waistline, raised in front, dipping slightly behind. Flounces may wind about the figure, be set one above another, and be deep or shallow, frilled or almost flat; they may bunch behind to a bustle or fall in soft jabot folds. Bodices show as many variations. There is the bodice with an 1830 cut about the bare shoulders, but forming a slippery little bertha about the arms. Flowers are worn in the evening with some profusion—a cluster of soft white and pink chiffon roses on the bodice, for instance, or small white and green roses as a shoulder strap, the other shoulder being bare. Evening wraps, whether of velvet, satin, or lamé, long or short, all have full sleeves which can be draped like capes. Filmy little wraps are worn under them at the theatre; chiffon shawls match dress capes, or the fur cape and the wrap are separate. Necklaces hang down the back, or are carried round the shoulders, at the 1830 line; four or five bracelets are worn one above another. A fine invisible net cap, with a row of close-fitting flowers at the base, is one of the newest headdresses.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT FARNBOROUGH

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF A CHURCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FARNBOROUGH, HANTS, OCT. 4

The Duke of Connaught and Lady Patricia Ramsay visited Farnborough to-day to assist in the celebration of the jubilee of St. Mark's Church. St. Mark's, like so many places of worship in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, came into being after Aldershot Heath was taken over by the War Office. As Farnborough grew from a small village to a fair-sized town, so the parish church became the centre of many parochial activities, clubs, guilds, &c., which were accommodated in temporary structures which, besides being inadequate, are now falling into decay. To mark the jubilee of the parish church it was decided to embark upon the building of a parish institute, which should replace the older iron and wooden structures.

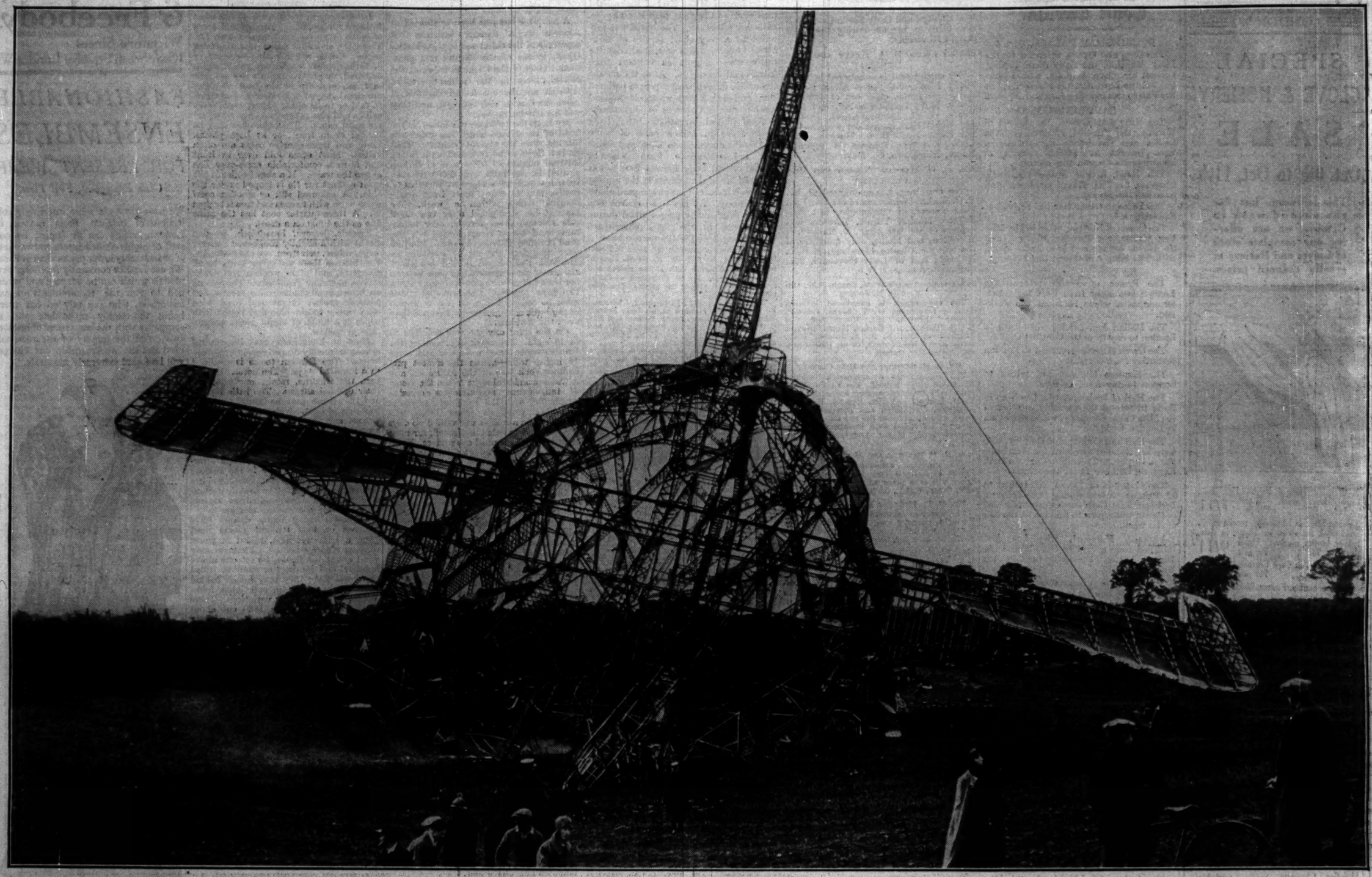
A guard of honour, under Captain A. E. Wiles, composed of detachments representing the British Legion, the St. John Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross Society, and local Scouts, Rangers, and Guides, confronted the Royal visitors at the entrance to the institute enclosure, where they were received by the REV. LORD MOUNTMORRES, vicar of St. Mark's.

Replying to the vicar's speech of welcome, the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT mentioned his earlier connexions with St. Mark's, first when he commanded the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and later as Commander of what then was called the Aldershot Division. He also spoke of the great belief he held in parish halls and institutes, which he had found invariably to be centres of philanthropic and Christian work. Before inaugurating the larger task, the Duke symbolized the demolition of the out-of-date buildings by striking two blows with a mallet upon a door which, although dilapidated, still swung upon its hinges. The presentation of purses followed; but before that began Lady Patricia had been presented with a bouquet of red roses by Mrs. Barnes, who took part in the St. Mark's Church inaugural ceremony in 1880 and is still a member of the congregation.

The sum expended upon the new institute will be, it is anticipated, not less than £5,000. Before the proceedings closed to-day Lady Patricia Ramsay received 47 purses from or on behalf of the following:—

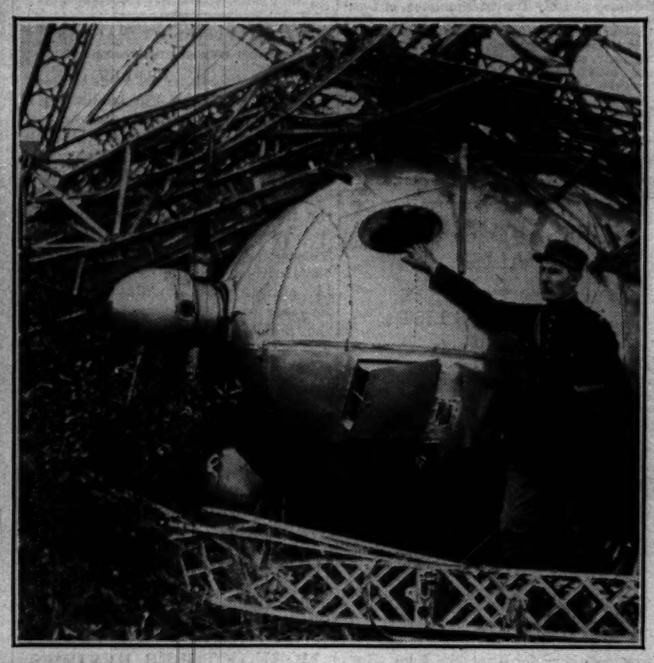
Lady Haig, Lady Mountmorres, Brigadier-General Drake and Mrs. Drake, Dr. and Mrs. B

THE TRAGEDY OF THE R 101: SCENES AT BEAUVAIS



THE WRECKAGE AT BEAUVAIS.—Early yesterday morning the news was received that R 101, the largest airship in the world, which set out from Cardington on a flight to India on Saturday evening, had met with disaster near Beauvais. There were 54 people on board, comprising a crew of 42 officers and men, and 12 passengers, among whom were Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, and other high Air officials. Only eight members of the crew were saved. The wreckage of R 101 at Beauvais.

M. LAURENT EYNAC, the French Minister for Air, is seen in the picture on the right near the bed of one of the survivors. Immediately the news of the disaster was made known everything possible was done for the survivors, who were removed to hospital at Beauvais. On the left another photograph of a part of the wreckage.



ON GUARD.—A French soldier on guard beside one of the wrecked engine-cars of R 101. Preparations for this flight had extended over five years, and the airship had been considerably lengthened and improved since her first flights.

A GENERAL VIEW, taken from an aeroplane, of the wreckage of R 101 near Beauvais, showing the stripped framework and the destruction caused by the flames which enveloped the airship when the crash occurred. When approaching Beauvais a severe storm was encountered.

AT THE HOSPITAL.—The eight survivors escaped because they were in a back cabin of the airship when the crash occurred. Two of the survivors outside the hospital at Beauvais.

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Obituary

VICTIMS OF THE AIR DISASTER

LORD THOMSON

There could scarcely be found in British political life any career comparable to that of Lord Thomson, one of the victims of the disaster to R 101. Many soldiers have abandoned the profession of arms to enter politics; a few have there made their mark; and still fewer have attained to Cabinet rank. But there could hardly be adduced any second instance of an almost unknown retired Army officer, possessing neither means nor influence, who, on approaching the age of 50, without ever having sat in the House of Commons, suddenly found himself made a Secretary of State with a peerage. It is not as if Thomson had chosen to enter the Army with any other thought than that of making his way in that profession. Indeed, when he passed into the Staff College, with 15 years' service and a good campaigning record to his credit, it seemed as though his sole ambition must be to do what his father and grandfather had done before him, that is, to reach major-general's rank and then retire.

Christopher Birdwood, third son of Major-General David Thomson, R.E., was born on April 13, 1875. His mother was a Birdwood, and he was a cousin of the field-marshal. From Cheltenham he passed into Woolwich, and joined the Royal Engineers in March, 1894. Two years later he was serving in the Mashonaland operations, and thus came in contact with Cecil Rhodes, besides gaining some knowledge of conditions in South Africa. Again, in 1899, he was on active service during the South African War, being engaged in the relief of Kimberley. He showed such ability that he was awarded the distinction, coveted by the subaltern, of a brevet majority on attaining captain's rank. He left South Africa in 1902 to take up the post of assistant instructor at the Engineering School at Chatham, a valuable experience, since there he learnt to speak in public and to face a critical audience. He entered the Staff College in January, 1909. Popular with his fellow-students, he soon became a favourite with the Commandant, afterwards Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, and also with that intellectual luminary among soldiers, the Hon. George Morris, destined to fall in the retreat from Mons. Thoroughly Irish, witty, brilliant on paper and in repartee, ambitious, shrewd in every worldly sense, they found a kindred spirit in their pupil, whom they influenced profoundly.

INTEREST IN POLITICS

It was at this juncture that politics began to attract one whose fertile brain was supported by a nimble sense of humour and ready tongue. Original in his ways of thought, conscious of intellectual superiority, burning to differ from others and to enter into any argument wherein a witty phrase would disarm, if not convince, an antagonist, Thomson underwent a change which was completed by a warm-hearted sympathy for the less fortunate in life, and a supreme contempt for what he considered stupidity. The descendant of a traditionally military and correct Cumbrian family began to evince a deepening sympathy with the more academic Socialism of the day. After the Staff College, Wilson, then Director of Operations at the War Office, took Thomson into his branch. A year later war broke out in the Balkans, and in October, 1912, Thomson was sent to the Serbian Army, remaining with them throughout the campaign against the Turks and the subsequent war with Bulgaria. At the end of 1913 he returned to London.

On the outbreak of the War, in August, 1914, Thomson sailed for France with Wilson on the H.Q. Staff of the Expeditionary Force. First he served as liaison officer, then for a few weeks at Belgian Headquarters, and next with the Staff of the 1st Corps of the B.E.F. But he stayed nowhere long. Another spell at G.H.Q. was ended by his being sent to Bucharest, first as Military Attaché in February, 1915, and then as head of the British Mission after the Rumanian entry into the War. Soon after hostilities began his house was demolished one night by a Zeppelin bomb. Later on, after personally superintending the destruction of the Rumanian oil wells and stores, he had to share in the privations of the *débâcle*. He returned to England in May, 1917, when, after some weeks in the War Office, he was sent to Palestine as C.R.E. of the 60th Division, with acting rank as lieutenant-colonel. His service in Palestine was not remarkable, save that, in the temporary absence of its commander, he took command of an infantry brigade for a few days during the Jericho operations, and that he received the D.S.O.

In the late spring of 1918 he was back in England, bound for France once more, Sir Henry Wilson having asked for his services on the Supreme War Council at Versailles. There, in that cosmopolitan world where military, political, and social interests all blended, Thomson, now a temporary brigadier-general, found himself thoroughly at home. After the Armistice, secure of his position and befriended by Wilson, he remained at Versailles until the autumn of 1919.

This was the critical moment in Thomson's career. He took the plunge, retired from the Army, and joined the Labour Party. A fluent linguist, a good traveller, and fond of foreign society, with his Army record he was a new type in the party, some of whose members at first viewed him with a certain distrust. He set to work at once. In 1920 he went to Ireland with the Labour Party's mission of investigation into the suppression of the rebellion, and there is no doubt that certain comments which he made on the conduct of the troops in their thankless task deeply offended the military authorities. In 1921, before the League of Nations had set up its High Commission for Refugees, Thomson was appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva to be its Special Commissioner for inquiries into the condition of refugees scattered throughout Europe. He went to Moscow on behalf of the "Save the Children" Fund, of which he was a member of the executive and afterwards a vice-president, and had many conversations with Trotsky and other Bolshevist leaders. In 1922 he contested Bristol Central, but was defeated, though not very badly. In 1923 he was visiting the Ruhr, then occupied by the French, with the Labour Party's deputation. At the close of the year he again stood for Parliament in the Labour interest for the St. Albans Division, but was again defeated, this time severely.

AIR MINISTER

During these four years Thomson had become a personal friend of Mr. MacDonald, and when Labour was placed in office in January, 1924, he was naturally singled out. Wisely he was placed at the head, not of the War Office, but of the Air Ministry, where his ambition, war experiences, and talents, in more unconventional and fresh surroundings, were less likely to encounter prejudice and opposition. At the same time he was created Lord Thomson of Cardington, where the Royal Airship Works are situated, and sworn of the Privy Council.

As Secretary of State for Air Thomson did excellent work. The Air Estimates for 1924-25, for which he was responsible rose by about £3,000,000, nearly 20 per cent. It was chiefly owing to his energy that the Government took over airship development, which was in danger of being closed down. He paid visits of inspection, chiefly by air, to many air stations at home and in Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, and Transjordania. He became a president of the Royal Aero Club, and a patron and moving spirit of the Air League. He travelled to Venice to see the Schneider Cup Race, and presented the gold medal of the Aero Club to Lindbergh. As a Cabinet Minister he was effective, owing to the fluent cogency of his speeches, the habit of facing public audiences, and the ease with which he mixed with high authorities—all qualifications cultivated during the previous 10 years. He possessed also a distinguished appearance, and, in private life, a ready flow of witty conversation. In addition, he was more than good-natured; he was the very spirit of intelligent kindliness, and counted no trouble too great to serve any one whom he could help.

When the crash came in the autumn of 1924 which involved the fall of the Labour Administration Lord Thomson took a vigorous part in the election campaign. In his farewell message to the staff of the Air Ministry he expressed his belief in the almost unlimited potentialities of aviation both in peace and in war, and from that view he never swerved in the years which followed. He never wearied of singing the praises of those who had helped to build up the Royal Air Force. In the period of Opposition Lord Thomson took his full share in the work of the House of Lords. The Royal Air Force, he urged, had become the first line of home defence, and if there were ever another war the first, and perhaps decisive, phase would be in the air. On another occasion he declared that every lad who learned to fly was performing a patriotic duty. When Labour again took office after the election of 1929, he naturally returned to his old post as Secretary of State for Air.

AIR FORCE EFFICIENCY

In the counsels of the second Labour Government, Lord Thomson occupied a more influential position than he had done in the first. In 1924 he was almost unknown to the rank and file of the Parliamentary Labour Party, who regarded him as a professional soldier rather than a politician. By 1929, however, they had learned to appreciate his services at their true worth. He did not make the mistake of standing aloof from the Labour members of the House of Commons. His services were always freely at their disposal, and they soon realized that the Prime Minister's estimate of Lord Thomson's abilities was well-founded. It is a striking coincidence that the annual report which is to be submitted to the conference of the Labour Party at Llandudno to-day pays tribute to the services rendered to the movement by the 17 peers who form the Labour Group in the House of Lords. Of that work the Air Minister did more than his share. He did not limit his interventions in debate to air questions, and the first Session of the new Parliament found him speaking on a variety of subjects, such as British trade with Egypt, the Government's cruiser policy, the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia, and the slowing up of work on the Singapore naval base. Throughout the Naval Conference he was constantly consulted by the Prime Minister, who highly valued his help. In his own department Lord Thomson fought hard to secure that the efficiency of the Air Force should be in no way impaired, and last March he revealed the fact that he had had a struggle with Mr. Snowden before he secured the insertion in the Air Estimates of a provision for grants for light aeroplane clubs.

Speaking at a dinner of the Aviation Group of the Forum Club last October, Lord Thomson declared that in the design of R 101 and R 100 safety first had been the dominating consideration. Heavy oil engines were employed in R 101, and the great danger in an airship of fire had been removed. For that experiment a great deal had been sacrificed, but the short tests that had been carried out so far had justified the experiment by the results; R 101 was the safest and strongest airship in the world.

As a writer Lord Thomson was fluent and versatile. He was the author of "Old Europe's Suicide," "Victors and Vanquished," "Smaranda," a medley of military recollections and Near Eastern fantasies, and "Air Facts and Problems." The last-named book, published in 1927, was largely based on articles contributed to English and American newspapers, and contained his considered views, especially on the military aspect of aviation. In it he restated his strong belief in airships, for both civil and military use, while giving with characteristic fairness the list of airships lost during and after the War.

He was created C.B.E. in 1919, and had received Italian and Rumanian decorations. He was unmarried, and the peerage becomes extinct.

WING COMMANDER COLMORE

Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E., R.A.F., Director of Airship Development, was the Air Ministry director under the Air Member of Council for Supply and Research responsible for all airship activities.

Born at Portsmouth in 1887, he was educated at Stubbington House, Fareham, and in H.M.S. Britannia. He was promoted lieutenant in 1909, and retired in 1911. On being mobilized at the outbreak of war he became a lieutenant-commander. He served with the Armoured Car Division at Antwerp in 1914, commanded the armoured car section which was employed at Gallipoli in 1915, and later in the same year was commanding officer in the first campaign against the Senussi on the Egyptian borders. He was transferred to the Airship Section of the Royal Naval Air Service in 1916, and after serving at the airship station at Barrow became commanding officer of the airship base at Mullion, Cornwall. While holding this command he evolved a novel scheme of dealing with the submarine menace by a system of combined patrols of airships, seaplanes, and aeroplanes in conjunction with surface craft. This method proved so successful that Lieutenant-Colonel Colmore (as he became on the formation of the Royal Air Force) was appointed a 1st class Staff Officer, Aircraft Operations, Plymouth, with a view to the same principles being applied against submarines along the whole British coasts. In this connexion he was later posted as Chief Staff Officer, Aircraft Operations, with Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, based at Dundee. The War ended, however, before the system came into general operation.

After the War he was granted a permanent commission as Squadron Leader, Royal Air Force, and was attached as Staff Officer for Airships to the department of the Controller-General of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry. When it was decided in 1924 to proceed with the development of airships, he was appointed Deputy Director of Airship Development in the department of Air Member of Council for Supply and Research, and became Director at the beginning of this year. He was seconded from the Royal Air Force for airship duty. He was on board R 100 during her Canadian flight last July and August, and represented the Air Ministry during her stay in Canada.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Sefton Brancker had been Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry since May, 1922. Now at the age of 53 he has perished in the great air disaster exactly 20 years after he made his first flight as a military observer in India in 1910. From then until the day of his death, a period that covers the development of mechanical flight as we know it, his interest in aeronautics had never waned. As practitioner, propagandist, critic, and administrator, he showed an unflagging interest in the subject, and brought to it an unquenchable enthusiasm and a reasonable, but never half-hearted, optimism.

Sir Sefton Brancker was born on March 22, 1877, the eldest son of the late Colonel W. G. Brancker, C.B., R.A., and Ada, daughter of Major-General C. Russell, R.A. From Bedford he passed into Woolwich, and was commissioned to the Royal Artillery in 1896. Four years later he was serving in the South African War with the Horse and Field Artillery; and was wounded and mentioned in dispatches. From 1903 to 1912 he served in India in artillery and various staff appointments, and it was then that he made that first flight already recorded. Nor was it long before his administrative ability, later to receive more definite official recognition, found its first outlet. He passed from a War Office appointment received in 1913 to become Deputy Director of Military Aeronautics at the beginning of the Great War. He was therefore in a position of high authority when military aeronautics was growing out of its infancy and when the Royal Flying Corps was developing from its subsidiary status into an independent arm. In 1916-17 he was Director of Air Organization; Commander, R.F.C., Middle East, 1917; Major-General, R.A.F., 1918; Controller-General of Equipment and Master-General of Personnel on the Air Council, 1918.

Shortly after the end of the War, the first efforts were made to develop civil aviation on a sound and practical basis in this country. With that project Brancker was in the deepest sympathy. But the new form of transport was not developed as quickly as he, and many others competent to judge, thought desirable and practicable. This country, which entered the War with a handful of machines, emerged from it with an air fleet and a body of pilots, mechanics, and designers second to none in the world. Few people, however, who had no Service experience had flown, though from time to time air races and air meetings before 1914 had done much to foster public interest. In 1918 the country was stocked with aeroplanes that had been used in the War, with others that had never been off the ground, with aeroplanes half finished, and with unassembled aeroplane components. Aero engines in various stages of completion filled the engineers' factories. It is true that aeroplanes built for active service are not ideal vehicles in which to transport civilians, but at the same time there was some measure of reluctance in the official mind, not only definitely to launch civil aviation, but also, when private enterprise had taken the first essential steps, to offer it a helping hand. "Civil aviation," it was said, "must fly by itself." The Air Ministry remained very much a limb of the War Office, with which it shared one Secretary of State, and this arrangement was not favourable to civil aviation, which could not be launched on a big scale without some measure of official support.

A ZEALOUS MISSIONARY

But Brancker was one of those who believed profoundly that there was a great future for civil aviation. In January, 1919, he resigned his appointment as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry and joined Mr. Holt Thomas's Aircraft Manufacturing Company—the "Airco." A Civil Aviation Department of the Air Ministry was formed in the month following with a Controller-General, Sir Frederick Sykes, at its head, and in the spring of the same year commercial flying may be said to have been born. In August the firm with which Brancker was connected began the first regular service of aeroplanes between London and Paris. Meanwhile he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the development of the new transport, and, although some of the schemes that he envisaged have not been, and are not likely as yet to be, developed, he continued a vigorous propagandist for a cause seriously in need of informed opinion to place it logically before the country. Thus he soon became a familiar figure at conferences, lectures, and exhibitions connected with flying; and there can be no doubt that his zealous missionary work did much at first to stimulate public interest in flying and afterwards to develop its commercial side. In 1921, in a lecture at Newcastle, he was pleading for a Defence Minister and an Imperial General Staff to control all three Services, and for direct financial assistance from the Government to tide aerial transport over its early troubles and give a reserve in aerial resources which would simultaneously form perhaps the strongest link of the future with the Overseas Dominions. Elsewhere he spoke with equal force and optimism—an optimism not always justified by subsequent events—on every aspect of aviation.

AT THE AIR MINISTRY

In May, 1922, Brancker was appointed Director of Civil Aviation to the Air Ministry. He addressed to the secretary of the Air League of the British Empire a letter in which he explained that his active participation in the work of the Air League must cease.

It may surprise some of our members (he wrote) that I can accept service with a Government whose aviation policy I have frankly and continuously criticised during the last three years. The Air Ministry is now firmly established as a separate department of State, instead of being attached to the War Office as it was in 1920. The Royal Air Force has weathered the storm of intrigue and opposition brought to bear on it from various quarters, and now stands firmly on terms of equality with the other Services, and is rapidly making friends with them.

The letter went on to set out various other developments in the administration of aviation, and included a sentence which to-day reads grimly enough, "The Government is also seriously considering an offer to participate in a large airship transport scheme."

From his post in the Air Ministry Brancker continued actively to encourage flying. He travelled much abroad to discuss the ways and means of international air transport, and in November, 1924, he flew to India to survey the projected airship route. The journey was interrupted at Berlin for a conference with officials of the Air Department in the German Ministry of Communications on the conditions of transit for foreign aeroplanes across Germany. Much work was done by him in examining flying conditions in India, and in the selection of an aerodrome to be the Indian station on the projected airship route. He returned home in March, 1925, after having travelled 17,000 miles by air. In the autumn of the same year he visited Persia on official business, and the machine in which he was travelling made a forced landing near Zubair; and in 1926 he continued his investigations of European air routes. A minor incident that happened about this time was his resignation of his directorship of the Trinidad Friendship Petroleum Company, a post that was considered untenable by an official of the Air Ministry, even though he was not a permanent Civil servant. Yet again, in 1929, a machine in which he was travelling made a forced descent into the sea off the French coast near Marseilles. Last April he was injured in a motor accident in London.

The fact that Brancker was among those who set out to make this first, ill-starred flight by airship to India only serves to emphasize the keenness with which he did his daily work and the serious view he had of his duties as a public servant. By his death British aviation has lost a brave and valuable protagonist. His work for the Department he had been appointed to direct was marked by a high patriotism; and, far as he went on his mission of setting British commercial aviation in the forefront of the world's air transport, he would have gone farther still if he had had at his disposal resources comparable with those possessed by directors of civil aviation abroad. Brancker was a fluent and persuasive speaker, and was in great demand as a lecturer. His was a hearty, indeed a jovial, personality, and, if he seemed at times too sanguine, his optimism was like a tonic to the cause that he had at heart. Brancker was created K.C.B. in 1919. He was British representative on the International Commission of Air Navigation, and president of the Institute of Transport in 1928-29. He was gazetted Air Vice-Marshal in 1924. He married, in 1907, May, daughter of Colonel Spencer Field, and had one son.

MAJOR G. H. SCOTT

A GREAT AIRSHIP CAPTAIN

Major George Herbert Scott, C.B.E., A.F.C., was Assistant Director of Airship Development (Flying), and more than anyone else was closely associated with the whole story of British airships. He was a man of great achievements and remarkable modesty, loved and respected by all who had the good fortune to win his confidence and share his friendship.

Born in 1888 at Catford, in Kent, he was educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, and the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham. From 1908 until the outbreak of War he was engaged in general engineering, and then joined the Royal Naval Air Service as a Flight Sub-Lieutenant. His early aeronautical experience was obtained in the airship ETA, at Farnborough and at Kingsnorth, and in 1915 he went to the airship station at Barrow and commanded the Parseval P 4. In 1916 he was appointed to command the airship station at Anglesey, and in 1917 became captain of R 9, the first British rigid airship to fly, and was also appointed experimental officer, Airships, at Pulham. He received the rank of Major on the formation of the Royal Air Force.

Scott had thus served a long and various apprenticeship in airships and airship work before undertaking what must now be regarded as the outstanding task of his career. In 1918 he was awarded the A.F.C. for his work on airships and also appointed to command R 34, the rigid airship which in the year following flew from Scotland to the United States and back, a voyage at that time without precedent and one that immediately placed Great Britain at the head of airship construction and achievement. It is indeed well to remember, in this hour of disaster, the pioneer work in long-distance air travel achieved by Scott and his contemporaries.

It was from East Fortune that this great flight was begun. R 34 set out one wet and gusty night in July on an adventure that had been preceded by months of preparation. She had on board eight officers and 22 men, and on Sunday, July 6, 1919, Scott brought ship and crew safely to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, U.S.A. With him was Air Commodore E. M. Maitland, who later perished in the airship disaster near Hull in 1921. The homeward journey was begun on July 9, and successfully ended at Pulham, in Norfolk, on July 13 at a few minutes before 7 a.m. Of the skill of the airship's commander it would be difficult to write too highly. He had made the first flight in the world's history from Europe to America, and at the same time the first outward and homeward flight across the Atlantic. For his services he was created C.B.E.

THE MOORING MAST

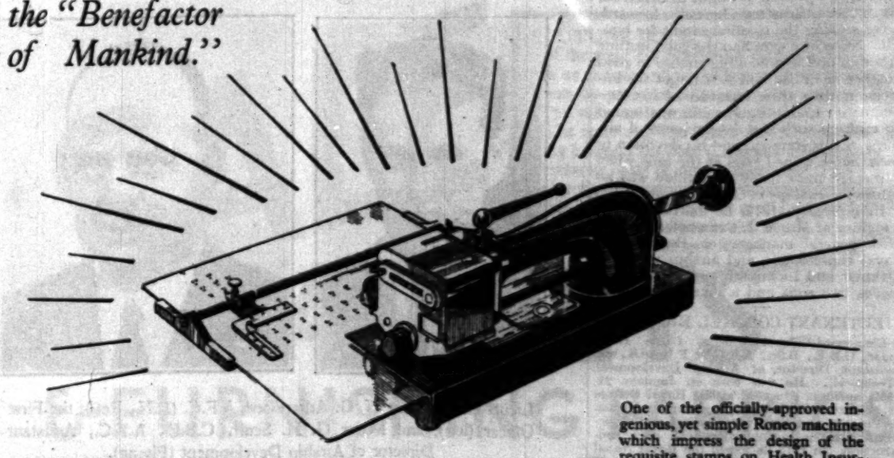
For some time afterwards airship construction developed slowly. In the year he made this great flight, Scott was demobilized from the Royal Air Force, and in 1920 took up an appointment with the technical staff of the Royal Airship Works at Cardington. Here he continued his investigations of many matters touching the design and navigation of airships, and invented the system of mooring airships at the head of a mast or tower now used by the British Air Ministry and in the United States. Hitherto airships had been brought out from the great sheds in which they are housed by man-handling—a clumsy, slow, and dangerous method. While the same method may be used to-day when an airship is being taken from or moved into a shed, Scott's invention made it possible for it to moor in the open at the end of a voyage and to remain so moored for days together in all sorts of weather.

In 1924 Scott was appointed officer in charge of Flying and Training in the Airship Directorate, and in January of this year became Assistant Director (Flying). Three years ago he went to Canada on an official mission connected with airships, and as the result of the conferences he had with the Canadian Government an aerodrome was equipped for airships at St. Hubert, Montreal. In recent months the country has seen the R 100 and R 101 carrying out trial flights under his direction, while he was Officer in Charge when the R 100 made her recent successful flight to Canada and back.

Exactly how great a loss to that department of British aviation which is concerned exclusively with airships does the death of Scott mean, it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate. All that can reasonably be said is that our greatest air captain is gone from us. He was a man endowed with rare qualities of heart and head, and one who never spared himself in serving the profession he had taken up, and through that, his country. He was, moreover, a man who spoke little of his work with those who did not meet him in connexion with it, and who boasted never at all. And yet he had years of solid achievement to his credit, and had done pioneer work of the very highest order. Even in the days when our progress with airships

(Continued on page 20)

Roneo becomes the "Benefactor of Mankind."



One of the officially-approved ingenious, yet simple Roneo machines which impress the design of the requisite stamps on Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance Cards at a minimum speed of 600 per hour, while keeping exact check of number and cost by meter readings.

The LATEST & GREATEST TRIUMPH OF RONEO

Through its unconquerable perseverance, patience and pluck, Adhesive Stamps for letter and parcel postage and for the cancellation of Insurance Cards and Unemployment books may become only recollections of a past unhappiness.

THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES have sanctioned the use of The Neopost for franking letters and parcels for the post.

THE HEALTH MINISTRY has sanctioned the use of two distinct machines for the substitution of Health Insurance Stamps on Health Insurance Cards.

THE LABOUR MINISTRY has sanctioned the use of the same machines for the substitution of Unemployment Insurance Stamps on Unemployment Insurance Cards, so licking and sticking adhesive stamps are superseded.

Thereby hundreds of thousands of pounds for printing and distributing stamps will be saved to the Government and the overwhelming thanks of the community will be earned. Peculation in stamps where these machines are used will be impossible—a large saving effected in many establishments, and so RONEO SCORES ONCE MORE.

"Pseudodoxia Epidemica"—Sir Thomas Browne, 1646.

A correction that "he who runs may read"

RONEO *The pioneer of the rotary duplicator is*

NO LONGER PRIMARILY A DUPLICATOR COMPANY

In great measure it is true that Roneo's world-wide success has been built up upon its Duplicating Machines which have been serving British Business Houses for 30 years. These famous machines, however, are not the only business-building, time-saving devices marketed by Roneo. Among the many products are included:—

THE RONEOTYPE is an office printing machine which reduces printer's bills, but is also a necessary adjunct to every printer's plant, whether large or small. It has no British rival and only one American competitor.

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THE RONEO "FLEXA" SYSTEM for filing letters and papers. Used by thousands of firms, large and small, and also extensively adopted by H.M. Government Offices and the Imperial Services. Simple and efficient, it has no peer.

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Please send me Information, without obligation, on latest Roneo Machines for substitution of Health and Unemployment Insurance Stamps.

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OBITUARY—continued from page 19, column 4

went haltingly, he remained optimistic, ever ready to take the post of difficulty and authority when he might be called on, yet never thrusting himself forward, never seeking the smallest credit for himself. None who ever had the good fortune to watch him handle a big airship in good weather or in bad will ever forget the impression they then received of his consummate capability. His life was bound up entirely with the development of airships in this country, and his devotion to them never waned even at the time when it seemed most likely that there was no future for airships in Great Britain.

In February, 1919, he married Jessie, daughter of Mr. A. J. Campbell, who was then general manager of Beardmore's naval construction and airship works at Dalmuir and Inchinnan respectively. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHMOND

Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent Crane Richmond, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.Ae.S., was Assistant Director of Airship Development (Technical). He was born on January 21, 1893, and was educated at the Royal College of Science. He became engineer to Messrs. S. Pearson and Sons for physical and structural problems in connexion with dock construction. In 1915 he joined the Royal Naval Air Service, and was engaged until the end of the War principally on the construction of non-rigid airships. In 1920 he went to Germany with the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, and during part of the time was in charge of the Naval Sub-Commission for the surrender of airships and seaplanes. In 1921 he joined the Airship Research Department of the Air Ministry, and until 1923 was engaged on research into problems connected with rigid airship construction.

From 1923 to 1924, during the cessation of airship activity in this country, he was in charge of the Material and Research Branch under the Director of Research, Air Ministry, and since 1923 also had been lecturer in airship design and construction at the Imperial College of Science. He joined the Royal Airship Works in 1924 as officer in charge of design and research, during which time R 101 was designed and constructed. In 1930 he was appointed Assistant Director (Technical).

SQUADRON LEADER JOHNSTON

Squadron Leader E. L. Johnston, A.F.C., O.B.E., Reserve of Air Force Officers, navigator of R 101, was born at Sunderland in 1891, and was educated at Tynemouth High School and the Marine School, South Shields. He was a qualified master mariner, and originally served in the Royal Naval Reserve. He transferred to the R.N.A.S. (Airship Section) in 1916, and, after commanding coastal type airships, he became commanding officer of Luce Bay airship station, in the South-West of Scotland. On the formation of the Royal Air Force he was appointed captain and later was promoted major.

After the War he served in the navigation branch in the Air Ministry, but later retired from the Royal Air Force. He was appointed to the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, in 1924 for navigational duties, and was lent for some time to Imperial Airways, Limited, in order to open up European aeroplane routes. In 1927 he was navigator to the Secretary of State for Air on the first Imperial Airways flight to India and back. He was navigator for R 100 as well as R 101, and in that capacity flew with the former on her voyage to Canada and return in July and August of this year. He was also an Air Ministry examiner for navigators' licences. He recently organized the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire, of which he was Deputy Master.

SQUADRON LEADER ROPE

Squadron Leader F. M. Rope, R.A.F., assistant to Assistant Director (Technical), was born in 1888 at Shrewsbury, and was educated at Shrewbury School and Birmingham University, where he took an engineering degree. Until 1912 he was an engineer to the British Electric Plant Company, Alloa. He then joined the Rio Tinto Company in London. From 1913 to 1914 he was employed on locomotive engineering by the Brighton Railway, and from then to 1915 served in the same capacity with the Nigerian Government Railway. He joined the R.N.A.S. in 1915, serving at Capel and Kingsnorth Airship Stations, where he afterwards became staff officer in the Director of Research Department. From 1921 to 1924 he was technical staff officer, R.A.F., Iraq, and was then appointed to the Royal Airship Works, Cardington. He was seconded from the Royal Air Force.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ATHERSTONE

Lieutenant-Commander N. G. Atherstone, A.F.C., R.N. (Retd.), First Officer R 101, was born in 1894 at St. Petersburg, and was educated at Larchfield, Helensburgh; Winton House, Winchester; and Charterhouse. He joined the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1913, and was appointed to H.M.S. Highflyer for training. On the outbreak of War he was appointed to H.M.S. Gibraltar, and served with the 10th Cruiser Squadron, Grand Fleet, and destroyers until 1917, when he transferred to airships, becoming pilot of non-rigids S.S. Zero and N.S. types. In 1918 he was appointed first officer of R 29, and was awarded the A.F.C. He returned to the Royal Navy in 1919, and retired in 1920, going to live in Australia. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, R.N. (Retd.) in 1926, and returned to England in 1927 on being appointed to the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, for airship duties. He was appointed first officer R 101 in 1929.

FLYING OFFICER STEFF

Flying Officer M. H. Steff, R.A.F., Second Officer, R 101, was born in 1896 at Luton, Beds. He joined the Navy in September, 1914, and served in H.M.S. Inflexible from 1915 onwards, and was present at the battle of Jutland in 1916. He became a flight officer in the Kite Balloon section of the R.N.A.S. in the beginning of 1918, and served in the Adriatic Barrage Kite Balloons in Italy. He took part in minesweeping operations in 1919 in the Aegean Sea, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea, and in 1920 he was posted to the instructional staff of the School of Balloon Training in England, where he served for four years. He went in 1925 to the Royal Airship Works for kite balloon experiments, and was appointed Second Officer of R 101 last year. He had been lent to R 100 for her trial flights, as second officer, and in that capacity flew with her to Canada and back last July and August. He was seconded from the Royal Air Force for airship duty.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT IRWIN

Flight Lieutenant H. C. Irwin, A.F.C., R.A.F., Captain of R 101, was born in 1894 at Dundrum, Co. Cork, and was educated at St. Andrew's College, Dublin. He joined the R.N.A.S. Airship Section in 1915, and from 1916 to 1917 was Captain of Non-Rigid airships S.S. Zero, Coastal and N.S. types in Home Waters and the East Mediterranean. He commanded R 33 and R 36 in 1920, and from the following year to 1924 was performing R.A.F. duty at service stations and staff duties at the Air Ministry. In 1925 he was transferred to the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, and in 1926 again commanded R 33 when she carried out various experimental flights to gather technical data required for the design of R 100 and R 101. From 1926 to 1928 he commanded the R.A.F. School of Balloon Training on Salisbury Plain, and in 1929 was again transferred to the R.A.W. to take over command of R 101. He was a member of the British Olympic Athletic Team at Antwerp in 1920, and repeatedly represented Ireland and the Royal Air Force in international and inter-Service athletic contests. He was seconded for airship duty from the Royal Air Force.

MR. M. A. GIBLETT

Mr. M. A. Giblett, M.Sc., Meteorological Officer, R 101, was born in 1894 at Englefield Green, Surrey, and was educated at the Universities of Reading and London. During the War he served as Meteorological Officer, Royal Engineers, in the North Russian Expeditionary Force, Archangel, and in 1919 joined the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, being in the Forecast Division until the beginning of 1925, except during 1921, when he was detached for duty during the trial flights of airships R 80, R 36, and R 38.

When an Airship Services Division was created in the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, in 1925, he was appointed superintendent. He was a member of the official Airship Mission which visited South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India in 1927 to advise the Governments on the necessary ground organization for airship operations. He also organized the necessary meteorological services for airship flights to Canada and on the route to Egypt and India. He was on the council of the Royal Meteorological Society, and was meteorological secretary of section A of the British Association. He flew in R 100 as meteorological officer on her trip to Canada and back.

R 101 DISASTER : SOME OF THE VICTIMS

Lieut.-Commander N. G. Atherstone, A.F.C. (R.N., Ret.), the First Officer (left), and Major G. H. Scott, C.B.E., A.F.C., Assistant Director of Airship Development (Flying).

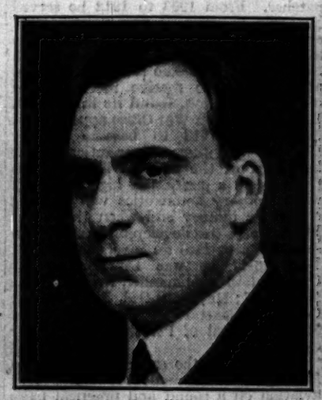
LORD THOMSON, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Secretary of State for Air. He was a member of the Supreme War Council 1918-19.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C., Director of Civil Aviation (left), and Flying Officer M. H. Steff, the Second Officer.

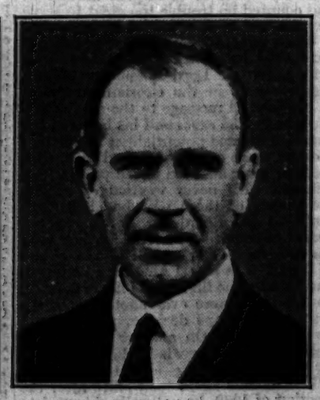
Flight Lieutenant H. C. Irwin, A.F.C., R.A.F., the Captain of R 101.

Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E., R.A.F., Director of Airship Development.

Mr. W. A. Potter, Assistant Chief Coxswain. He was one of the five survivors of the R 38 disaster.



Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Richmond, Assistant Director of Airship Development (Technical), the chief designer of R 101.

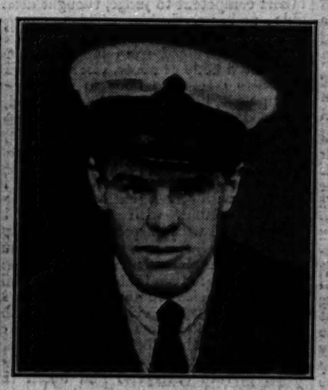


Squadron Leader E. L. Johnston, O.B.E., A.F.C., R.A.F.O., the Navigator.

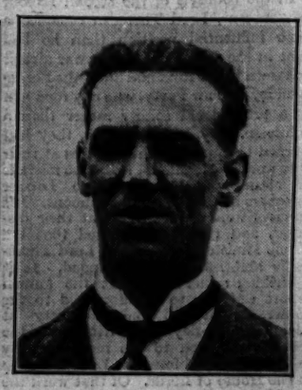
Mr. G. W. Hunt, A.F.M., the Chief Coxswain of R 101.

Mr. W. R. Gent, A.F.M., the First Engineer.

Mr. M. A. Giblett, M.Sc., Superintendent of the Airship Division, Meteorological Office.



Mr. C. H. Mason, Assistant Coxswain of the airship.



Mr. S. T. Keeley, the chief wireless telegraphy operator.

PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

PIONEERS' SACRIFICE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The news of the loss of the R 101 was telephoned to the Prime Minister at Chequers at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and he at once arranged to return to London. Travelling by road, he was at the Air Ministry soon after 8 o'clock, where he obtained the latest information from the members of the staff who were already on duty. He then returned to 10, Downing-street, where he had many callers during the morning. Among them was Mr. Baldwin, who expressed to the Prime Minister the sympathy of himself and all his Parliamentary colleagues at the great loss which the Government had sustained by the death of the Secretary of State for Air and so many leading officials of the Air Ministry. Sir John Salmond visited the Prime Minister before flying to France, and again in the evening after his return, when he informed Mr. MacDonald of the results of his inspection of the wreckage. Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, also called.

The Prime Minister was deeply affected by the death of Lord Thomson, who was not only a Cabinet colleague but a close personal friend and a frequent visitor to Lossiemouth. He returned to Chequers in order to entertain at luncheon the members of the Canadian Delegation to the Imperial Conference and their wives, as he had arranged to do, but he was back at Downing-street again late last night. During the morning he issued the following statement:—

I heard in the early hours of this morning of the terrible disaster to R 101, and am grieved beyond words at the loss of so many splendid men whose sacrifice has been added to that glorious list of Englishmen who on uncharted seas and unexplored lands have gone into the unknown as pioneers and pathfinders and have met death. My most heartfelt sympathy goes out to their families in this hour of their bereavement.

Only those who have been associated with Lord Thomson know how much the country has lost. To me no one can now fill his place of genial companionship and friendship.

It is understood that the Imperial Conference will take an early opportunity of placing on record its expression of the loss which the whole Empire has sustained by the disaster to the R 101. It is a melancholy coincidence that one of the first acts of the Conference in 1926 was to express its grief at a naval disaster—the loss of H.M.S. Valerian, which was sunk off Bermuda in a hurricane with the loss of 85 lives a few days after the opening of the Conference.

WORLD SYMPATHY

MESSAGES TO MR. MAC DONALD

The following messages have been received by the Prime Minister:—

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.—On behalf of the Dominion of Canada, may I express to you, and through you to the British people, our sincere sympathy and deep sorrow in the unparalleled disaster that has resulted in the destruction of the airship R 101 and the loss of so many valuable lives. The accident has not only deprived the Government of a distinguished and universally esteemed Minister, but the public service of those who by experience, technical skill, and scientific knowledge were the leaders in the British air services.—R. B. BENNETT.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.—I am deeply shocked at the tragic disaster which has befallen the airship R 101, and which has resulted in the loss of so many valuable lives, including that of your colleague Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air. As New Zealand's representative at the Imperial Conference I hasten to express heartfelt sympathy with his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and with the bereaved relatives.—FORBES.

IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNMENT.—On behalf of the Government of the Irish Free State I hasten to express our profound sorrow on the disaster which has befallen R 101, involving the loss of one of your colleagues and so many other valuable lives. We tender to you and your colleagues and to the relatives of the victims our sincere sympathy on this terrible accident.—COSGRAVE.

THE EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER.—The news which has just arrived of the frightful disaster to the airship R 101, a disaster which has caused the death of the Minister for Air and of his gallant companions, has had a sad repercussion in Egypt. In the name of the Egyptian Government I hasten to tender to your Excellency the expression of our sympathy, evoked by this cruel blow which has fallen upon British aviation. The Government is the more saddened by the event, as it was expecting to take advantage of the passage of R 101 through Egypt to-morrow to express, by the presence of its Head and of the Minister of Communications on the arrival of the airship, its share in the homage paid to the progress of aviation. I pray you to accept our most sincere expressions on this sad occasion.

M. TARDIEU, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.—I beg you to accept the assurance of the sorrow of the French Government on the occasion of the frightful disaster which has just befallen your air service and your country. I beg you also to believe the great sorrow which has been occasioned to me by the death of my comrade and friend, Lord Thomson, your Minister of Air, fallen in the performance of his duty; and to express to your Cabinet my profound sympathy at the cruel blow which it has suffered.

DR. BRÜNING, GERMAN CHANCELLOR.—With reference to the terrible news of the crash of the Airship R 101, whose performances have excited the admiration of the world, and of the tragic loss of numerous lives, I feel it necessary to convey to you my warmest sympathy and that of the Government of the Reich. The brave British pioneers who have met their death in this catastrophe will in the fight for the conquest of the air not have died in vain.

The BELGIAN MINISTER FOR AIR.—I want to express to you all my sympathy in the terrible disaster to R 101 and my deep sorrow on hearing of Lord Thomson's decease. Will you accept in my name and on behalf of all Belgian aviation our most sincere condolences?

Mr. M'GILLIGAN (Free State Delegation in London).—The Irish Delegation to the Imperial Conference are deeply grieved at the terrible disaster which has overtaken R 101. I hasten to express to you our deepest sympathy with H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and through you with the relatives of the brave men who have died. In their death the whole world has suffered a great loss, but they will be remembered with gratitude by future generations for their achievement in the cause of human progress.

The PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ.—The tragic news of Lord Thomson's death has been received here with very deep regret. I hasten to convey Iraq's feelings of heartfelt sympathy to his Majesty's Government and the family of the deceased.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The terrible disaster to R 101 has greatly distressed the citizens of London. Pray accept their sympathy in this national calamity.—WILLIAM WATERLOW.

LORD WEIR.—From an ex-Air Minister please accept my profound sympathy with you at the loss of your friend and colleague Lord Thomson, and at the loss to the nation of so many valuable lives in the cause of world progress and human endeavour.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE.—Please accept on public and personal grounds my deepest sympathy.

General Balbo, the Italian Air Minister, has telegraphed to the British Government expressing his heartfelt grief at the loss of the R 101 and at the death of friends to whom he was bound "by ties of sympathy and collaboration."

On behalf of the Belgian Government M. Hymans, the Foreign Minister, has sent the following telegram to the British Government:—

We have heard with consternation of the terrible catastrophe to the airship R 101. It has aroused deep emotion throughout the country. In the name of the King and Government I ask you and the families of the victims to accept our sincere condolences. We shall preserve the most sympathetic recollection of Lord Thomson.

LORD THOMSON'S SERVICES

"A GREAT STATESMAN"

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the Hillsborough Cooperative Institute, Sheffield, last night, paid tribute to Lord Thomson and the others who lost their lives in the airship disaster.

Mr. Alexander said that the heart of the nation was sad at the disaster which had overtaken the airship in the first few hours of its great flight. Man, in his continued conflict with the elements, took great risks, and met with continued rebuffs before the conquest of the various factors became complete. Their sadness was mixed with feelings of admiration for those pioneers who had given their lives in the great task of conquering the air. The list included men whose lives could ill be spared from the service of the State.

There were comparatively few men in this country who had a greater knowledge of Europe, European diplomacy, and of the capitals of Europe than Lord Thomson. They all mourned him, and although the progress of the people must go on, whoever fell by the way, he would be one of those whose place would be hard to fill. Since Lord Thomson entered the Air Ministry he had given unstinted personal effort and sacrifice to the development of civil aviation.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday:—I first met Lord Thomson when he was passing through Russia in 1917, and, from that time on, we have been very close friends, and have twice been colleagues in the same Cabinet. In my opinion he was a great Air Minister, and was wholeheartedly devoted to the development of aviation.

Mr. Clynes, Home Secretary, said:—Lord Thomson, whether as soldier or politician, was one of the most likeable and earnest of men in public life. We are stunned by this frightful loss.

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, said:—Especially I mourn the loss of a staunch personal friend in Lord Thomson, whose death has deprived the nation of a great public servant.

PULPIT REFERENCES

DR. TEMPLE, Archbishop of York, speaking in St. Mary's Church, Sheffield, last night referred to the disaster to R 101, and said it was part of the task of progress in our conquest of natural forces.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, speaking at the morning service at the Abbey yesterday said:—We stand here this morning under the shadow of an overwhelming and bewildering trouble. What has happened has been rightly described as the greatest disaster in the history of our brave Air Service. Among those who have been cut off in the midst of a great adventure are many who had already proved their gallantry and heroism. Here, surrounded by the memorials of our country's most illustrious dead, let us kneel in silence before God and do two things: let us commend to God's mercy those who have given their lives, and let us ask for the comfort which He can give to those nearest to them who mourn their loss. A brief silence followed, and then a prayer spoken by the Dean.

As a mark of respect the congregation at Westminster Abbey knelt last night in silence for three minutes.

The BISHOP OF LONDON, at a special dedication service at St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, yesterday, said:—I cannot speak to you to-day without voicing the sorrow of the whole nation in the great disaster which happened early to-day. Those who have perished were among the bravest and best men in England. It may be said that this will be a great blow to aviation in England, but British spirit is never brought low in disaster. We deeply mourn this disaster, and our hearts go out in sympathy to those who have been bereaved.

The BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM, preaching at St. Benedict's, Birmingham, last night, said the disaster to R 101 was the more overwhelming as that great vessel seemed to mark another stage in man's conquest of the air. But as they mourned the brave men they could remember that they died in one of man's attempts to extend the range of his dominions. None of the triumphs on which human civilization had been built had been gained without heavy cost.

THE RIGID AIRSHIP

PROGRESS SINCE THE FIRST ZEPPELIN

The story of the rigid airship as we know it is linked inseparably with the name of Zeppelin, although the contributions of Santos-Dumont, Parseval, and the Lebaudy brothers are not to be overlooked. Beginning in 1898, Zeppelin built a rigid airship which simply consisted of a balloon on an aluminium framework with a covering of silk and linen. The length of the first Zeppelin airship was 420ft. and the diameter 38ft. The driving power was supplied by two 16-h.p. motors. This airship was first tried in 1900, and met with a series of slight accidents. She was repaired and tried again. The second Zeppelin was finished in 1905, and, thanks to developments in engine building, it was possible to furnish her with engines of greater power than her predecessor. Minor accidents again attended the experiments with this airship and she was finally destroyed in a gale. The third Zeppelin made several successful voyages, and the fourth made a trip of 235 miles, but in attempting a 24-hour flight was compelled to anchor for repairs. While anchored the airship was torn from her moorings by a storm, exploded and took fire, being completely destroyed. The Zeppelin, however, was the darling of the German people. Public subscriptions were raised to enable building to be continued, and in spite of mishaps here and there, more airships were built, and each showed some improvement in design over its immediate predecessor. By 1914 nearly 30 Zeppelin airships had been built.

Meanwhile, in this country and elsewhere, various small dirigibles had been constructed, but nothing existed to compare in size and performance with the Zeppelin of the War period. In 1916 the German airship generally known as the Super-Zeppelin was so damaged by gunfire when raiding London that she was forced to land at Little Wigborough, in Essex. Although the crew set fire to her sufficient of her hull was left to form a foundation for the design of the British airships R 33 and R 34, our first dirigibles of modern type. During the War some remarkable long-distance flights were carried out by the German Zeppelins and the following table shows in chronological order some outstanding events in airship history since that time:—

EVENTS IN AIRSHIP HISTORY

1919, May.—R 34 made a 21-hour cruise over the north of England and south of Scotland, and later cruised over Denmark, the Baltic, and the north coast of Germany, remaining in the air for 58 hours in bad weather.

1919, July.—R 34 flew from East Fortune, Scotland, to Mineola Field, Long Island, United States, and back to Pulham, Norfolk. This was the first crossing of the Atlantic by air from East to West and the first outward and homeward air voyage.

1919, July.—U.S. naval non-rigid burst at Baltimore. British NS 11 burst over the North Sea near Sheringham, seven deaths. U.S. non-rigid destroyed near Chicago, 11 deaths.

1921.—R 34 buckled at Howden. R 38, then the world's largest airship, which was about to be taken over by the Government of the United States from the British Air Ministry, wrecked while flying over the Humber, 44 deaths. R 36, first British passenger dirigible, made several short voyages.

1922.—U.S. naval semi-rigid Roma, burnt at Norfolk, Virginia, 33 deaths.

1923.—French rigid Dixmude wrecked off Sicily, 47 deaths.

1924.—Japanese S 3 burned, five deaths. U.S. T.C. 2 wrecked by explosion, five injured.

1925.—U.S. airship Shenendoah wrecked over Ohio; 14 deaths. R 33 broke from her moorings at Pulham, was carried over the North Sea and brought back to port without loss.

1928.—Italian airship Italia lost in the Arctic after flying over the North Pole. General Nobile and some members of the party rescued; others lost.

1929.—Building and early trials of R 100 and R 101.

1930.—Graf Zeppelin flew from Friedrichshafen to Cardington and back, and later to Lakehurst, New Jersey, and back; and also made several minor cruises. Several short trial flights carried out by R 100 before her successful flight to Canada and back in July.

Inevitably, the foregoing table excludes great numbers of short practice flights carried out successfully by rigid airships before longer voyages were undertaken by them.

SPECIAL INSURANCE POLICIES

PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS

It is understood that passengers and officers of R 101 were specially insured with the British Aviation Insurance Group, which was formed six years ago by underwriters at Lloyd's and British insurance companies to provide aeronautical insurance on a scientific basis. The officers have been insured in this way since the airship was commissioned and underwriters will be called upon to pay substantial sums. Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, is believed to have rung up the underwriter for the group on Saturday morning and to have arranged an insurance on his own life and on that of his personal servant. Representatives of the group in France were early on the scene of the disaster and rendered valuable service. It was stated yesterday that the disaster had caused the deaths of many members of the Court of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

In recent years it has been customary for assurance offices specifically to exclude the risks of flying in the case of new ordinary life assurance policies, and to quote additional rates if assurance against aeronautical risks was desired. Many years ago, before flying was a risk which had seriously to be taken into account, it was not specifically excluded from policies issued, and large numbers of such policies are now in force.

No insurances were placed on R 101 herself, since she was the property of the British Government, and no insurances were effected to cover the risk to third parties.

Writing in the Insurance Number of *The Times*, published on May 27 last, Captain A. G. Lamplugh, the underwriter of the British Aviation Insurance group, stated that the only large airship risks which had then been accepted were in respect of the delivery flight of ZR 3 from Germany to America and the various flights carried out by the Graf Zeppelin. Even for a small airship the minimum hull valuation might be put at approximately £250,000. To this would need to be added the accident cover for the crew, which might amount to as much as £50,000, while in respect of passengers the cover requested had been as high as £250,000. Further, there might be insurances on freight, registered mail, and cargo.

His Majesty's Stationery Office has published the text of a Commercial Agreement between the Earl of Athlone, High Commissioner for SOUTH AFRICA, and the Governor-General of MOZAMBIQUE regulating the commercial relations between Swaziland, Basutoland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique. [Cmd. 3676, price 3d.].

THE WORK OF RESCUE

PROMPT ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 5

Only the later editions of the Paris newspapers gave even meagre details of the wreck of R 101 this morning, but the news spread over the city rapidly and caused everywhere profound sorrow and dismay. The progress of British airship construction and voyaging has been followed with the closest interest in France, and the deepest concern was shown on all sides when the fate that had overtaken R 101 became known. Flags were flown at half-mast.

President Doumergue was informed at once that the catastrophe had occurred and he immediately sent a telegram of condolence to the King, at the same time expressing his sympathy with the relatives of the victims. The French Ambassador in London, M. de Fleuriau, was charged by the French Government to convey its sympathy and condolence to the British Government.

The country to the south of Beauvais is an undulating plain stretching for some 10 miles before the first chalk ridge on the Paris road is reached. It is cultivated, but heavily wooded, and except to the initiated it would hardly offer a safe landing place even to an aeroplane.

As soon as it was realized that a grave disaster had happened the gendarmes on duty in the neighbourhood hastened to the spot. They were joined by the countryfolk from Allonne and the neighbourhood and such attempts at rescue work as were possible were begun. But the airship was a mass of flame and the rescuers found it difficult to get near. The glare of the flames on the sky was seen from Beauvais and many people were speedily attracted to the scene. Meanwhile the gendarmes had rapidly organized such help as could be used and had set up a cordon to keep the neighbourhood clear. They were soon reinforced by soldiers from the 151st Infantry Regiment in garrison at Beauvais, and also first aid and ambulances were hurried to the scene. The Prefect of the Department of the Oise, M. Lebeau, was summoned and hastened to the spot to take control, assisted by the officers of the regiment and the gendarmerie. Accounts given by those early on the spot all emphasize the great difficulty experienced by the rescuers in approaching the airship owing to the fierceness of the flames. Their efforts were hampered also by darkness and rain. Finally, under the efforts of soldiers, gendarmes, firemen, and villagers, the flames were brought within control.

THE NEWS IN INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, OCT. 5

Every one here has been horrified by the news of the tragic and sudden end of the R 101's cruise to India. The first intimation of the disaster was not believed, but it was soon followed by the official announcement from the Air Ministry, which dispelled doubt.

Final trials in the training of the R 101's mooring crew had been carried out last night at the Karachi airship base. The mooring tower was a blaze of red and white lights, and searchlights played on the landing wires and the mooring point of the airship. A training balloon was used for practice. Commander Watt was satisfied with the proficiency of the crew and all was in readiness to receive the R 101 by day or night.

NEW PARTY IN AUSTRIA

OPPONENTS OF THE HEIMWEHR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, OCT. 5

The Prince of Starhemberg, the new Minister of the Interior, marched yesterday in the khaki-coloured blouse of the Heimwehr in a torchlight procession of 3,000 Heimwehr men to the War Office to pay homage to the Chancellor, Herr Vaugoin. The march followed upon a Heimwehr demonstration in which the Prince threatened, in ambiguous terms, a general reckoning with Austria's internal enemies.

The language of the Heimwehr and of the Clerical Press, and such actions as the confiscation of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, have disturbed the Socialist Party, which is proceeding to absorb the Schutzbund (Defence League), its military organization, into the political party in order to avoid the compulsory disbandment which it fears. The new Government has also alarmed non-Socialist sections of the population, and the heads of chambers of commerce and of industrialists' and tradesmen's associations are preparing to form a "*bloc* of the bourgeois centre." Herr Schober has expressed his willingness to lead this new party, provided the Pan-Germans and the Agrarians come into it.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 5

The meeting of the executive council of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures ended on Friday night.

Among the various resolutions taken by the council was one to hold a congress in Paris next year at the invitation of the French authorities, in connexion with the International Colonial Exhibition. The council also discussed plans for the extension of its work of study and research in Africa.

In the course of its session the council visited the museums at the Lateran Palace, which were shown to them by the Rev. Professor Schmidt. On Saturday the chairman and members of the council took part in an excursion to Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, where they were shown over by Professor Peribeni. A visit was paid afterwards to the Villa d'Este.

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

The British Empire Service League, which embraces all the ex-Service men's organizations throughout the Empire, has been invited to hold its biennial conference in Canada next year, concurrently with the run of the Canadian National Exhibition, annually held at Toronto in the last week of August and the first in September.

At the London conference of the League last year it was decided to hold the next one in Australia, with a proviso that in the event of the president, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, being unable to go to that Dominion, it should be held in Canada. On hearing that the president was unable to make the trip to Australia, the Ontario Government, the municipality of Toronto and the authorities of the exhibition joined in the invitation of the Canadian Legion to hold the conference in that city as the guests of all the authorities combined. It is understood that the Canadian National Exhibition will be of a special Empire character next year.

The invitation will be considered by Lord Jellicoe and the Empire Council of the League at the next meeting towards the end of this month. If accepted, all the Empire delegates will be present at the great parade of ex-Service men on Warriors' Day, August 29, when contingents from all parts of Canada join in the demonstration.

Mrs. Helen Silver, who is flying from England to Kenya, accompanied by Captain Cameron, has arrived at Marignane Aerodrome, Marseilles.—*Reuter.*

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CHURCH CONGRESS

OPENING OF NEWPORT MEETINGS

LOAN EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT, Oct. 5

The first of the many functions connected with the Church Congress, which is to be held here throughout the week, took place yesterday afternoon, when the Bishop of Monmouth (Dr. Gilbert C. Joyce) declared open the exhibition which for upwards of half a century has proved one of the attractive features of Congress Week. Wales has a particular interest in the exhibition itself, for it was at Swansea in 1879, when the Congress first visited the Principality, that the idea of an exhibition of ecclesiastical treasures came to birth. Beginning as an experiment, and of necessity in a very small way, it has developed year by year until it has come to be regarded as a delightful and almost essential feature of every Church Congress.

In the long list of exhibitions held since 1879, nothing quite like the present one has ever been attempted. Numbering well over 500 separate items, the whole of the Province of Wales, admittedly rich in its possession of Church plate and other ecclesiastical treasures, has been laid under tribute. The Welsh Cathedrals and the wealthier churches have temporarily divested themselves of precious relics of a storied past; loans have come from scores of little churches, many of them hidden away in mountain fastnesses or remote valleys; secular bodies, such as the National Library and the National Museum of Wales, and the Cardiff Municipal Library, have also contributed of their treasures; and from many parts of England have come articles of rare and historic interest, all of which serve to bring home to the imagination the vital part which the Church has played in the history of the British people.

Collectively, the exhibition is richest in its assemblage of Church plate, the pre-Reformation, Elizabethan, and later periods being each and all represented by some exceedingly fine and interesting specimens. Notable among them is the fifteenth century mazer bowl from the church of Clynnogfawr, in Caernarvonshire. Now used as an alms dish, this noble piece of plate is believed to have formed part of the treasure of the monastic establishment at Clynnog, and is the only known piece to have escaped destruction at the Dissolution. Then there are the replicas of the Dolgelly chalice and patten, accidentally discovered in 1890 by a workman in a cave on Mynydd-y-garn, where probably they had been hidden by the monks of Cymmer Abbey at the time of the Dissolution. Put up for auction in London, the originals were bought by a German baron, but on his death they were claimed as treasure trove and became the property of the Crown. They have since been deposited by the King in the National Museum of Wales. From many another Welsh parish have come ancient sacred vessels, route witnesses of a glory that has departed.

The books and manuscripts undoubtedly form the finest collection of the Church's early literature ever brought together in Wales. They include the "Great Bible" of 1539; the Prayer-book of 1621, printed in Welsh and specially bound for presentation to James I., and the "Embroidered Prayer-book," dated 1638, lent by the King. One of the most beautiful things in the collection is the fifteenth century Passional from Hereford Cathedral, with its brilliantly painted miniatures, including one depicting the translator of the book presenting it to King Henry VII., for whom it was probably prepared. The "Little Bible" of 1630, the first Welsh Bible ever printed—for private use—Papal inhibitions, parish registers, ancient Welsh service books, autograph letters of celebrated Welsh prelates, are some of the other literary rarities to be found in this rich storehouse.

VESTMENTS

Then there are some fine examples of ancient and modern ecclesiastical needlework, including a pre-Reformation cope from St. Martin's, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, with its embroidered figures of the saints still visible after nearly 500 years; while hard by is the splendid modern cope belonging to the Bishop of Monmouth, made of gold brocade lined with rose silk, and bearing the figures of four of the early Welsh saints. An attractive exhibit is the Investiture regalia of the Prince of Wales, designed by Sir William Goscombe John, R.A. The general section of the exhibition, as usual, includes the exhibits of the Church's chief societies and philanthropic organizations, Church publishers and furnishers.

The opening ceremony was attended by a representative gathering of clergy and the laity. The MAYOR of NEWPORT (Councillor W. H. Brinsmead Williams), who presided, was accompanied by the Mayoress, and on the platform were Mr. Frank Morgan, secretary of the Governing Body of the Church in Wales; Sir L. Forestier-Walker, M.P., and the Rev. Spencer J. T. Morgan, joint Congress hon. secretaries; Mr. Clifton Kelway, director of the exhibition; and Mr. Harold Wood, Newport, organizing secretary of the loan collection. The MAYOR, after extending a general welcome to the Congress, said the exhibition had grown from a comparatively small side-show to be one of the principal items of the Church Congress. This year they had been very fortunate. He was informed that never previously had it been possible to gather together such a wonderful, varied, and fascinating collection of ecclesiastical treasures. It was only on such occasions as this that these treasures could be assembled in one place, and the opportunity for inspecting them should not be missed by the visitors or the inhabitants of the town. He expressed appreciation of the work of Mr. Harold Wood, whose energy had made the exhibition possible.

Mr. CLIFTON KELWAY recalled that the only layman now alive who was present at the first Congress exhibition at Swansea in 1879 was Lord Halifax.

The BISHOP of MONMOUTH, in declaring the exhibition open, said this country had, on the whole, been more free from the ravages of war than any other part of Europe. The Wars of the Roses and the Civil War of the seventeenth century were fought, more or less, in the English sporting spirit; there was not much rancour, and the country had suffered comparatively little. Consequently, the precious records of their municipalities and churches had been retained. He did not deny that there was much destruction of things of beauty and value in the time of Henry VIII., and later during the Commonwealth, but how much had survived, and how precious in memories and artistic beauty was that which had come to us from the earliest ages!

To-day—Congress Sunday—the pulpits in a wide area, both within and beyond the Diocese of Monmouth, were occupied by visiting clergy; and a public meeting held in the Empire Theatre, Newport, to-night, was addressed by the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, Mr. Clifton Kelway, and Mr. H. H. Hardy, headmaster of Cheltenham College. The Bishop of Monmouth was in the chair.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830. Price 7d.

The new St. George's Hospital, at Hyde-park-corner, already presents a very imposing aspect. The grand front, of 200 feet in length, which faces the Green-park, and has in its centre a vestibule 30 feet high, surmounted by lofty pilasters, and extending from the Knight's-bridge-road to the entrance to Tattersall's, is nearly completed. About 60 feet of the north wing, which will be eventually 190 feet long, and which stretches towards Knightsbridge, is also erected. The south wing has been for some time finished, and occupied by patients, as is also the south end of the east front. The theatre for lectures on surgery and medicine is well adapted for hearing, and will accommodate 150 students. Immediately adjoining it is the museum of anatomical preparations. . . . The entire edifice (which is of three stories high, and, from its contiguity to the parks, remarkably airy) is faced with compost, coloured and chequered in imitation of stone. The hospital, when complete, will contain 28 wards and 400 beds.

3 per Cent. Cons. 86¼ to 7.

BISHOPS AND BIRTH CONTROL

CARDINAL BOURNE'S PROTEST

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, preaching at Swansea yesterday, protested against the resolution of the Lambeth Conference on birth control. He said:—

There is another matter to which I must refer. I do so very reluctantly on account of its unpleasant nature, but I should fail in my duty were I to allow it to pass unnoticed, this being the first opportunity I have had of alluding to it. Some weeks ago there took place at Lambeth a large Conference of prelates of the Anglican Communion. Many resolutions were passed by them, and among these resolutions there was one, voted by a large majority, which condones in certain circumstances practices—euphemistically described as birth-control—which Christian tradition has consistently condemned as unnatural sin. I was abroad when this really destructive resolution was made public; and I know the intense surprise and real scandal to the Christian mind which have been caused at home and abroad by this abandonment of unbroken traditional Christian teaching. It is recognised that the prelates who adopted this resolution have abdicated any claim which they may have been thought to possess to be authorized exponents of Christian morality.

In order to justify their action they make appeal, by reference and not by quotation, to what they understand to be the teaching of the Catholic Church. It is difficult to grasp what they really mean, for the reference is vague and veiled. I can only suppose that some, who are not trained theologians, must have misread and misinterpreted some Catholic writers on moral theology, just as one not trained in law easily misunderstands a legal treatise. But the reference, as it stands and in the sense which it appears to bear, is quite inaccurate—I do not wish to use any stronger term—and wholly misleading. Lest, therefore, any be led astray by this resolution of the Lambeth Conference and placed thereby in danger of committing grievous sin, I now reaffirm the teaching of the Catholic Church on this subject, binding on the conscience of every man and of every woman.

Any direct interference with the natural consequence of the marital relation—namely, conception, whether within the marriage state or outside it—is an unnatural vice, sinning against the nature which the Creator has bestowed upon us, and therefore grievously displeasing in His sight.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ORDINATION LISTS

The following Ordinations were held yesterday, in each case by the Bishop in his Cathedral:—

LONDON

DEACONS.—A. Beals, Chich. Theol. Coll. (licensed to St. Clement, Notting Hill); R. B. Birmingham, Coll. of Resurrection, Mirfield (to St. Andrew, Hillingdon); G. H. Brooks, Ke ble Coll., Oxf., B.A., and Ely Theol. Coll. (to St. Saviour, Poplar); G. E. S. Bullock, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt (to Emmanuel, Maida Hill); W. I. Bulman, Theol. Coll., Edinburgh (to St. Stephen, Ealing); E. K. Dean, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to Holy Trinity, Islington); A. E. Dickinson, Pembroke Coll., Camb., B.A., and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt (to St. Philip, Kensington); C. C. Grainger, Queen's Coll., Birm., and King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Barnabas, Homerton); W. S. Harper, King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Michael and All Angels, London Fields); W. Hibbs, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to St. Anne, Tollington Park); C. A. Hook, Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theol. Coll., Bristol (to St. John, Upper Holloway); C. R. Huggett, Pembroke Coll., Oxf., and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll. (to St. Mark, Noel Park); E. C. W. Knight, Lichfield Theol. Coll. (to St. John the Evangelist with St. Saviour, Pitfroy-square); M. Fenner, Lond. Coll. Castleton, B.A., and Lond. Coll. of Divinity (Tutorship at St. John's Hall, Highbury); F. A. J. Poulden, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Peter, Cricklewood); E. A. Sabey, Selwyn Exmer Coll., Camb., B.A., and Ely Theol. Coll. (to St. Anselm, Hatch End); F. G. Ralph, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to Emmanuel, Northwood); H. L. Rees, Magdalen Coll., Oxf., B.A., and St. Stephen's House, Oxf. (to St. Mary, Somers Town); F. Robinson, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (Assistant Chaplain, Deaf and Dumb Association); A. J. B. Rogers, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt (to St. Stephen, Shepherd's Bush); E. W. Rogers, Queen's Coll., Birm. (to Christ Church, Clapton); A. Rowland, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to St. Mary, Hornsey Rise); G. J. Scott, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (to Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill); E. J. Sherlock, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Etheldreda, Fulham); J. H. E. Warren, St. Stephen's House, Oxf. (to St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington); L. B. Weir, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Andrew, Bethnal Green); W. V. Wheatley, Univ. of Sheffield, and Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (to Holy Trinity, Stroud Green); H. A. P. Wilson, House of the Sacred Mission, Kelham (to St. Clement, Barnsbury); R. L. Davis, Associate of King's Coll., Lond. (for the Colonies); E. Powell (for the Colonies); F. A. O. Sanders, Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A., and Coll. of the Resurrection, Mirfield (by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Guildford).

PRIESTS.—L. F. Baker, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal Green); C. D. C. Boulton, Exeter Coll., Oxf., M.A., Mus.Bac., and Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Gabriel, Warwick-square); A. J. Brooks, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Paul, Finchley); E. J. E. Dix, King's Coll., Camb., B.A., and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll. (to St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick); E. J. A. Dunn, Lond. Coll. of Divinity, L.Th. (Durham) (to St. Mary, Bryanston-square); W. C. Edwards, Univ. of Leeds, B.Sc., and Coll. of the Resurrection, Mirfield (to St. Paul's, Bow Common); C. W. Ellison, King's Coll., Lond., B.Sc., B.D., and Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to St. Jude, Mildmay Park); R. H. Gill, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Saviour, Warwick-avenue, Paddington); H. J. F. Graves, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to Holy Innocents, Hornsey); L. McN. Hewitt, Queens' Coll., Camb., M.A., and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll. (to All Saints, South Acton); W. R. Jelly, King's Coll., Lond. (to All Souls, Harlesden); K. R. Johnson, Univ. of Leeds, B.A., and Coll. of the Resurrection, Mirfield (to St. Mark, Bush Hill Park); F. J. Kemp, Jesus Coll., Oxf., M.A., and Salisbury Theol. Coll. (Headmaster, Haberdashery Aske's Hampstead School); D. B. MacGregor, Univ. of New Zealand, and Westcott House, Camb. (to St. Barnabas, Kensington); A. Orton, Bishop's Coll., Cheshunt (to Christ Church, Turnham Green); L. G. Pilkington, King's Coll., Lond. (to St. George, Hornsey); J. A. Ramsbotham, Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., B.A., and Wells Theol. Coll. (to All Hallows, Lombard-street); R. A. Raymond, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Philip, Dalston); H. Sigel, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to St. Mary, Acton); D. G. Townshend, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (to Emmanuel, Holloway); H. Viney, Downing Coll., Camb., M.A., and Wycliffe Hall, Oxf. (to Holy Trinity, Marylebone); R. Wehner, Assoc. of King's Coll., Lond. (to St. Augustine, Haggerston); F. J. Webdell, Coll. of the Resurrection, Mirfield (to St. Matthew, Oakley-square); D. E. F. Marshall, Lond. Coll. of Divinity (by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Guildford).

The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. J. H. Scott, vicar of St. Gabriel, Pimlico; the Gospel was read by the Rev. A. F. B. Rogers, a newly ordained deacon.

RIPON

DEACONS.—J. F. Hough, St. John's Coll., Oxf., B.A., and Westcott House, Camb. (licensed to the curacy of St. Matthew, Holbeck, Leeds); G. T. Perry, St. Paul's Coll., Burgh (to St. Aidan, Leeds); R. Walk, Theol. Coll. of the Society of the Sacred Mission (to the Church of the Holy Spirit, Preston Hill, Leeds).

The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. N. W. Strong, M.A., vicar of Christ Church, Leeds; the Gospel was read by Mr. Hough, the senior deacon.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

PRIMATE AND GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a message to the diocese which appears in the October issue of the Canterbury *Diocesan Gazette*, states:—

"It seems possible that the Government may decide to proceed with their Bill for the raising of the school age and to leave out, at least for the present, their proposals for giving financial assistance to non-provided schools schemes for the reorganization of post-primary education. If this is so, a very heavy responsibility will have been incurred by those who have opposed these proposals. They will have deprived their own and other non-provided schools of the only chance of being enabled to cooperate effectively in this new stage of national education. I cannot but hope that, if this is realized, better counsels may prevail and that the Government may still be encouraged to proceed with their proposals before it is too late, even if they have to be put in a separate Bill.

"Meanwhile, as I have so often urged, our duty is, wherever it is possible, to equip such of our own schools as are suitable for post-primary education at our own cost; and also to bring all our existing primary schools up to a worthy standard of efficiency. For these purposes the need of the appeal in the Diocese of Canterbury is as real and urgent as ever. . . . The time is short. We cannot delay after next spring facing our duty to help forward the call of church extension in Croydon and other parts of the diocese. Let us all do our best and utmost for our schools now."

ELLESMERE COLLEGE SPEECH DAY

Ellesmere College speech day on Saturday was attended by a large number of parents and friends of the boys. The preacher at the commemoration service at noon was Bishop Frodsham, vicar of Halifax. In his report, the headmaster said that during the past year there had been marked progress in the school. The number of pupils had increased, and there were better scholastic achievements. An advanced course for the medical degree and biology had been inaugurated, and boys would remain at school for a longer period. The school O.T.C. won the efficiency shield in competition with all the other schools in the country. Lady Headlam distributed the prizes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

SIR JAMES BRADFORD, of Oaklands, Haywards Heath, late vice-chairman of Brighton, Hove, and Preston United Omnibus Company, Limited, and formerly a director of the Cape Town and District Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, and of Hanningtons, Limited, who began life as a railway clerk, and who died on April 24, aged 89, a native of Heipston, Northants, where he had endowed almshouses, left estate of the gross value of £410,108, with net personalty £389,858. He left:—

£100 to his former secretary, William John Rous, of Brighton. 100 guineas each to his old friends, Thomas Edgar, solicitor, of Brighton, and Charles E. Clayton, architect, of Brighton; and 50 guineas to Ernest Walter Sharp (late bank manager at Brighton), as a mark of his appreciation.

Mr. JOHN HENRY ANGUS, of Victoria-road, Kensington, W., Weston-street, Bermondsey, S.E., Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, E.C., and Angus Building, Old Hall-street, Liverpool, late managing director of George Angus and Co., Limited, gear and belting and hose manufacturers, St. John's Works, Newcastle, died on August 19, aged 84, leaving estate of the value of £160,074, with net personalty £151,851.

SIR REGINALD ARTHUR GAMBLE, of Princes-gate, S.W.7, formerly Comptroller and Auditor-General in India, who died on July 7, has left £35,457, with net personalty £34,859.

Mrs. JANE GABRIEL, of Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, W., who died on July 9, aged 91, widow of Arnold Gabriel, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £107,164, with net personalty £106,876. She left:—

£10,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £5,000 to the Jewish Hospital and Orphan Asylum; £500 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; £500 to Charing Cross Hospital; £500 to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption; £500 to the Jewish Home for Incurables; £100 to the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home; £100 to the Jews' Institution for the Relief of the Indigent Blind; £100 to the Jewish Home, Boxford-gardens, Shepherd's Bush Green; £100 to the Jewish Creche; £100 to the Industrial School for Jewish Girls; £100 to the Church Army; £4 a week for life, and furniture, to Rudolf Wyder, if still in her service; £4 a week for life, and furniture, to Kate Fox; £1 a week to her former coachman, Frederick Halls; one year's wages to other servants of three months' service; and £100 to the United Synagogue Burial Society.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS RUSSELL GOSSET, of Montacue Court, Folkestone, described as "late of St. Stephen's Porch in the Palace of Westminster," lately Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, who had served the House of Commons for 48 years under six Speakers (retiring last year), and who died at Sandgate on July 8, aged 81, left unsettled property of the gross value of £3,814, with net personalty £3,599.

Mr. ERNEST JAMES CARLISLE, of Bishops Down Grange, Tunbridge Wells, senior partner in Carlisle, Birley, and Carlisle, solicitors, of St. Ann's-square, Manchester, who died on August 8, aged 63, left estate of the gross value of £58,842, with net personalty £49,237. He left:—

£150 each to Albert Howarth and Llewellyn James; £50 each to other clerks in the employ of his firm of not less than five years' service; £50 to his chauffeur, Harry Kinsey, if still in his service; £10 each to his gardeners, William Pierce and Albert Baldry, on like terms; and £2 for each year of service to his domestic servants.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Glena Cote, Stonewell Park, Langton, Kent, who died on August 22, left estate of the gross value of £7,555, with net personalty £5,802. He left:—

£500 to the Cancer Pavillon and House, commonly called the "Christie Hospital," Lorne-street, Upper Brook-street, Manchester, to endow a bed; £1,000 to the Provost and Magistrates of his native town of Kirriemuir, Forfar, Scotland, to establish a charity to be known as the "Marie Alexander Charity," the income to be applied for the benefit of deserving persons of that town not receiving assistance from public funds; and £300 to his housekeeper, Nellie Maud Jackson, if in his service at his death.

Mr. HERBERT THEODORE GRUNDTVIG, of Maidstone House, Epsom, who died on August 5, left estate of the gross value of £230,242, with net personalty £29,871. He left:—

An annuity of £100, commencing on the death of his wife, to Emily Linegar, with remainder to her husband, Frederick Linegar, for his life if he should survive, provided that either is in the service of his wife at her death.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY HAYDON, late R.E., of Maidford, near Malmesbury, Wilts, who died on August 7, left estate of the gross value of £25,063, with net personalty £17,880. He left:—

The following legacies to servants if still in his employ:—£100 each to Edith Annie Clack, Emma Blanche Adams, and William Grant; and £50 each to Dorothy Clack and Alfred Punter.

Miss LAURA GERTRUDE IDA ORR, of Pemberley, Bedford, who died in London, on July 31, left estate of the gross value of £9,543, with net personalty £8,048. She left:—

Her gold wristlet watch "in token of my love for her" and an annuity of £50 to her former maid, Kate Jiggins; £350 to the Diocesan Board of Finance, free of duty, upon trust to pay the income to the incumbent of the Parish of St. Paul, Bedford, so long as the graves and monuments of various relatives in the cemetery at Bedford are kept in good order and repair, and on breach of this condition as to both capital and income for the general purposes of the said board.

Mrs. ZOE LOUISA BECHER, of The Precincts, Rosscarbery, Cork, Irish Free State, who died on April 9, widow of the Very Rev. Henry Becher, Dean of Ross, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £16,630. She left:—

£1,000 to the Victoria Hospital, Cork; £1,000 to the Representative Church Body of Ireland as to one-half for the augmentation of the living of Ross, and one-half to the Assessment Fund of the said parish; £5,000 to the Missions to Seamen; £5,000 to the Church Missionary Society; and £4,000 to the Bursar of Marlborough College, Wilts, for a scholarship for sons of Officers of H.M. Army, to be called the "Becher Scholarship."

The REV. LAMBERT DRAPER, B.D., of Leinster House, Bray, Co. Wicklow, Irish Free State, late rector of Newtonbarry, Co. Wexford, who died on March 20, left personal estate in England valued at £710. He left:—

A Lebus book-case with five shelves and a small clock to his landlady, Mrs. Elizabeth McSweeney, "for her kind attention to me for a long period"; and £10 to his "kind and faithful" attendants, Francis Cuffe and his wife.

CANON the REV. THEODORE JOHN CARTWRIGHT, M.A., of The Rectory, Henley-in-Arden, Warwick, Hon. Canon of Coventry, and formerly vicar of St. John the Baptist, Leamington, and afterwards of Farnborough, South Warwick, died on August 3, aged 82, leaving unsettled property of the value of £8,824, with net personalty £6,755. He left:—

£1,000 to the Coventry Diocesan Trustees for a scholarship or bursary for the training of a candidate for Holy Orders; and he requested the executors to cause the eight figures of Angels in the reredos of St. John's Church, Leamington, to be completed, and at their discretion to pay for some improvement, not exceeding £100, in Leamington Hastings Church, and to place some memorial to his mother in Preston Bagot Church.

Mr. DAVID CUTTS HILDYARD, of Stamford-hill, N., late of Colchester, Essex, dealer in antiques, who died on August 16, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £9,082, with net personalty £7,848. He left:—

£100 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Manor-road, Stoke Newington; £50 to St. Ignatius Branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Stamford-hill; and £20 to the priest-in-charge of St. Ignatius Church, Stamford-hill, for the celebration of Masses.

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
BARRATT, Mr. George, of The Avenue, March, Cambs., retired farmer (net personalty £19,320)	£22,089
REDDOES, Mr. Thomas Pugh, F.R.C.S., of Stretton House, Church Stretton, Salop, surgeon to the London Skin Hospital and formerly surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary (net personalty £788)	1,954
BERT, Mr. Vincent Thomas Clare, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Nitcham-lane, Streatham, S.W., physician and surgeon (net personalty £8,716)	8,822
BURNLEY, Mr. Joseph (63), of Fairfield, Lidget Park-avenue, Roundhay, Leeds, woollen manufacturer (net personalty £15,396)	16,742
CHANCELLOR, Mrs. Katharine Elizabeth, of Earls Court, Gervis-road, East Cliff, Bournemouth (personal estate)	31,955
COCKIN, Mr. Samuel Moulding (81), of Wood Rhydding, Ilkley, formerly of Halifax and Wakefield, wool buyer (net personalty £22,021)	£3,069
FALKNER, Mr. Henry George, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of The Ark, Rose, near Perranporth, Cornwall (net personalty £200)	2,086
HAMILTON, Mrs. Blanche Alice, of Sutton-court, Chiswick, W., late of Elms-road, Clapham Common, S.W. left estate in her own disposition (net personalty £34,882)	35,975
HOOPER, Mr. John Varcoe (67), of the Great Western Hotel, Newquay, hotel proprietor (net personalty £5,338)	19,381
MCDERMOTT, Mrs. Constance, of The Dene, Borough Green, Kent, widow of Frederick McDermott (net personalty £5,443)	10,322
POTTER, Mr. William Richmond, of Duncurich, Stirling-drive, Burnside, Rutherglen, Glasgow, retired ironmonger (personal estate)	20,082
RUSS (or LAWRIE), Mrs. Ada Pauline, of Dalsairnie, Leslie-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow (personal estate)	5,685
SAMS, Miss Mary Jane Frances (86), of Dower House, Emberton, near Olney, Bucks (net personalty £9,539)	10,565
SAVAGE, Colonel Frederic Walter, R.E. (V.D.), retired, of Adalta, Cranleigh, Surrey, founder and for 30 years principal of Sanford College, Sussex (net personalty £1,628)	3,185
SEDGWICK, Raymond Louis Joseph, Comte de, Chateau de Sorel, Oise, France, and of Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, engineer (English property valued at)	265
SHERRUM, Mr. Charles, of Springfield-road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (net personalty £5,934)	13,148
SUTTERS, Mr. James (67), of The Heath, Lyons-downs-road, New Barnet, bookmaker (net personalty £14,906)	18,945

SHOOLBREDS

SALE OF CARPETS & FURNISHING FABRICS

FUTURE POLICY. Deep in the heart of the great discriminating Shopping Public is an endearment to the House of Shoolbred won by years of adherence to a policy of fine value and excellent quality.
The news that The Senior Store is continuing business has been acclaimed with enthusiasm by hosts of our customers and friends. Our vigorous campaign of superlative values will, we know, justify the confidence of our old customers and win for us new friends.

Commences To-day!

Autumn is the ideal time for replenishing window Furnishings and floor coverings and just now prices are lower than for many years. We have taken the fullest advantage of the favourable market condition and the offers at this Sale show savings of from 5/- to 10/- in the £1 on present day values.

Come to the Sale *Early* this week and enjoy the greatest bargains of recent years. Carpets, Oriental Rugs, Curtains, Furnishing Fabrics and Linoleums are included in this great money-saving opportunity.

Carpets sent Carriage Paid

Just Arrived from the East—Special Shipment of

PERSIAN STRIPS

AT HALF PRICE

These wonderful Rugs are fine examples of the weaver's hand craft. No rug is their equal for artistic effect, and at the price nothing compares to their durability; soft colourings or bright effects as required; sizes range from 4 ft. 0 in. to 10 ft. 0 in. long, 2 ft. 3 ins. to 2 ft. 9 ins. wide; ideal for Halls, Corridors, etc. The example illustrated is 9 ft. 0 in. x 2ft. 4ins. Colours: Camel, Blue and Rose. Usually 90/- Sale Price, all sizes Each

45/-

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SHOOLBREDS 'GRAFTON' PLAIN AXMINSTER

A Wonderful Opportunity

Seamless Axminster, at all times one of the most popular of carpets, is especially effective in plain colourings. The 'Grafton' has been produced specially for Shoolbreds by one of the foremost BRITISH manufacturers. In a rich deep pile quality with darker toned borders. The 'Grafton' is stocked in the following colours:—Sand, Fawn, Grey, Beige, Brown, Green, Rose, Blue, Petunia and Tango.

Size: 9 ft. 0 ins. x 6 ft. 0 ins. SALE PRICE 90/-

Other Sizes and Prices:

Sizes ft. ins.	ft. ins.	Sale Price	Sizes ft. ins.	ft. ins.	Sale Price
9 0	x 7 6	£3 12 0	12 9	x 10 6	£10 10 0
10 6	x 7 6	6 11 0	13 6	x 10 6	11 16 0
9 0	x 9 0	6 15 0	13 6	x 12 0	13 10 0
10 6	x 9 0	7 17 6	15 0	x 12 0	15 0 0
12 0	x 9 0	8 19 0			

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SUNDOUR CHENILLE

This reversible chenille obviates the use of linings. Sundour is famous for its durability and fastness of dye. This special offer comes in 13 artistic furnishing shades. 2 Blues, 3 Browns, 2 Greens, Orange, Wine, Fawn, Grey, Red and Rose. Take advantage of this splendid opportunity to supply your winter curtains and window furnishings. 50 ins. wide, Sale Price, yard 6/11

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Why? Because analysts, doctors and connoisseurs, whose judgment cannot err, have put the stimulant to searching tests and emphatically vouched for its excellence.

DEWAR'S "White Label"

Agriculture

IMPROVEMENT OF GRASSLAND

NEEDS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP

GETTING BEST HERBAGE

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Pastures and meadows form so predominant a proportion of the agricultural land of this country that the study of their composition and management will always appeal to the occupiers of such land. But if the attention and cooperation of farmers are to be secured, the bodies or individuals concerned with the improvement of the grassland, as, fortunately, many are, will have to take them into their confidence and work in close association with them. The mysteries and problems associated with the making, use and preservation of pastures are too complicated and comprehensive to be soluble by either scientists or farmers working as separate forces. The difficulties involved in the management, or improvement, of grassland are intricate beyond even those connected with tillage land. Rotation farming is often a big enough proposition to test severely the resources of science and practice operating jointly or separately to elucidate and direct to the best advantage possible. Permanent grassland is more obscure in its problems and less amenable to change or re-adaptation for the reason that it is not so susceptible to human control. Rotation crops can be altered in order, or in description, or the land can be cultivated differently in the course of a few years.

The fact that arable land, in normal circumstances, is undergoing constant change of crop and of physical treatment subjects it to relatively easy modification as conditions may advise or direct. Grassland presents an entirely different form of things. The turf is established. It may be good or it may be indifferent, but it is there and the desired alterations have to be effected without recourse to the drastic procedure of ploughing up the land, which in large tracts of country would be quite impracticable, and reseeding it with selected seeds mixtures believed to be suitable to the soil and the climate. If the slow and costly method of breaking up the land—where this would be practicable—were necessary, it is safe to say that a preponderance of the grassland would remain as it is. Systems of reformation would be difficult in practice and probably uneconomic in cost. The industry is not in the mood, or financially competent, to attempt anything so heroic at the present time, when expenditure has to be considered with minute regard to the probable result and the time at which it will be realized.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION DISCUSSION

But it has been made clear by investigations in the past few decades that the improvement of grassland need not discourage or terrify those who wish to make their pastures more productive and profitable. The work, however, must be set about with understanding of the circumstances that dominate human efforts and influence activities of the kind. In this country there is a range of natural controlling influences wide and intricate enough greatly to intensify the problem. The discussion of the subject at the recent meeting of the British Association was extremely instructive and encouraging. The tone and terms of the papers and speeches indicated that important progress has been made in the study of the subject. The leaders in pursuit of essential knowledge of this remarkably complex and difficult subject have groped their way through and past many obstacles that would prove insurmountable to beginners. The variations in soil, in climate, in elevation, aspect, and other natural and unchangeable factors would upset the calculations of anyone who had not bestowed upon their influences the study that is essential to an elementary understanding of the part which it is within the power of human intervention to play in a field where environment must continue to hold away and decree the ultimate results.

But, while natural conditions may not respond to human interference that has not been wisely and intelligently directed, it has been established that they are often amenable to prudent assistance from the laboratory or the farm. Pastures of all descriptions, from below sea level to the higher sheep runs, have been improved appreciably by well-directed measures calculated to benefit their physical and manurial condition. The best results have been attained where practice and science have proceeded in adjusted unison. Cockle Park for a full generation has indicated the progress that is practicable in certain circumstances, but other parts of the country can show similar records of achievement along the lines suggested at Bristol by Dr. Orr, Mr. R. G. Stapledon, Dr. H. E. Page, and others. The work of grassland improvement has proceeded beyond the point at which there is danger of wasting efforts and money on impracticable enterprises. The projects are now in safe hands, and if they are careful to proceed, as fortunately is now usually the case, in close conjunction with farmers and stockowners, it can be predicted with confidence that important advances will be made in due course in inducing the increasing areas of enclosed and unenclosed grassland to yield more abundantly the class of herbage required to bring the best response from the cattle and sheep maintained.

SEED SUPPLIES

The value of indigenous grasses was emphasized by Mr. Stapledon. Stockowners of long and varied experience will welcome and endorse this recognition of the established grasses. The efficacy of indigenous strains has been proved beyond question. Indeed, it has been contended by farmers whose views are entitled to respectful attention that new pastures, however wisely sown down, improve in value and influence as the plants from commercial seeds are displaced by the natural grasses and clovers. The process of transformation may be slow, but it proceeds steadily, and as it advances the consuming value of the pasture is held to improve. In any case Mr. Stapledon and other prominent botanists are sound guides on points of this type, and their counsel will receive the careful consideration of landowners and farmers interested in the question of forming new, or improving old, pastures. It would be all to the good, as Mr. Stapledon remarked, if this country could be made more independent in the matter of seed supplies. We could raise grass seeds as competently as the Danes or anyone else, but our systems of grassland management and utilization are less well adapted to the purpose. The growing of commercial strains is the work of arable husbandry. For adequate reasons permanent grass does not count for so much on the Continent as it does with us, and, besides, the latitude and the elevations in countries like Denmark and Holland facilitate the production of grass seeds as a feature in the general rotation.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE OCTOBER OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The present month opened with a heavy balance of unpropitious weather to correct. The few fine days towards the end of September did little to relieve the situation either in the harvest field or in seasonable work on the stubbles or among root crops, for they were followed by torrential downpours that aggravated the impediments to progress. October has begun in happier mood and given promise of the improvement that is needed so urgently throughout the country and in all branches of the industry. A dry October with moderate temperatures would go far to make amends for past interruptions to farm work. It cannot, of course, undo the damage to crops exposed to the rains, but it would nevertheless be exceedingly welcome and helpful in both arable and grass districts. It is what all farmers want and need, and already conditions have improved under the influences of the sunshine experienced last week-end. Tillages and the drilling of winter cereals and beans would benefit greatly by better weather conditions.

THE NORTHERN HARVEST

The parts of the Southern harvest delayed and damaged by the untimely rains of recent weeks appear to be indicative of what has happened to the bulk from about the Humber northwards. Mere comparisons convey little definite information or receive much credence, but there can be no doubt about the disastrous experiences in the North of England and in Scotland regarding the corn harvest of 1930. "Another week of excruciating weather," begins one competent description of the conditions, and the remark is expressive enough to be intelligible to farmers everywhere. The harvest, which at one time looked reassuring both as to yield and quality, will be added to the long list of unfulfilled promises that characterizes cereal growing in the Northern districts. The farmer does not easily or quickly despair. Last year his potatoes proved worthless and involved him in serious loss; yet a prominent farmer in the Lothians now writes me:—"Unless our potatoes do something for us it will be a record bad year." This ready appeal to the favour of the delinquent crop of 1929 typifies the forgiving spirit of the husbandman and the resources of a well-planned system of mixed farming.

STORING MANGOLDS

The ready money value of sugar beet has tended in recent years to overshadow the mangold crop and to give it a minor place in the series of autumn harvests. Owners of stock, however, are not likely to forget the value of mangolds in the winter and spring months, when supplies of animal food are restricted, and the inclusion of roots in the ration is so helpful in attaining the best results. Mangolds and other root crops are recovering significantly in appreciation, if not always as yet in acreage, from the crusade against them, and if ever arable farming is restored to its former prominence and again becomes a pillar in the national structure the acres assigned to mangolds and turnips—to green crops for consumption by live stock—will be increased to a level worthy of the system of mixed farming that implies resource in management and makes for security and endurance in agricultural practice. The storing of mangolds is due from the beginning of October, and there should be no avoidable delay in getting the roots under cover. The mangolds may be worth less money in a direct sense than sugar beet, but since the roots grow largely above the ground, instead of in it like sugar beet, they are more susceptible to injury by frost. Mangolds are not adapted to stand hard weather and, therefore, should be harvested early.

SUGAR BEET

The harvesting of sugar beet begins with October, and if conditions permit there will be no slackening of effort until the roots have been got off the ground. The land is in good state for pulling or raising the roots, but most of it would cut up rather easily under considerable traffic in carting the beet. The lifting of sugar beet is one of the chief difficulties encountered in the cultivation of the crop in our uncertain climate. The uncertainty of the weather and the condition of the land often makes procedure on any fixed calendar impracticable. Not only is the steady supply of roots to the factories rendered problematical, but delay in clearing and preparing the land for the next crop disturbs normal arrangements and interferes with the prosperity of the following cereals. But with all its drawbacks the sugar-beet crop has won high favour in the arable districts on purely economic grounds. It has been a source of strength to rotation husbandry, mainly on account of the certainty of a market for the produce. The guaranteed price and outlet have enabled farmers to plan and proceed in ways that would have been impracticable had the crop, like others, been exposed to the risks and fluctuations of open markets.

THE MILK TRADE

Schemes for putting milk on the London market—or on London streets—direct from the farms are under consideration in several districts. The projected enterprises have been criticized, if not actually ridiculed, but men in desperation are not easily balked and anything seems better than putting the milk down the drains. The pioneers may encounter difficulties that are not as yet visible, but if they can retail their milk in London at 5d. a quart—1s. 6d. a gallon—they will probably get plenty of purchasers. In any case, their action inspires confidence and hope in their versatility and disproves effectively the popular charge of incapacity and defective enterprise on the part of farmers. Complaints are unusually numerous regarding either the terms of the recent settlement or the manner in which they have been interpreted in practice by the distributors. To make things worse, the increased use of milk powder by sections of the Services, and the discontinuance of supplies of liquid milk, is reported. The authorities at Halton Camp, Bucks, may be acting in conformity with those at other stations, but the substitution of milk powder for liquid milk there has aroused keen disappointment in the locality.

STORE CATTLE

Store stock are usually regarded as too dear to enable the farmer who fattens them to recover his money and make a reasonable margin for himself. The discrepancy in the relationship of lean and fat may be wrong from the point of view of the grazier or the arable farmer. If this be the case, the fault is in the beef or mutton markets rather than in the values for the store animals. The breeders are not unduly rewarded for the fundamental part they play in maintaining the herds and flocks of the country. Careful reckonings of costs and returns for either cattle or sheep show no very tempting results for those who incur the risks and worries of maintaining breeding herds and flocks, especially the former. Sheep farmers in the expansive pastoral areas are generally believed to have done fairly well, and the Scottish cattle breeders who have been selling their calves and yearlings at prices that are far beyond anything that can be equalled in the South—calves to £25 and £30, and yearlings to even higher figures—would appear to be making a good thing of the pursuit they have cultivated with such commendable skill; but it is difficult to understand that the prices indicated are in keeping with sound economic procedure. Buyers of animals less than a year old, however well bred and responsive the cattle may be, can hardly expect to derive an adequate return for making them fit for the butcher. Yet the trade for these classes of black or blue-grey stock continues with unabated buoyancy year after year. Naturally, generous markets of the type induce the production of the animals demanded and hence the prominence that sales of the weaned calves and yearlings have attained at centres reached by consignments from the famous breeding upland and river valleys from the Tay northwards.

EXACTING WORK

The rearing of calves is both laborious and exacting, apart from the exceptional judgment and skill demanded in selecting and managing the animals. Even the farmer who merely rears the calves he breeds is called upon to exercise care and patience peculiar to the requirements of the business, but when calves are bought in to be reared or "weaned," there is the difficulty of selecting the right sorts to carry on, and the risks incurred that are inseparable from change of diet at a tender age, to be considered, and they are certainly not negligible. The increased market for veal has made calves for rearing dearer to buy, a substantial advantage to the dairy farmer, but a decided drawback for the man who specializes in growing calves on into store stock. The thorny subject of the "scrub" bull is worthy of respectful consideration, but apart from the influence of the sire, the raising of calves adequate in numbers and suitable in price for the needs of those who are to fatten them later, and sell them in the open markets in competition with the main and surplus supplies of all countries, is a task that can have few attractions and has many uncertainties.

CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW

For the Grand International Show of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits, to be held at the Crystal Palace on November 18, 19, and 20, 493 classes have been provided for poultry, 581 for pigeons, and 47 for rabbits. There is a slight reduction in the number of classes for poultry, but 33 specialist clubs are holding their annual shows in connexion with the event, which assures a large and representative entry. For the first time the Crystal Palace will have 15 classes for turkeys, promoted by the Bronze, White, and Buff Turkey Clubs, and 11 cups will be offered for competition by these clubs. The pigeon section includes classes for practically every known variety of pigeon; and the rabbit section has classes for many of the newer types of fur rabbits. Entries close on October 20, and the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. W. J. Burton, Crystal Palace, London, S.E.19.

PUBLIC EGG-LAYING TRIALS

INCREASING POPULARITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The steady growth of laying trials and the fact that the demand for testing accommodation exceeds the supply show there are other problems associated with the laying trials at least as important as the methods of scoring, and undoubtedly more pressing.

The intimation that 600 pullets have been balloted out of the Harper Adams Laying Trials for 1930-31, and that entries for the new National Laying Test exceeded the accommodation available before the date for closing, must inspire regret that so many people who were prepared to pay 10s. a bird for having their stock tested in a public trial should be disappointed. In these days egg-production depends so much upon public testing that exclusion from a public laying trial may have serious effects on individual interests.

A few years ago there was a disposition to question the wisdom of setting up extensive equipment for laying trials. It may have been assumed that breeders would tire of paying for the testing of their stock, in which case it could not have been realized that opportunity for public testing is the most important factor in the stimulation of breeding enterprise. This is specially true since the recognition of the laying trials by the National Poultry Council and the registration of records and permanent identification of qualified birds by means of copper leg-bands. The growth of the egg-producing industry and the increasing demand for tested stock from which to breed pullets for commercial egg-production have created business opportunities for breeders which were scarcely dreamed of 10 years ago; and the growing demand for accommodation in laying trials is a natural consequence.

In these circumstances the record entries in the 1930-31 laying trials, and the balloting out of would-be participants point to the need for further extension of trial grounds or establishment of new trials under official recognition. The steady and substantial growth in the number of entries during the last few years should be sufficient to guarantee the permanence of the demand, and at the present rate of progress it would be foolish to ignore the possibility of a serious check to breeding enterprise in the event of the demand for public testing accommodation being largely in excess of that available in two or three years' time. The problem should be simplified by the fact that a well-conducted laying test should at least be self-supporting if it is not actually a profitable proposition; but if further laying tests are to be promoted it is essential that they should be conducted first and foremost in the interests of breeders and of the industry. It is fortunate that up to the present the larger laying trials have been almost entirely in the control of poultry-keepers' associations, educational establishments, and private organizations, whose interest in promoting the welfare of the industry has never been open to question; and it is essential that further developments should take place under similar conditions, so that the commercial purpose underlying these trials may never be lost sight of.

NATIONAL LAYING TEST RESULTS

An average of 188.15 eggs a bird in 48 weeks has been attained in the National Egg-Laying Test at Milford, Surrey, which closed recently. The total entry amounted to 2,934 pullets, and the average is taken from the scores of the birds which survived, without taking into account the production of birds which died. Scoring in this test is based upon the actual number of first grade (2oz.) eggs produced. Each pullet is allowed to count 10 second grade eggs, but beyond that number undersized eggs are not reckoned in the scoring for awards.

In the championship section for pens of 12 pullets the premier award was secured by Mr. H. R. Hunter's White Leghorns with a score of 2,651 eggs, the next best scores being 2,545 eggs by Messrs. S. and T. Greenall's White Wyandottes, and 2,438 by Mr. J. Rainford's Rhode Island Reds. In the ordinary sections for pens of six pullets the highest total was 1,405 eggs by Mrs. K. Hill's White Wyandottes; and the winners in other sections were Mr. F. Harvey in White Leghorns, with 1,259; Mr. R. Rodwell in Black Leghorns, with 1,309; Mr. W. McNally, with Brown Leghorns in the any other variety light breed section, with 1,193; Mr. J. W. Vickerman, in Rhode Island Reds, with 1,391; Mr. M. W. Slade, in Light Sussex, with 1,192; Mr. Ian Palmer, in Buff Rocks, with 1,223; Miss C. E. Roads, in Barnevelders, with 1,127; and Mr. W. C. Crossland, with Australorps in the any other variety heavy breed section, with 1,117.

In the section for farmers Messrs. H. and B. Andrews secured the leading award with a pen of White Wyandottes with 1,318 eggs, and in the section for customers who have bought eggs or chickens from former competitors Mrs. McClenehan won with a pen of four Rhode Island Reds with 944 eggs, while in the small breeders' section for pairs Miss Sanderson's White Wyandottes won with 492.

In the International Test, in which birds from Great Britain and many other countries are competing for two years, the scores for the first 48 weeks show the British pens considerably in advance of all others. There are seven pullets in each pen, and the first place is held by Messrs. S. and T. Greenall's White Wyandottes with 1,620 eggs, followed by Mr. Y. Watanabé's Rhode Island Reds with 1,543. Among the overseas pens first place is held by Mr. C. D. Calder's (Canada) White Leghorns with 1,533 eggs, followed by Miss Pearl White's (Irish Free State) White Wyandottes with 1,275, and Mr. J. C. Quanbury's (Canada) White Leghorns with 1,221.

RESEARCH RESULTS FOR FARMERS

DISSEMINATION IN THE EMPIRE

How the Empire producer is kept in touch with the latest results of scientific research is surveyed in a report issued by the Empire Marketing Board, containing the answers to a questionnaire circulated to all Empire Governments. An introduction is contributed by Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S. ("The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers." Stationery Office, 1s. net.) The report outlines the methods adopted for getting scientific results to the man on the land in over 40 different Dominions, Colonies, Provinces, States, &c., and should, states the preface, be of considerable interest in all Empire countries as a source of suggestions and a summary of experience.

Sir Daniel Hall points out that the most effective method of diffusing information among farmers is by personal visits of instructors, experts, &c., to individual farms. Next best appears to be visits of the farmer to demonstration farms and experimental stations. Empire producers, he states, may be divided into three types. These are the large-scale planters (often companies) of a single crop like rubber or tea; small mixed farmers, comprising the bulk of Empire farmers; and native cultivators of small areas under tropical conditions. Methods of spreading the "scientific gospel" must inevitably vary greatly according to these different conditions.

Lectures, broadcasts, films, bulletins, "better farming" trains, and other methods are discussed. A development of the demonstration train idea which is described is a motor-car to which is attached a van containing the exhibits. The instructor tours about villages looking at farms and giving lectures and demonstrations with his van in the evenings. This method has not yet been tried in the Empire. The Empire Marketing Board state that they have considered how they can assist to develop improved dissemination methods. "It appears to them that they might usefully undertake occasional special studies of particular methods of conveying information and advice to working farmers, which have not as yet been widely developed within the Empire." Broadcasting and films are methods which, it is suggested, might repay special study.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM

A Court case, states the National Farmers' Union, has arisen under the Artificial Cream Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act at Swindon, where a firm has been prosecuted for the sale of "cream" sandwiches which, it was alleged by the prosecution, did not contain genuine dairy cream. The firm was convicted and fined, but notice of appeal was given. The case raises issues of importance and further proceedings will be watched with interest, as this is the first case under the Artificial Cream Act instituted by a local authority; and on the particular point at issue, dealing with the interpretation of the Act, may be regarded as a test case.

NATIONAL MARK BEEF

EXTENSION OF SCHEME RECOMMENDED

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Grading and Marking of Beef, of which Lord Henry Bentinck was chairman, in a report issued on Saturday (Cmd. 3648. Stationery Office, 9d. net), recommend the continuance of the National Mark scheme experimentally both in London and Birmingham until October 31, 1931, and its extension experimentally for a year to one or two more centres. The new areas suggested are Leeds, including Bradford, and South Wales. It is recommended that an extension to the Manchester area should be deferred until some experience of its operations in Leeds and South Wales has been obtained.

"In Scotland," the report says, "the obvious centres in which the scheme might eventually be operated are Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee. We are of opinion that it would be advisable to make a start in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The extension of the scheme to the major portion of the home-killed beef trade, which is the ultimate development hoped for, necessitates a greater centralization of slaughtering in the principal consuming centres of Great Britain than is now the case.

"The question of who should bear the expense of the grading and marking service should, in our view, be settled on the principle that, so long as the scheme is carried on as an experiment, the costs should be borne by the Exchequer, but that when the scheme has proved its value to producers and distributors, the whole or a substantial proportion of the expense should be borne by the product. We, therefore, recommend that for the further experimental period up to October 31, 1931, in the case of London (including supplies from North-East Scotland and from Birkenhead) and Birmingham, and for an experimental period of 12 months in the case of Leeds and South Wales, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, the cost of grading and marking should be a charge on public funds. A charge of 6d. a side, which should approximately cover the cost where the scheme is in full operation in a large provincial centre, cannot be regarded as an undue charge on public funds."

The committee noted that many inaccurate statements were being made about the scheme by its critics, which, they considered, should be combated by continued propaganda directed both to the consumer and to the retailer. The successful introduction of the scheme into a new area depended upon the full realization by the public and by the retail trade of the objects and advantages of the grading service.

The continuation of the experiments which the Ministry of Agriculture had been arranging in the consignment of fat cattle direct from farm to abattoir for sale by dead-weight on the basis of National Mark grades is recommended by the committee. These experiments seemed likely not only to lead to the establishment of a valuable alternative to sale by auction in local markets, but to point the way to ultimate reforms of a far-reaching character in the methods of marketing fat stock in this country.

QUALITY OF BRITISH CATTLE

"We have been impressed," say the committee, "by the evidence submitted by the meat trade as to the need for improvement in the lower grades of English and Welsh cattle. Probably the greatest contribution which the farming community can make towards the success of the scheme is the improvement of the general average quality of British cattle, in particular by the elimination of the 'scrub' bull. Indeed, if the scheme is to lead to any permanent increase in the consumption of home-killed beef in this country, this improvement will have to be effected. Moreover, the question is an urgent one, since the improvement of cattle stocks is a slow process."

The trade in general had given support to the experimental scheme, but the committee considered that the position in Birmingham indicated that this support could not always be relied upon. They believed that the adherence of the trade to the scheme should, wherever possible, be gained by persuasion and by practical demonstration of the advantages. While the present voluntary scheme had much to recommend it, the issues at stake were far too grave to allow a scheme of this nature to be frustrated by opposition on the part of distributors.

"While, in present circumstances, it would be impracticable to make grading and marking of beef compulsory in all slaughter-houses throughout the country, it would be quite feasible to introduce a compulsory scheme in any defined consuming area. As part of any compulsory scheme, provision should be made for the payment by traders for the grading services. Compulsion has been advocated by various representatives of trade interests."

RIGHT TIME TO PICK FRUIT

DAMAGE BY BIRDS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

There is always difficulty in determining the exact time when fruit should be gathered and stored for winter use. Sometimes we are driven to pick too soon to save the crop from being spoilt by birds (of which the tits, the blackbirds, and the jays seem the worst), and by wasps and flies of various kinds; but early picked fruits so seldom keep well and never become really good specimens that it is doubtful whether this caution is really worth while. By adopting spraying measures it is possible to keep insect pests and fungoid diseases completely under control, and so bring almost to harvest time a crop of clean, choice-looking specimens. These fruits often need only just one more week to bring them to maturity, yet during that time the damage is done.

The birds start the mischief by pecking a small hole, then follow the wasps and flies, and in but a short time the damage is done. These blemished fruits are almost useless, for, being unripe and without flavour, they are valueless for eating purposes, and being blemished will not keep. It seems desirable for the research station to study ways and means of keeping birds away, for at harvest time the damage they cause is really large, and being wise they always choose the fruits of the sweetest flavour.

Actually fruits are ready for gathering when they drop naturally from the tree, for then they have come to full maturity and are more perfect in every way. Such fruits that drop naturally into little bags keep extremely well in storage, leave less wastage, and develop a fuller and richer flavour than anything gathered in the immature state. A trial of this will prove the case; but clearly bags cannot be provided for apples grown by the hundreds of acres, so the fruit grower has to make a compromise and gather the fruits before they are quite mature. That is when they come away freely from the tree when the apples are lifted by the hand and given a slight twist. If apples have reached this stage pickings may be made and good storage results should follow.

No crop of apples will, however, mature on the same day or in the same week, and thus it is quite unwise to gather the whole crop at one picking or, in some cases, at two pickings, though three are seldom necessary. The trees themselves give the best indication when the time has arrived for picking, for apples begin to drop in some quantity and others tumble at the slightest touch. The picker can then gather the fruits that come naturally away into his hand and leave others to mature awhile—until they in their turn fall to the touch. This maturity on the tree is worth while and is really necessary if high-flavoured, digestible fruits are desired.

Varieties themselves afford a rough and ready guide as to gathering, in that the late-keeping varieties should be the last to be picked. One might gather Lane's Prince Albert, Lord Derby, and Ellison's Orange in September, for these are used before Christmas; but the Cox Orange Pippin should be left until the end days of September, while the Bramley and Edward VII. could be left on to the middle of October. The Stunner Pippin is all the better—and takes no harm—if left on the tree until November. Such late harvesting of fruit is ideal if only the birds could be kept away, and that is a real problem.

Mr. Edgar Jamcs, of James Muers and Co., Managers of the Cardiff Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of which he is a director, was elected chairman at the annual meeting of the Bristol Channel District Association of Chartered Shipbrokers. Mr. G. J. Jones, Newport, was elected vice-chairman.

A WHEAT QUOTA

THE PIVOTAL CROP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of September 29 Sir William Haldane contests the point of view that wheat still remains the "pivotal crop" of British agriculture. I may perhaps be permitted to suggest in reply that if wheat has lost its place as the "pivotal crop," as Sir William contends, may it not be well due to this very fact that agriculture to-day is languishing so disastrously? In support of this latter view the opinion of the recent Agricultural Conference may be cited. The conference consisted of members drawn equally from landowners, farmers, and farm-workers, and the following extracts are taken from a statement issued unanimously by the conference on March 18, 1930:—

The representatives decided to concentrate on the proposals which would make it possible for a capable farmer on average land in this country to make ordinary farming pay. It was agreed that the key to this problem was the profitableness of cereal growing, as the decline of cereal growing had caused a reduction of the arable area and a change in the system of farming, which had resulted in increased competition in other branches of the industry, with a consequent reduction of the financial returns in those branches. Proceeding on this principle, the conference has considered various methods of improving the price which the British farmer receives for his wheat. . . .

A resolution has also been carried by a majority recommending that the Government should announce a guaranteed price of 55s. per quarter for all home-grown wheat of the current year's growth, on the ground that only by a system of guaranteed remunerative prices for home-grown cereals could the position of the arable section of the industry be stabilized.

That wheat holds a special position of its own can hardly be disputed. From the world point of view wheat is probably the only alternative to gold as a basis of exchange. It is certainly the "gold standard" of world cereals. From the Empire point of view it is wheat that the Dominions want to send us in larger quantity than any other single agricultural product; hence the Empire wheat quota scheme.

From the British farmer's point of view wheat is the crop of which his soil will grow more per acre than the soils of most other countries. In the "soft" wheat category English wheat has qualities all its own, especially as regards flavour and its use for biscuit making. It is the least risky of the cereals to harvest—an important point in this uncertain climate. It is in fact the basic crop of the full arable rotation, and if arable farming is to survive it is essential to preserve and extend the wheat acreage.

Last, but not least, there is the national point of view. As a corrective to an adverse trade balance, as a giver of employment, and as a sheet-anchor in time of national emergency the continued production of wheat in this country is imperative. Can anyone contemplate with calm the position in which this country would find itself either in a time of world upheaval or internal distress if wholly dependent on supplies of wheat from overseas? The lesson of the late War supplies the answer.

As regards Sir William Haldane's two other questions, may I say, first, that the question of cost has been carefully worked out and on the figures of last year's wheat production as submitted to the Agricultural Conference the cost of the bounty would have been £3,000,000? As regards his second question, whether I have any proposals for the farmers who do not grow wheat, since space is limited may I be allowed to reply certainly, but first things first?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. A. RUGGLES-BRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Wills, of Newbury, knows the corn trade, but has he considered the business value of preference where tenders are equal? The British Isles to-day have 6,000,000qr. of home-grown wheat to meet a year's needs of 33,000,000. Suppose that the Government were to invite tenders for monthly consignments of 2,250,000qr. of sound dry milling wheat at 8s. a cwt. and to give preference to Empire-grown wheat: would not the transaction be practicable, and would it not be regarded as a boon by the Dominions? The price of 8s. is that of the wheat described on Mark-lane to-day, and the Government would at the start of each cereal year, September, fix a tender level on the advice of the leading corn trade associations. The one requisite, of course, would be a prohibition of imports other than of the tendered corn. If the Empire did not tender all the wheat needed, importation to the extent of the difference would be thrown open. But I fancy Mr. Wills would find the Empire show no lack of willingness.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A CITIZEN OF THE EMPIRE.

COOPERATION IN FARMING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one conversant with the conditions of farming in Great Britain 10 years before, during, and following the War, especially those having experience of the history of agricultural cooperation, must appreciate the logic and sequence of Lord Ernle's letter in *The Times* of Tuesday last. The implication made of the desirability for some measure of compulsion, so far as the problem of marketing is concerned, is clear. To quote Lord Ernle:—"Cooperative societies can still be organized and administered on a voluntary basis. . . . The country is strewn with their wreckage." What is the meaning of this wreckage (which undoubtedly exists, and of which I have seen more than enough during 20 years' experience) lying side by side with outstanding examples of success and achievement? Quite obviously, to me, the answer is that the voluntary system has failed to supply a sufficiency of safeguards and controls, and that, to the extent necessary, such safeguards and controls should be conscribed and made binding and effective.

The success of the Hop Control established in 1917 is appropriately referred to by Lord Ernle. There are doubtless other instances of War-time control equally effective and beneficial during their operation. Unfortunately, there are likely to have been two main causes contributing to the general collapse of control: first, that boards of control dealing with agricultural produce were not as a rule directed by those having sufficient continuing agricultural interests to press for a reinstatement of a modified system of compulsion; and, secondly, that the British farmer has since taken too extended a holiday by way of *laissez-faire* in his markets, with a consequent endowment of those only too ready to handle them for him.

What is of pressing importance now is that neither lack of business management nor lack of concerted (cooperative) action must be allowed to jeopardize the nation's agricultural industry.

I am yours, &c.,
R. WILLIAMS-ELLIS, Chairman,
Executive Committee, Welsh Agricultural Organization Society.

TOWER OF LONDON LECTURES

The Commissioners of Works announce that Mr. Allen S. Walker (Extension Lecturer to the University of London) will give a course of lectures on "The History of the Tower of London," in the Martin Tower, at the Tower of London, on Tuesdays, at 11 a.m. The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides, and will deal with the following periods:—The Tower in Norman Times, October 7, November 4, December 2; the Tower in the Middle Ages, October 14, November 11, December 9; the Tower in Tudor Times, October 21, November 18, December 16; the Tower in Stuart Times and after, October 28, November 25, December 23. Admission tickets, at a cost of 1s each, will include a visit to one of the towers to which special reference has been made in the lecture, and may be obtained on the day of the lecture at the Tower of London, or by application beforehand to H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

LIVE STOCK SALES

190GNS. FOR SHORTHORN HEIFER

The sale of a selection from Mr. Eustace A. Smith's herd of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns, held by Messrs. John Thornton and Co., at Longhills, Lincoln, on Wednesday, was one of the chief events of its kind this year. Trade was good all round; 58 head realized £2,709, with an all-round average of £46 14s. 1d., 49 cows and served heifers averaging £54 19s. 10d. Captain R. A. Heath, of Andover, paid 190 guineas for the heifer Longhills Crimson Bates, and also bought the six-year-old cow, Clipstone Waterloo Cran, for 90 guineas, and Longhills Carrie 8th, a three-year-old heifer, for 70 guineas. Longhills Merry Maid, another heifer entered for the London and Birmingham Dairy Shows, brought in 100 guineas from Sir William Hicking, Brackenhurst Hall, Southwell, Notts, and the top price for a bull was 110 guineas, paid by Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Ashton, Thame, Oxon, for Longhills Lord Darlington 11th, a qualified roan yearling.

There was a good all-round demand when Messrs. John Thornton and Co. sold Colonel A. F. Nicholson's herd of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns, numbering 38 head, for £1,401 15s., at Highfield Hall, Leek, Staffordshire, on Thursday; the average price was nearly £37, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Sykes, from Shropshire, made the leading acceptable bid of 68 guineas for Leek Gerbera, a recently calved heifer bred by the founder of the herd, the late Sir Arthur Nicholson. At 65 guineas Wild Princess 41st went to the herd of Whittingham Asylum, Preston, Lancashire, and Lord Loch purchased two heifers, Bozeat Wild Duchess for 55 guineas and Duchess of Airdrie 13th for 54 guineas. Among several bulls the two-year-old sire, Lord Leicester 83rd, realized 60 guineas, and 56 guineas was successfully bid for the yearling Leek Columbus 9th.

Messrs. John Thornton and Co. were engaged on Thursday at Lexham Hall, Norfolk, in dispersing the old-established herd of pedigree Scottish Shorthorns, the property of Mr. A. L. Jessopp, when 44 head brought in £1,503 1s. 6d., averaging £34 3s. 7d. Major R. W. Cooper, the Oxfordshire breeder, paid the best price of the sale when at 55 guineas he acquired the young cow Latton Missie 36th, winner of a second prize at the Royal Show this year and first and champion at Peterborough. Many of the other females realized prices between 30 guineas and 35 guineas, and there was a level trade for young bulls, one of these, the red yearling Lexham Crystal, reserve number in his class at the Peterborough Show, going at 41 guineas to Mr. H. W. Baker, Clavering, Newport, Essex. Messrs. Chivers and Son, Histon, Cambridge, bought the prize-winning stock bull Lexham President for 30 guineas.

Owing to foot-and-mouth disease restrictions, over 30 animals catalogued for York Shorthorn Show and Sale, conducted by Messrs. John Thornborrow and Co. on Thursday, were not brought forward, and altogether 73 lots were sold for £1,881 10s. 6d., with a sale average of £25 15s. 6d. a head. Swinton Royalty, Major Clive Behren's bull, was awarded the championship and realized the leading price of 50 guineas from Messrs. F. W. Hall and Sons, of Leeming Bar. Mr. W. W. Frank's Walshford Aristocrat, the reserve champion, which also led its class, made only 33 guineas, while other prices for bulls included 47, 45, 43, and 40 guineas.

REVIVAL IN FRIESIANS

A revived interest in Friesian cattle has been evident of late, and Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co.'s collective sale at Reading on Wednesday proved most successful, with an all-round average of £33 12s. 5d. for 71 head, the total sum realized being £2,389 19s. 6d. Mr. Adam Smith, Clockhouse, Woodmansterne, Surrey, sent his cow, Inwood Rijpmae 10th, which is the last animal now living of the importation of Friesians from Holland in 1914, which mainly helped to make the Black and White breed so successful in this country. Doubtless owing to her age, 17½ years, she realized only 33 guineas, but her "pure imported blood" heifer calf, Lochlands Rijpmay, registered the top price of the day, going at 105 guineas to the Yorkshire herd of Mr. R. W. Wickham. Mr. Horace Hale's eight-year-old cow, Kingswood Ceres Butterfly, with her record of 4,409 gallons of milk in 318 days, was secured at 56 guineas by Mr. H. Williams, Pulford, Wrexham.

At Messrs. G. W. Finn and Sons' recent dispersal sale of the Westbrooke Flock (No. 18) of Kent or Romney Marsh sheep the ewe tegs and one-lamb ewes averaged £5; two-lamb ewes, £4 15s. 9d.; three-lamb ewes, £4 6s. 3d.; ewe lambs, £2 17s. 3d.; ram lambs, £3 1[illegible] 5d.; ram tegs, £7 7s. 3d.; and stud rams, £8 12s. 9d. The total of 1,151 head realized £5,165 14s., giving an average of £4 9s. 9d.

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Feed your stock with Dried Beet Pulp (plain or molassed).

It will pay you to do so.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CHAMBER MUSIC

A concert of chamber music will be given to-night from the National station by Mr. Albert Sammons, Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson, Miss Anne Thursfield, and Mr. John Ireland. The programme will include Brahms's Sonata in D minor; Ireland's Sonata No. 11 in A minor; and groups of songs by Brahms and Ravel. At 8.35 p.m. the London Regional station will broadcast a pianoforte recital by Pouishnoff.

A BLIND CONCERT

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that a concert in aid of the Wireless for the Blind Fund will be broadcast from Savoy-hill in the National programme on Thursday at 8 p.m. All the soloists will be sightless artists, and the music chosen for the concert includes the work of blind composers. The tragedy of blindness will be portrayed in a sketch entitled "Embers," by "Seamark," and an organ recital by W. Wolstenholme will be relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street, W. At the end of the concert Captain Ian Fraser will appeal for contributions to the fund for the provision of wireless sets for blind persons.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 6, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) 193kw. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—The Young Worker. 3—Recreation in the Factory, by Dame Katherine Furse. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmission, by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Organ Recital by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Gladys Currie (soprano). 1.15-2 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. 2 (1,554.4m. only) :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25 :—For the Schools: French Dialogue, 2—Une Promenade à la Campagne, by Mlle. Camille Vière and M. E. M. Stéphan. 2.30-3 :—Children of Other Days: The Middle Ages, 3—From Page to Squire, by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.5 :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 3—Anna Maria and the Three Bonzes (Austrian), by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.20 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.15 :—The Carlton Mason Sextet; Herbert de Leon (baritone).

5.15 :—Children: Billy Boy (arr. Rutland) and other Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon; The Visit of Black Dog, being the first of the series from Treasure Island (Robert Louis Stevenson), read by the Captain of Plymouth, and other songs, sung by Arthur Wynn; Lance's Adventure, from What Happened Then (W. M. Letts). 6 :—Poetry of To-day, 6—Romance, read by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.35 :—London Stock Exchange Report and Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Russian Songs, sung by Tatiana Makushina and Paul Molchanoff. 7-7.20 :—New Novels, by Miss V. Sackville West. 7.25 :—The Novels of Thomas Hardy—2, by Mr. Basil Willey.

7.45 :—The Blackhill Colliery Prize Band, conducted by Mr. W. Dawson; William Hendry (baritone), from Newcastle. 9 :—Weather; News: (1,554.4m. only), Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 9.10-9.30 :—Short Sermon by Canon Sammons (violin); Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte); Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano); John Ireland (pianoforte), accompanying us his own work. 11 (1,554.4m. only) :—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel. 11.15-12 (1,554.4m. only) :—Dance Music from the Kit Cat Restaurant.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Thelma Tuson (soprano); Gerald Adams (tenor); Joan Allen (violin). 1 :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—The Strings Orchestra; A Dramatic Recital, by George H. Holloway, with harpsichord interlude.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10-11 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1.15-2 :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mr. A. E. Buzzo (Rugby Football Topics). 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Beryl Trehearn (pianoforte); Norman Jones (pianoforte); Hilda Eager (mezzo-soprano); The Bristol Drama Club in a Sketch Money Makes a Difference, by F. Norton Howard; Joyce Wright (violin); An Organ Recital, by Ralph T. Morgan, relayed from the Colston Hall, Bristol. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

DUBLIN.—Call 2RN (413.m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 5 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Gaelic Talk. 7.45 :—Talk. 8 :—Concert. 10.30 :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.40 :—See Glasgow. 3 :—Organ Recital. 3.50 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Glasgow. 5.35 :—Birthdays. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.40 :—For the Schools.—Astronomy and Geology: Dr. W. Lyttell, The Face of Scotland—1, 3 :—See Edinburgh. 3.30 :—The Octet, relayed from Edinburgh; Mozart Alba (Violoncello), from Glasgow. 5 :—See Edinburgh. 5.10 :—See Edinburgh. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Margaret J. Stewart (soprano); Albert Dewar (tenor); The Octet, relayed from Edinburgh. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 3.20 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Ruby Boreham (mezzo-soprano), from Newcastle; John Cavanamara (entertainer), from Leeds. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—The Blackhall Colliery Prize Band, conducted by Mr. W. Dawson; William Hendry (baritone), from Newcastle. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1.15-2 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2.10 :—National programme. 3.20 :—See Manchester. 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—4 :—News and Trio Music. 8.30 :—Literary Reading. 9 :—Chimes; Weather; Exchange, and Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.20 :—Orchestral Selections. 9.45 :—Recital of Sardanas. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—Choral Concert. 10.45 :—Violin Recital, followed by Cello Selections. 11 :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 13kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30 :—Song Recital. 5 :—Talks. 5 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 6.45 :—Weather for Farmers. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.15 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert, News, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw., 3.5 :—Orchestral Concert from Königswusterhausen. 4.30 :—Stories for Young People. 5.25 :—Leipzig Market Report. 5.30 :—Talks. 6.30 :—Concert of Overtures. Leonora No. 1, Anacreon (Cherubini); The Italian Girl in Algiers (Rossini); The Caliph of Bagdad (Boieldieu); Der Freischütz (Weber). 7.30 :—Topical Talk. 8 :—News and Sports Notes. 8.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.15 :—Weather; News; Sports Notes and Dance Music.

BERNE (862m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Time and Weather. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert of Baritone Solos and Organ Selections. 8.30 :—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schuetzen. In the Interval at 9 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (277m.), 14kw.—7.25 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Notes. 9.20 :—Programme from Czechoslovakia.

BRESLAU (322m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (280m.).—4 :—Weather for Farmers. 6.2 :—Orchestral Concert. Selection from Der Zigeunerprimas (Kalman); Spanish Serenade (Drdla); Gavotte, by Favour (Lindau-Thelmer); Overture, The Gipsy Baron (Joh. Strauss); Waltz, Kolibrigen (Waldteufel); Intermezzo, Soldat Armin (Siems); Selection, Werther, 7.30 :—Vocal Songs by the Upper Silesian Humorous Wireless Quartet. 8.15 :—Chamber Music. Trio Op. 99 in B flat major (Schubert); Trio in G minor (Mozart). 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News; Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.40 :—Talk on the Theatre. 9.55 :—Answers to Correspondents on Wireless Technical Questions.

BRUNN (346m.), 2kw.—7.25 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—News and Announcements. 9.20 :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.8m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8 :—Concert relayed from the Exhibition at Antwerp. In the Interval, Topical Talk. After the programme, News and Time Signal.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—7.50 :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra. 7 :—Memorial Programme, followed by Military Band Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—4.50 :—Reading. 5.20 :—English Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.20 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.1 :—Relay from the Odditorium Hall of the Danish Concert Society's First Concert. Programme of Danish Music. After the programme, News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. 9.20 :—Dance Music from Ny-Ny Restaurant.

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—6.50 :—Gramophone Records. 7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—An Operetta, followed by Records. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.50 :—News and Concert.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (244m.).—6 :—Time, Weather, and News. 6.30 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.50 :—First Musical Concert of the Frankfurt Orchestral Society, relayed from the Stadthalle. Overture, Barrantile (Weber); Baritone Solos, (a) Lenau's Lotos and Aria from Entrapiche (Weber), (b) Dietrich's Narrative from Der arme Heinrich (Pfitzner); Seventh Symphony in C major (Schubert). 8.15 :—(2.0) a Wireless Play, from Lawrence Desberry's Noah (Klaus Hermann). 9.30 :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG.—Call 39 in Morse (372m.), 1.2kw., and BREMEN (253.9m.), 0.3kw., and HANOVER (344m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—5 :—Time Kindergarten hasten. 5.35 :—Talk. 6.50 :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. 7 :—Orchestral and Choral Music. 9 :—News. 9.15 :—Sports and Miscellaneous Announcements. 9.20 :—Chamber Music from the Works of Dvorak.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw. After 3.40 a.m. on 1,071m.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 9.40 :—Religious transmission. 9.55 :—Recitations. 10.10 :—Programme for Hospitals. 11.10 :—Gramophone Records. 12 :—Organ Recital. 1.25 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Programme for Schools. 2.15 :—Gardening Talk. 2.55 :—Dressmaking Talk. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. 3.40 :—Religious Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 5.10 :—Talk. 5.40 :—Lesson in Christian Philosophy. 7.25 :—Police Notes. 7.40 :—Talk. 8.10 :—Concert. 9.40 :—News. 10.25 :—Gramophone Records.

INSBRUCK (577m.), 15kw.—AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (322m.), COLOGNE (228m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—4 :—Report on Economic, Weather, and Sports Notes. 4.15 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 4.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert from Düsseldorf, followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Announcements. Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6.30 :—Dialogue between Otto and Ernst. 6.45 :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Beethoven. 7 :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Rossini. 9 :—Time, Weather, News, and Gramophone Records of Light Music and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Dance Music. 8.15 :—Gramophone Records. 8.25 :—Time Signal. 8.30 :—News.

MILAN—Call IMI (561m.), 7.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (272.3m.), and GENOA (341m.).—4.30 :—Variety Music. 7.15 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.31 :—Giornale radio; Weather; Exchange. 7.45 :—Relay from La Scala of Donizetti's Opera, The Elixir of Love, given (Donizetti), followed by Music. In the Intervals, Topical Talks, Time, and Giornale radio. 10.15 :—Commercial.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.).—4.30 :—Choral Concert. 7 :—Concert. 7.40 :—Reading. 8.10 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,071m.), 6.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (346m.).—5 :—Talk. 5.30 :—Concert. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert. 8 :—Talk. 8.15 :—Concert. 9.30 :—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes.

STOCCOLM (Call SASA (435m., 75kw., and MOTALA (1,349m., 486kw.), BODEN (1,293m.), GOTTENBORG (322m., 60kw.), HORBY (367m., 15kw.), OSTERSUND (770m., 1kw.), SUNDSVALL (542m., 6kw.).—English Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Concert—Overture, Medea (Cherubini); Overture and Aria from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Aria from Lucia (Gaetano Donizetti); Suite (Faure); Overture, Le Jeune Henri (Méhul); Selection, Le Postillon de Lonjumeau (Adam); Three Songs (Sibelius); Nocturne (Svendsen); Valse (Waldteufel). 9.10 :—Time Signal. 9.15 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements and News.

STUTTGART (346m.), 1.8kw., and FREIBURG (576m.), 6 :—Time Signal. 6.5-9.30 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements and News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.30 :—Dance Music. 6.45 :—Exchange Quotations. 6.55 :—Selections by an Amazilia Orchestra. 7.30 :—News. 7.45 :—Accordion and Mandoline Selections. 8 :—Operetta selections. 8.30 :—Concert. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.1 :—Light Concert. 10 :—Selections of Military Music. 10.15 :—South African News. 10.30 :—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra.

VIENNA (516.9m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.).—5 :—Dance Music. 6.45 :—Exchange Quotations. 7 :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Beethoven. 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. 9.35 :—Orchestral Concert. Overture, Haika (Komzak); Selection from Aida (Verdi); Soiree's Song (Lehar); Bimmelpfeifer Polka (Blon); Spielereien (Fennedy); Gavotte (Samesu); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Liszt). 7.30 :—Song Recital from the Works of Hugo Wolf. 8 :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Hungarian Composers, followed by News, Dance Music, and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:

KATOWICK (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—2 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (1,400m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (480m.), 1.2kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m., 25kw., 2 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 309m. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.15 a.m.—4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.15 p.m.—1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 15kw., 10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (522m.), 2.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

ROYAL MARINE CHANGES

Some changes in the higher posts in the Royal Marines are occasioned by the retirement, from October 1, of General Sir Lewis Halliday, V.C., K.C.B., on relinquishing the appointment of Adjutant-General of the Corps. His retirement gives steps in rank to Lieutenant-General Robert O. Paterson, O.B.E., who commanded the Plymouth Division in 1926-28; Major-General A. G. Little, C.M.G., who commanded the Portsmouth Division in 1927-29; and Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier) Henry A. Hathway Jones, A.D.C., who has commanded the Portsmouth Division since June 16, 1930. Colonel-Commandant Jones relinquishes this appointment on promotion. His successor is Colonel-Commandant (temporary Brigadier) G. R. S. Hickson, C.B.E., who has been Director of Naval Recruiting since February, 1927. Brigadier Hickson knows Portsmouth well, and was educated at the grammar school there before entering the R.M.L.I. in 1897. When the War began he was serving as captain, R.M., in the marine garrison at Cromarty, and was promoted to major in September, 1915. Later he commanded the R.M. contingent in the battleship LORD NELSON, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Thursby in the Eastern Mediterranean. In October, 1917, he was made G.S.O., 1st grade, at Gibraltar, with temporary rank as lieutenant-colonel. In addition to being made a C.B.E., he was appointed an officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Cantrell, who was promoted to that rank in July, after having been lieutenant-colonel by brevet since June, 1918, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier Hickson as Director of Naval Recruiting. He has recently been serving at the Depôt at Deal. Before the War Captain Cantrell, as he then was, was on the instructional staff at the R.N. College, Dartmouth. During the greater part of hostilities he commanded the marine contingent on board the COLLINGWOOD, Grand Fleet, but in June, 1917, he was promoted to major, and appointed in command of the marines of the QUEEN ELIZABETH, flagship of Admiral Beatty. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour for service during the War. In 1924-26 he was Fleet Royal Marine Officer on the China Station.

FISHERY PROTECTION

The sloop HAREBELL, Captain B. W. Barrow, D.S.O., parent ship of the Fishery Protection and Minesweeping Flotilla, will complete repairs at Devonport to-day and is to leave on the 24th to resume her duties. The ROSEMARY, Commander G. F. Wilson, D.S.O., completes refitting at Portsmouth on October 14, and is ordered to reduce to reserve at standard notice, so that only two instead of three sloops will be employed at sea during the winter. The other is the GODETIA, Commander W. R. Richardson, who is the Local Fishery Naval Officer for the North Sea.

R.N. BENEVOLENT TRUST

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B., the president, will preside at the eighth annual meeting of the R.N. Benevolent Trust at Caxton Hall, S.W.1, at 3 p.m., on Friday, October 24. Fleet Orders notify that the attendance of all officers and men and other interested persons will be welcomed. The Trust was incorporated by Royal Charter in May, 1922, to absorb the Grand Fleet Fund and kindred funds which had been started during the War for the relief of necessity or distress among naval men or their dependents. The general office is at Rochester, and there are local offices at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport, working in conjunction with voluntary committees.

U.S. FLEET EXERCISES

Special plans have been prepared for the winter exercises of the United States Fleet, which will culminate in a concentration at Panama between February 12 and March 23, 1931. The defence of the Canal is to be undertaken by the Scouting Fleet and the attack by the Battle Fleet, and on both sides extensive aerial cooperation is being planned. A new division of cruisers, composed of the NORTHAMPTON, Pensacola, SALT LAKE CITY, and CHESTER, will be taking part for the first time. The aircraft-carriers SARATOGA, LEXINGTON, and LANGLEY will operate with the Battle Fleet, and the WRIGHT will serve as flagship and tender to the aircraft squadrons of the Scouting Fleet.

OFFICERS' TACTICAL COURSE

Fleet Orders call attention to the facilities at the Tactical School, Portsmouth, for the instruction of officers in problems connected with destroyer work. It is particularly desired that officers who have passed for command of destroyers, but who have not yet held such a post, should attend the school during the periods when destroyer work is being specially dealt with. Copies of the time-table of this course may be obtained from the Director of the school.

R. M. GROVES MEMORIAL PRIZES

The trust fund for the R. M. Groves Memorial Prizes, which commemorate the services of the late Air Commodore Robert Marsland Groves, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., who was killed while flying on duty in May, 1920, will terminate next year. The Air Council announce that, by the generosity of Mrs. J. G. Groves, mother of the late officer, a further sum of money has now been placed at their disposal, which, added to the balance of the original fund unexpended, will form a new trust fund. This will be dedicated in perpetuity to the promotion of the practical side of flying and for the encouragement of *esprit de corps* and disinterested devotion to duty in the R.A.F. An "R. M. Groves Memorial Prize" will be awarded twice a year to the flight cadet who, on passing out of the R.A.F. College, is selected as being the best all-round pilot of his term. The first prize under the new trust will be awarded in December, 1931.

FLYING-BOATS' RETURN

The month's cruise to the Baltic of No. 201 (Flying-boat) Squadron from Calshot virtually ended on Thursday afternoon, with the return of three boats to Felixstowe. The concluding stage, from Esbjerg, occupied 6½ hours. One boat had to be left behind at Esbjerg to fit a spare flying wire, and returned to Felixstowe on Saturday. Except for this slight deviation, the programme was carried out as originally planned, and formed an excellent test of the cruising capabilities of these Southampton-type boats, the same as are now serving at Singapore and Basra. The cruise was made under the orders of Group Captain E. R. C. Nanson, commanding the Calshot base, with Squadron Leader R. F. Turner in command of the squadron.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BALBOA, Oct. 1.—Despatch left for Henjam.
BASRA, Oct. 2.—Lumb left for Henjam.
CHINKIANG, Oct. 1.—Martin arrived.
COLOMBO, Oct. 2.—Effingham arrived.
CORK, Oct. 1.—Despatch arrived and left for Kingston, Jamaica.
COWES, Oct. 2.—Forres left for Brixham.
DARTMOUTH, Oct. 2.—Arlo and Submarines H 32, H 37, H 41, and H 48 arrived.
FUSIE, Oct. 2.—Coventry arrived.
GARELOCH, Oct. 2.—Regent arrived.
HALIFAX, Sept. 30.—Calypso left.
HONG-KONG, Oct. 2.—Magnolia arrived.
MALTA, Oct. 3.—Vimiera arrived.
MUSCAT, Oct. 2.—Cyclamen arrived.
NORE, Oct. 2.—Wakeful arrived.
PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—Cachalot left for Portsmouth; and Alecto and Submarines H 32, H 37, H 31, and H 48 left for Dartmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 2.—Wakeful left for Sheerness; and Cachalot, Flinders, and Forres arrived.
PRAIA, C.V., Oct. 2.—Dolphinfish left for St. Vincent.
ST. IVES, Oct. 2.—Seaborn arrived and left for Scillies.
SHEERNESS, Oct. 2.—Kellett arrived. Oct. 2.—Submarine L 53 left for Portsmouth.
SIERNIK, Oct. 2.—Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Anthony and Acasta) arrived.
WUSUNG, Oct. 2.—Berwick arrived and left for Weihai-wei.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

SUB-LIEUTS.—R. A. VILLIERS and A. C. PECK, to Parthian (Oct. 2).
ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. F. LITTLE and W. B. KELLETT, to Dryad, for Navigation Course (Nov. 17), and to Victory, for Signal Course (Jan. 5); and the Hon. F. C. CADEN, to Dryad, for Navigation Course (Nov. 3).
LIEUT. (E.R.A.) T. SANDARS, to Hornet (Oct. 4).
SURG. LIEUT. (Actg.) C. CURRIE, transferred to Permanent List (with original seny. of Dec. 7, 1920).

PROMOTION

LIEUT. (Retd.)—C. V. DODGSON, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (Retd.) (sen.) Oct. 4).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—J. C. WESTALL, to Diomede.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—J. W. PAINE, to Carysfort (Oct. 4).
SUB-LIEUTS.—A. J. GARVEY, to Vivid (Oct. 4), to Vernon (Oct. 25), to Vivid (Nov. 8), and to London (Dec. 6); W. A. HUNT (retd.), to Vivid (Oct. 4), and to Dornebirne (Nov. 15).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PROBY. PAYOR. SUB-LIEUT.—O. W. MCGUINNESS, to Champion (Oct. 14).

POLICEMAN AND ALLEGED ARMED BURGLAR

At Woking, Surrey, on Saturday, JAMES HORN, 31, of Cyprus-place, East Ham, was charged with burglary at a drapery store at St. John's, Woking, and was remanded till Friday next. Police-constable Day said early that morning he hid and watched a spot where property believed to have been stolen was concealed. He saw Horn climb a fence and enter a shed. He told him he would be detained, whereupon the man said, "I am going to have a cut for my liberty," at the same time drawing a pistol. The witness closed with him, and during the struggle the pistol was fired once. With assistance the man was overpowered and taken to Woking Police Station.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Columbia (Santa Maria), Iceland, Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, Jamaica.
5.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).
8 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea), United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Newfoundland.
7.30 A.M.—To Faroe Islands.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Guiana (British, French and Dutch), Straits Settlements*, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent).
8 P.M.—To West Indies (Barbados).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:	
Pr. pkt. (Lotetia)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
Pr. pkt.† (Andes)	Oct. 8 5.30 p.m.
Ital. pkt.†† (Conte Rosso)	Oct. 8 5.30 p.m.
R. Staat†† (Rodney Star)	Oct. 9 6 a.m.
R.M.S.P.†† (Almanzora)	Oct. 9 5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Oct. 16 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Cathay)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
Orient (Orama)	Oct. 16 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail	Oct. 9 7.30 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Lotetia)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Lotetia)	Oct. 8 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt.†† (Conte Rosso)	Oct. 8 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.†† (Almanzora)	Oct. 9 5.30 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Stephen)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.): R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Oct. 9 8 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Oct. 10 6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Oct. 11 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Oct. 10 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Ger. pkt. (Wadai)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
(Las Palmas): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Oct. 8 7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Aberdeen (Themistocles)	Oct. 10 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Cathay)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
Orient (Orama)	Oct. 16 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Daily 6 p.m.
(all parts)†: Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Oct. 7 6 p.m.
(all parts)*: Via Suez (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Oct. 11 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
(S. Marta): R. & F. (Camito)	Oct. 6 7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Oct. 11 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Indropoera)	Oct. 8 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam) and Lindi): Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Oct. 15 6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Leviathan)	Oct. 6 8 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Augusta)	Oct. 7 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Augusta)	Oct. 8 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Oct. 8 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Oct. 9 9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mail*	Oct. 11 6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Houlder (Princess)	Oct. 11 7.30 a.m.
FAROE Is.: Direct (Sleipner)	Oct. 7 7.30 a.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via 'Frisco (Honolulu and Suva)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sonoma)	Oct. 11 2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.): Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Oct. 7 6 p.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Dettifoss)	Oct. 8 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Aboshar, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEISTCHELLES: P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mail*	Oct. 11 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
JAMAICA: E. & F. (Camito)	Oct. 6 7.30 a.m.
J. D. F. (Jamaica Producer)	Oct. 6 Noon.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via U.S.A. (Homeric)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Oct. 11 2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Oct. 15 6 p.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Oct. 10 11.30a.m
MAURITIUS: Via Cape Town (Carnarvon Castle)	Oct. 10 11.30a.m
Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Oct. 15 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Oct. 8 2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Oct. 10 6 p.m.
Mag. Post: Direct (Nova Scotia)	Oct. 8

A Copy of this Offer for Sale has been delivered for Registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Shares now offered.

The List will close on or before Thursday, the 9th October, 1930.

J. DARNELL AND SON, LIMITED

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929.

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE FACTORS.

Authorised	SHARE CAPITAL	*Issued*
£250,000	divided into 500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10/- each	£250,000

There are no Debentures or Mortgages outstanding.

OFFER FOR SALE OF

499,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares of 10/- each at the price of 16/- per share.

GRESHAM TRUST, LIMITED, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

On behalf of The Darnell Trust, Limited, will receive applications for the purchase of the above 499,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares through their Bankers, Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2, and Branches, at 16s. 0d. per Share.

Payable as follows:

On Application	1s. 0d.	per Share
On Acceptance	5s. 0d.	,, ,,
On 15th November, 1930 ..	10s. 0d.	,, ,,
Total Cost per Share	16s. 0d.	,, ,,

Payment in full may be made within seven days of acceptance under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum which will be paid by separate cheque.

DIRECTORS:

SIR ARTHUR WHEELER, Bart., D.L., J.P., Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough (Chairman of Gresham Trust, Ltd.), Chairman.
GILBERT HENRY LOVEGROVE, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 72, Hornsey Lane, London, N. (Architect and Surveyor).
JAMES HENRY ROBERT FRANCIS MARRIAN, Windyridge, Whittington, Worcestershire (Shoe Manufacturer).
CHARLES ORR STANLEY, F.I.P.A., 65, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2 (Advertising and Sales Consultant).
ANDREW GALLOWAY THOMSON, Middlemount, South Road, Chorley Wood, Managing Director.

BANKERS:
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS:
CLIFFORD-TURNER HOPTON & LAWRENCE, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS:
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS:
E. B. SAVORY & CO., Basildon House, Moorgate, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
CECIL GEORGE GREENFIELD, F.C.I.S., 76/94, Kingsland Road, London, E.2.

PARTICULARS

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.—The present company of J. Darnell and Son, Limited, was formed to acquire from The Darnell Trust, Limited (hereinafter called the Vendors), as from the 31st December, 1929, the goodwill and the assets mentioned below, of the business of boot and shoe factors established by the late Mr. Job Darnell in 1854 and converted into a private limited company in 1922 under the style of J. Darnell and Son, Limited.

The business was commenced in a small store, but it has grown steadily until to-day there are active accounts numbering many thousands with retail boot and shoe traders throughout Great Britain and Ireland. During the 75 years of trading the policy has been to carry a large and varied stock and to supply customers at the cheapest possible prices. As a result, the business is to-day one of the leading London Wholesale Houses for all classes of boots and shoes and a goodwill has been established with the trade which is of very real value.

PREMISES.—The Head Office of the business is situate at 76/94, Kingsland Road, London, E.2, where important freehold and long leasehold premises covering a floor space of approximately 50,000 square feet are owned. These were built especially for the requirements of the business and are situate in one of the best positions in the centre of the wholesale shoe distributing district in London.

In addition, the Company owns adjoining freehold property which will enable the present warehouse to be extended when the necessity arises.

ASSETS.—The capital of the Company is represented by the following assets, which were acquired from the Vendors as from 31st December, 1929:—

	£
Cash at Bank	30,000
Sundry Debtors, less reserve (subject to discharge of the liabilities to creditors below mentioned)	37,343
Stock, per Manager's valuation as at 31st December, 1929	101,496
Fixtures, Fittings, Loose Utensils, Office Furniture, and Rolling Stock, as valued by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden on the 11th July, 1930	4,710
Freehold and Leasehold property as valued by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden on the 11th July, 1930	33,675
*Goodwill	20,650
	277,879
Less Creditors, guaranteed by Vendors not to exceed	27,879
Net Assets	£250,000

* The Company is entitled to all trading profits earned since 31st December, 1929 (excluding any income arising from assets acquired) until the payment of the sum of £6,761 5s. 0d. which represents interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the purchase price from the 1st January, 1930, until completion. It is estimated that these profits will be sufficient to write off the amount attributable to Goodwill and as the whole of the preliminary expenses are payable by the Vendors no intangible items should appear in next year's Balance Sheet.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE OF PROFITS.—The accounts of the business have been examined by Price, Waterhouse and Co., Chartered Accountants, and the following is a copy of their Certificate:—

3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
29th September, 1930.

To the Directors of J. DARNELL and SON, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with instructions received, we have examined the books and accounts of The Darnell Trust, Limited (formerly J. Darnell and Son, Limited (incorporated in 1922)), for the three years ended 31st December, 1929, and certify that the profits of the business for each of those years, after making such adjustments as in our opinion are appropriate, are as set out below.

These profits are arrived at after charging all expenses, including Depreciation (calculated on the basis of the new valuations), Directors' Fees and Managing Director's Remuneration (on the basis now agreed to be paid) but excluding income arising from Assets not being acquired and before deducting Income Tax.

Year to 31st December, 1927			£83,091
,, ,, 1928			£84,844
,, ,, 1929			£58,110

We are, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Having completed eight months trading the Directors are of the opinion that the Company will earn a net profit for the current year of not less than £50,000, which represents 20% on the Share Capital of the Company.

MANAGEMENT.—Continuity of management has been ensured by the retention of the services as Managing Director of Mr. A. G. Thomson, who has entered into an agreement to act as Managing Director for a period of not less than five years. Mr. Thomson has acted as General Manager since 1915, and has been largely responsible for the success of the business since then.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—The present Board, while maintaining the high traditions which have been established, are pursuing an energetic policy of developing the Company's business, and have already made arrangements to broaden the territory at present covered by the Company's representatives.

It is anticipated that the improvement which should result from this development will be reflected in the trading before the end of the year, though no account has been taken of this in estimating the profits.

The following additional information is given in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929:—

The Company, having been registered on the 14th July, 1930, no accounts have been made up and no dividends have been paid.

Pursuant to Contract No. 2 below, 499,993 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each in the capital of the Company have been allotted credited as paid up otherwise than in cash in part consideration for the transfer to the Company of the undertaking and assets agreed to be sold and purchased under such contract.

The Articles of Association of the Company contain the following provisions:—

81. Each of the Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services a sum at the rate of £200 per annum and the Chairman an additional sum at the rate of £50 per annum. The Company in General Meeting may increase the amount of the aforesaid remuneration either permanently or for a year, or a longer term.

82. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including any expense incurred in attending Meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board or General Meetings, and if in the opinion of the Directors it is necessary or desirable that any Director should make special journeys or perform any special services on behalf of the Company or its business, such Director or Directors may be paid such reasonable additional remuneration and expenses therefor as the Directors may from time to time determine.

83. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the capital of the Company to the nominal value of £100.

86. Every person acting as a substitute for a Director shall be an officer of the Company, and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. The remuneration of any such substitute shall be payable out of the remuneration payable to the Director appointing him, and shall consist of such portion of the last-mentioned remuneration as shall be agreed between the substitute and the Director appointing him.

87. The salary of remuneration of any Managing Director of the Company shall, subject as provided in any Agreement, be such as the Directors may from time to time determine, and may either be a fixed sum of money, or may altogether or in part be governed by the business done, or profits made or may be upon such other terms as the Directors determine.

92 (bis). The Directors from time to time and at any time may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company abroad and may appoint any person to be members of such local board or any managers or agents and may fix the their remuneration.

94. A Director of the Company may be or become a Director of any Company promoted by this Company, or in which it may be interested as a Vendor, shareholder, or otherwise, and no such Director shall be accountable for any benefits derived by Director or the firm of such Director or any member of such firm or any company from or out of such other Company except that of profit under the Company except that of Auditor in conjunction with the office of Director and on such terms as to remuneration, and otherwise as the Directors may arrange.

The amount of the pecuniary expense (including capital duty of £2,500) amounted to approximately £3,000 and the whole amount has been paid or is payable by the Vendors pursuant to Contract No. 2 below mentioned. No part of the proceeds of this offer is required to be provided in respect of any of the matters mentioned in paragraph 5 of Part 1 of the 4th Schedule to the Companies Act, 1929.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association stating the names, descriptions and addresses of the signatories thereto and the number of shares subscribed for by them is printed in the fold hereof and is to be deemed to form part of this offer.

The Directors of the Company are interested as follows:—Mr. Andrew Galloway Thomson is interested under Contract No. 3 below-mentioned whereby he is appointed Managing Director for the period and on the terms below stated. Sir Arthur Wheeler is Chairman of Gresham Trust, Limited, and holds 68,517 fully paid Ordinary Shares of 1/- each in that Company which has an issued capital of 400,000 6% Cumulative Participating Preference Shares and 1,320,000 Ordinary Shares of 1/- each, all fully paid up.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1) 12th May, 1930, between Gilbert Henry Lovegrove and Gresham Trust, Limited. (2) 15th July, 1930, between The Darnell Trust, Limited (formerly J. Darnell and Son, Limited incorporated in 1922), whose Registered Office is at Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2, and this Company whereby the Company agreed to acquire from The Darnell Trust, Limited, the business and assets above referred to for the sum of £250,000 (of which £20,650 is payable for Goodwill) payable as to £9 10s. 0d. in cash and as to £249,996 10s. 0d. the balance thereof by the allotment to the Vendor or its nominees of 499,993 Ordinary Shares of 10s. each credited as fully paid up in the Capital of the Company. The above mentioned debts and liabilities of the Vendors (which have been guaranteed by them not to exceed £27,879) will be discharged out of the book debts, but the Vendors will remain separately liable for any contingent claim of Inland Revenue of £10 10s. 0d. for income-tax for the year 1928-29, for income tax for the year 1929-30 apportioned to 31st December, 1929, and for Super or Sur Tax up to and including 31st December, 1929. The purchase carries all trading profits earned since 31st December, 1929, subject to the payment by the Company of interest at the rate of 6% per annum on the purchase price from 1st January, 1930, until completion (which has been assumed to say 1st proximo) (The purchase has been completed.) (3) 15th July, 1930, between the Company and Mr. Andrew Galloway Thomson for the appointment of the latter as Managing Director of the Company for five years at a remuneration of £2,000 per annum and a commission of 2½% on the net profits of the Company after deducting Income Tax. Two letters dated 29th September, 1930 exchanged between The Darnell Trust, Limited, and Gresham Trust, Limited, of Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2, under which the latter is acting as the Issuing House in respect of this offer for a fee of 1,000 guineas payable by the former.

All the above particulars except particulars of contracts Nos. 1 and 4 have been supplied by the Company.

Application for purchase must be made on the accompanying form and must be lodged with Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2, or any of their Branches, together with the amount payable on application.

If any application be not accepted in respect of the full number of shares applied for, the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount payable on acceptance and any balance will be returned to the applicant, and if any application be not accepted the deposit will be returned in full.

Failure to pay any instalment will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the contract for sale liable to cancellation.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. will be charged on instalments in arrear.

A brokerage of 3d. per share will be paid on acceptances made in respect of public applications bearing the stamp of a broker, banker or other approved agent.

After payment by any applicant of the full amount due, The Darnell Trust, Limited, will procure the shares purchased to be allotted direct to such applicant by the Company and the applicant's name to be registered in the Register of Members in the holder of such shares and the certificates of such shares in the name of the applicant will be delivered on and after 22nd December, 1930, in exchange for fully paid acceptance letters.

The shares now offered (except seven) have been allotted credited as fully paid up to The Darnell Trust, Limited, as part of the consideration for the sale of the undertaking and assets sold by it to the Company. The Company has received the full amount payable on the seven remaining shares. The Darnell Trust, Limited, are paying all expenses in connection with this offer.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the above-mentioned Contracts, and the original Accountants' Certificate can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Clifford-Turner Hopton and Lawrence, Solicitors to this offer, 81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, on any day during business hours prior to the closing of the lists.

Copies of this offer for sale can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors; from the offices of the Company, and from Gresham Trust, Limited, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

2nd October, 1930.

This Form should be filled up and sent with remittance to MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.
Head Office: Poultry, London, E.C.2, or Branches.

J. DARNELL AND SON, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1929.)

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PURCHASE

OFFER FOR SALE OF

499,000 Ordinary Shares of 10/- each at the price of 16/- per share.

(4)

To THE DARNELL TRUST, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £.....being a deposit of 1s. per share as application for.....fully paid Ordinary Shares of 10s. each of J. Darnell and Son, Limited, I/we offer to purchase that number or any less number of such shares upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 2nd day of October, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to pay the balance due from me/us as provided in the said Offer for Sale.

USUAL SIGNATURE.....

NAME (IN FULL).....
(In Block Letters) (State if Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

ADDRESS (IN FULL).....

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.....
(If a lady state whether Married, Widow or Spinster)

DATE.....1930.

CHEQUES MUST BE MADE PAYABLE to "MIDLAND BANK LIMITED or BEARER," and crossed (Not negotiable.)

Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application but in due course a Letter of Acceptance will be sent or the deposit returned through the post.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REFORM

AYR COUNTY LOAN

It has been obvious from the beginning that the painful task of reforming the finances of Australia and placing her economic affairs upon a sound foundation was not going to be a light one, nor quickly achieved. For too long a period Australia enjoyed a standard of living which was not entirely earned, but partly borrowed, and in these circumstances readjustment was bound to be difficult. It is unfortunate, but not surprising, to learn that the Ministers, both of the Commonwealth and the different States, are to some extent divided amongst themselves regarding the necessity of economy, and the representatives of the more extreme elements are resisting efforts which the better-informed know to be necessary to reduce costs of production. The Sub-Committee of the Cabinet which had been studying Budgetary reform had desired that Parliament should meet earlier than October 30, but as our Canberra Correspondent has pointed out, from the choice of that date it must be assumed that the extremists have succeeded in carrying out their determination not to hamper Mr. Lang's efforts in the New South Wales election of October 25. Much would appear to depend upon the result of that election, for Mr. Lang has shown himself to be a very unsafe guide in financial and economic matters. The sub-committee proposed that expenditure should be reduced by £4,000,000, and the Cabinet have, it is understood, approved this proposal, though it will involve, our Correspondent points out, large reductions in salaries and wages throughout the Government services. It is clear from the comments of the Australian Press that the delay in applying the remedies which Sir Otto Niemeyer so plainly showed to be necessary to the restoration of confidence at the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers is due to opposition of the supporters of the Government.

The Faults of Omission

While investors in this country will have no hesitation in accepting Mr. Scullin's assurance that no attention need be paid to the irresponsible talk of a small minority of his countrymen about repudiation, it is advisable to point out that default may occur just as easily from acts of omission as from those of commission; but whether default come from the one or the other the results would be the same. As events have shown, and unfortunately continue to show, the consequences of omission are the real risk that Australia runs. A special committee representing the South Australian Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufacturers, the Stockbreeders' Association, and the Taxpayers' Association, which was appointed to watch the trend of Federal finance, recently issued a strong criticism of "vacillation and procrastination on the part of the Federal Government." The Queensland Treasurer has given his countrymen a good lead, for in his Budget he has made net reductions amounting to £665,000 in departmental expenditure, and is imposing new taxes sufficient to produce a small surplus.

Sir Otto Niemeyer's Review

A full report of Sir Otto Niemeyer's speech to the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers at Melbourne in August has now come to hand. His review of Australia's financial and economic position was lucid and incisive. He explained that the Commonwealth and nearly all the States had had Budget deficits for at least three years. These deficits, which in the case of the Commonwealth alone amounted to £6,500,000, were unprovided for except by temporary finance, and in the current year several of the States were faced with substantial Budget problems. In addition to an unfunded floating debt of £3,000,000, the Commonwealth had a net amount of £18,000,000 of internal debt maturing by the end of the year, while the States had to provide for £24,000,000. Next year £44,000,000 of Commonwealth and State debts will fall due, and, after a drop in 1932, nearly £72,500,000 in 1933 and £51,000,000 in 1934. External debt liabilities, Sir Otto explained, were also heavy. Australia had an overdraft of about £36,000,000 in London, of which £18,000,000 was owing to the Commonwealth Bank. Nearly £8,000,000 was due in September to one London bank, and £10,000,000 in the form of short Treasury Bills. The task of dealing with the internal indebtedness was increasing owing to a decline in the deposits of the savings banks. The yield of taxation was diminishing. Australian credit, Sir Otto added, was at a low ebb; in fact, it was lower than that of the other Dominions, not excluding India, and even lower than that of some Protectorates.

Two Years for Reform

Other points made by Sir Otto Niemeyer were that as exports had fallen from about £140,000,000 to £100,000,000, there was not much more than £60,000,000 available for all other Australian payments overseas, including goods and services of all kinds. The Australian pound had depreciated by 6½ per cent. as a result of this export position, and the discount was only prevented from becoming larger by the rigid rationing of exchange by the banks, which meant rationing Australian purchases, and by drastic tariff increases and prohibitions. None of these expedients, as he truly remarked, could be other than temporary. He summarized Australia's position by declaring that the country had lost its Budget equilibrium, its exchange equilibrium, and was faced with considerable unfunded and maturing debts internally and externally, in addition to having a large programme of public works for which no financial provision has been made. The only bright spot in this gloomy picture was that apart from the £36,000,000 of unfunded debt, Australia has no external maturities until 1932, which, as Sir Otto explained, means that Australia has a maximum period of two years in which to put her financial affairs properly in order. The sooner the task is put in hand the sooner will it be completed, and the sooner will Australia's trade and prosperity revive. Incidentally, it should be noted that while the fall in commodity prices was a cause of Australia's troubles, it has now become also a consequence. But for Australia's restricted purchasing power, due mainly to loss of credit, not only her own trade but that of Great Britain and other countries has suffered, thus accentuating the general trade depression.

Ayr County Council Loan

Subscriptions are invited to-day for £1,250,000 Five per Cent. stock, 1947-1957, of the Ayr County Council at 101 per cent. The stock will be amalgamated on March 15, 1931, with the £1,250,000 of similar stock issued in March, 1927; until then it will be designated "A" stock. Including the net debt of the Education Authority, amounting to £485,786, which has been taken over in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the total outstanding debt of the Ayr Council, after deducting sinking funds and reserve funds, is £1,981,511. Of this total, however, £498,982 represents loans and mortgages which will be repaid out of the proceeds of the present issue. The balance of the proceeds of the new loan will be applied to capital expenditure on waterworks, sewage works, schools, county buildings, housing, and roads. The valuation of the county for rating purposes, after giving effect to the derating provisions in the new Act, is £3,608,262, and a rate of one penny in the pound produces £15,034. The income of the county (other than rates, but including Government grants) is £953,523 and as the expenditure is £1,749,154, the sum required to be met by rates is £795,631. In addition to the ordinary rates the county council has power to levy a guarantee rate, unlimited in amount, for the purposes of this issue upon all lands and heritages within its assessable area. The new stock is a trustee investment.

Record Roneo Profits

Roneo, Limited, manufacturers of copying apparatus and other office requisites, has issued a report which compares favourably with any published during its 22 years' career. Two years ago the business was entrusted to new management, and judging by the financial results achieved the shareholders have no reason to regret the change. Last year's published net profits showed an increase from £56,185 to £94,912, and the current report reveals in respect of the 12 months ended June 30 a net revenue of £104,129, which is the highest figure yet reached. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 10 per cent., as a result of which the board is able to add to reserve a sum of £41,675, nearly equal to a further 12 per cent. During the year a revaluation made of the company's fixed assets revealed a surplus of £55,627; this has been devoted to increasing the reserve and to writing off the balance of goodwill. The company is well supplied with liquid assets. Against liabilities amounting to £190,623, there appears stock of a value of £331,683, debtors £223,584, and cash £46,099, these three items totalling £601,366. The issued capital is £610,000, and with the latest additions the reserves will amount to £145,407.

A Warning to Investors

A number of investors living in different parts of the country last week received a telegram from an unknown sender inviting them to purchase Simms Motor Units Ordinary shares at 20s. for "quick capital appreciation," and inviting them to telegraph their orders at once. The telegrams purported to come from someone associated with an obscure financial paper. Investors would be well advised to ignore such communications, or if they are ever tempted to take notice of them to consult first their professional advisers—namely, their stockbrokers, bankers, or solicitors.

Nine Months' Fire Losses

The cost of the principal fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland last month may be estimated at £502,000, which compares with corresponding losses of £302,000 in August and £704,000 in September of last year. These estimates only take into account fires in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more, and on the basis of an addition of 60 per cent. in respect of fires costing individually less the total cost of all outbreaks in Great Britain and Ireland last month becomes £803,000. The corresponding losses for August last were £483,000, and for September of last year they were £1,126,000. The total estimated cost of all fires in Great Britain and Ireland during the first nine months of this year is £6,273,000, which is less by £3,297,000 than the cost for the corresponding period of last year. The comparative figures for the first nine months of this year and of 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930	1929
	£	£
January	1,387,000	1,088,000
February	632,000	733,000
March	796,000	1,877,000
April	600,000	1,160,000
May	548,000	930,000
June	423,000	843,000
July	605,000	805,000
August	483,000	1,210,000
September	808,000	1,124,000
Total for nine months ..	£6,273,000	£9,570,000

The total cost for the first nine months of last year was abnormally heavy, and the high cost was attributed to the exceptionally dry weather which prevailed for the greater part of the period. The figure of £6,273,000 for the first three quarters of this year is greater than that for the corresponding period of 1928, which amounted to £6,008,000. With the exception of last year, the losses for the first nine months of this year exceed those for any corresponding period since 1924.

Principal Outbreaks in September

The cost of the losses in September last was contributed to largely by two fires which occurred within the first week. On September 4 a great fire involved warehouses at Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping Wall, and their contents, including produce, and notably cocoa, pepper, ginger, various spices, and gum. It is believed that the total estimate of the cost of the damage to the building and contents of £150,000, which was made in these columns on September 6, stands in the light of examination. This outbreak ranks among the most serious experienced this year. On September 6 a fire at a motor-car factory at Bradford was estimated to have done damage amounting to about £80,000. Fortunately for fire insurance companies the number of other serious fires last month was moderate. Among the more important outbreaks were those shown below:—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Sept. 4..	Boot and hosiery factories, Leicester	20,000
,, 4..	Warehouses and contents at Wapping Wall, London	150,000
,, 6..	Motor car factory, Bradford ..	80,000
,, 7..	Tire warehouse, Birmingham ..	17,000
,, 8..	Amusement park, Margate	20,000
,, 19..	Cloth and tobacco warehouses, Belfast	10,000
,, 19..	Shirt and pyjama factory, Manchester	14,000
,, 22..	Lace factory, Nottingham	44,000
,, 25..	Herring barrel factory, Fraserburgh, N.B.	11,000

It will be seen from the table of monthly losses that the total for September was exceeded by that for January. The total for that month was much swollen by a fire in a granary and storehouse at Leith, which was estimated to have caused a loss of as much as £375,000.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton-growing States:—The weather has been mostly favourable and progress with picking and ginning has been satisfactory. The week's plantation receipts amount to 687,000 bales, against 489,000 last week and 501,000 last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 118,000 bales, against 136,000 last year. Of the current week's total 19,000 bales are for Great Britain, 22,000 for Germany, 15,000 for France, 61,000 for the rest of the Continent, and 5,000 coastwise.

Sub-branches of Lloyds Bank are now open at Bosham and East Wittering.

WALL-STREET RESIGNED

NO EARLY TRADE IMPROVEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 5

It has become increasingly clear that nothing better than quiet business can reasonably be expected in the next few months. There has been less than the usual seasonal recovery, and it is rather late for a change to occur now. The output of the steel mills is again declining, and although there is increased employment in the motor-car industry, it has been at the expense of shortening the working hours and the working week—an emergency measure to relieve the acute unemployment in Detroit. The output of cars has again been reduced and only the Ford company, standing in a unique position, is looking forward to a fairly satisfactory fourth quarter.

Some lines of building have improved, but the colder weather of the past few days is a reminder that not much further gain can be expected in that direction until the spring. In September residential building contracts awarded in 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, according to the Dodge reports, reached a greater total value than in any other month since May, accounting for $98,534,600 of a total new construction volume of $331,863,500, but total construction was 5 per cent. less than in August.

Commodity price indexes, failing to show an end to the long decline, have been disappointing to the business community, and have been reflected in movements of security prices. What has been further disconcerting is the discovery that business activity in the past fortnight has fallen below even the lowest level of the depression of 10 years ago. Commodity prices, with copper and cotton especially weak, have reached a still greater depth, the *Annalist* index last week showing a drop to 121, the lowest figure since 1915. This fresh decline, however, uncovered some large purchasing orders for copper and cotton, and the manufacture of cotton textiles has increased, while prices for textiles have risen.

CUBAN UNREST

Foreign trade, as shown by the August returns, is somewhat better. About two-thirds of the gain in values in August over July was accounted for by increased shipments of wheat and cotton. Developments in Latin America are being watched with a good deal of uneasiness in view of the possibilities they open up of long interference with foreign trade. Argentina is no longer a matter of concern, and the revolution in Brazil was learned of too late in the week to have much influence here, but Cuba was a cause of anxiety owing to the heavy American investment in the sugar industry there. The Cuban situation appears to be getting worse, not better, with the approach of the November election.

Money rates, except for a small upturn in connexion with monthly dividend and interest disbursements, are abnormally easy and the bond market continues to show the effects of that stimulation. Lately, too, increased attention has been given by investors to good grades of Preferred stocks.

New capital issues during the week amounted to $39,970,000, of which $33,100,000 was in foreign issues. It is reported that a short-term loan of $125,000,000 for Germany is under negotiation here and abroad, but the New York bankers mentioned in the reports will not comment on them.

The action of a number of savings banks in this city in reducing their interest rates on deposits last week is likely to be followed by most others, owing to the small current return on sound investments. The movement has already had beneficial influence in the bond market. The stock market, after some sharp declines and a quick recovery, is merely marking time.

Railway car loadings are at their lowest for this season since 1921, not only because of slow general business but also because of the holding back of wheat shipments. In the latest week reported, that ended on September 20, they totalled 952,512, showing a decrease of over 15,000 cars from the preceding week instead of the usual seasonal increase. In the corresponding week of 1929 the car loadings totalled 1,167,395.

INDIAN BANKING INQUIRY

EXPERT AID FROM ENGLAND AND CONTINENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 5

The Government of India in July, 1929, announced its intention to appoint a small body of banking experts, selected either from England or from other countries, to assist the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee. The following, who have been invited to serve in this capacity and have agreed to do so, will arrive in India about the middle of December:—

Mr. G. C. Cassels, manager of the Bank of Montreal, London; Mr. B. Currie, partner in Messrs. Glyn Mills and Company.

Dr. A. Friederich, general secretary of the Union Cooperative Society, Darmstadt.

Dr. C. Jeidels, managing partner of the Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, Berlin, member of the board of the German National Railway Company, and director of various other companies in Germany.

Mr. A. P. McDougall, C.B.E., chairman and managing director of Midland Marts, Ltd., chairman of Midland Wool Growers, Ltd., formerly president of the Cooperative Farms Trading Society in Scotland.

Dr. L. J. A. Trip, former treasurer general at the Department of Finance, The Hague, and a former president of the Bank of Java.

NEW TELEPHONE COMBINE

Sir Alexander Roger, chairman of the International Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, and the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Company, Limited, authorises the announcement of the formation in New York of a new international telephone manufacturing and concessionary company, the General Telephone and Electric Corporation, which, with the interests sponsoring it, will control and operate more telephones than any other privately-owned company in existence, with the exception of the Bell System.

It has been formed primarily with the object of extending and developing the business outside the United States of the Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company—itself an alliance of British, Canadian, and American telephone concerns, which is controlled and managed by Theodore Gary and Co. and their British associates.

The General Telephone and Electric Corporation will have an authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares of common stock. For their permanent investment, the Transamerica Corporation and the Gary group are taking $20,000,000 and the British and other interests approximately $6,000,000, all in common shares at $50 per share. No public issue of shares is at present contemplated.

The chairman of the new company will be Mr. H. L. Gary, president of Theodore Gary and Co. Sir Alexander Roger will be one of the directors.

J. DARNELL AND SON'S ISSUE

An offer for sale is made to-day of 499,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each of J. Darnell and Son, wholesale boot and shoe factors, of Kingsland-road, E.2. The shares, which are offered at a premium of 6s. per share, represent nearly the whole of the issued capital of the company (£250,000), and there are no Debentures or mortgages outstanding. The company was formed only in July last, but the business it took over dates from 1854. Net assets as at December 31 last are shown in the prospectus at £250,000. This figure includes £20,650 for goodwill, but it is pointed out that the trading profits since December 31 last to which the company is entitled should be sufficient to write off this item, and as preliminary expenses are payable by the vendors, the next balance-sheet should be free of intangible assets. Profits, after depreciation and directors' charges, but before income-tax, are certified to have been £83,091 for 1927, £84,844 for 1928, and £58,110 for 1929. For 1930 net profits are estimated at not less than £50,000. Continuity of management has been ensured.

City News in Brief

Sir George H. Gamblin, branch manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Nassau, British West Indies, died on October 2.

Coupons dated July 1, 1930, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's Five per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds are now payable by the Westminster Bank, 41, Lothbury, E.C.

Mr. W. Coombs Applin has retired from the firm of Brightwen and Co., having been associated with the business for 54 years. Procuration of the firm has been entrusted to Mr. Ian C. Ritchie.

According to *Stubbs' Weekly Gazette*, the failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended October 4 were 173, an increase of 31. Bills of sale registered and re-registered amounted to 209, a decrease of 54.

There is published to-day as an advertisement the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the seven months ended July 31 last of the Austin Motor Company. Comment on the company's figures appeared in our issue of October 2.

BRITISH CELANESE REPORT

ACCOUNTS FOR 16 MONTHS

The report of British Celanese, Limited, for the 16 months ended June 30 last, states that the trading profit amounted to £2,557,334, and that the profit, before providing for interest and premium on Redemption First Mortgage Debenture stock and Second Mortgage Bearer bonds, non-recurring and sundry charges, but after providing for general sales and administrative expenses, royalties, and Excise duty, amounted to £1,449,161. The following items have been deducted:—Sundry charges, including certain items of a non-recurring nature and adjustments in writing down stock values during the period, £77,355; research and advertising expenditure, 1928-30, proportion written off, £161,454; Debenture charges:—Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, interest for 16 months, £83,594; Redemption Premium Reserve, £6,483; Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Convertible Second Mortgage bonds, interest for 16 months, £299,001; and Redemption Premium Reserve, £39,573, making in all £667,960, and leaving £781,201, which, with the balance of profit undistributed at February 28, 1929, of £259,721, gave £1,040,922. The directors have made the following appropriation:—Depreciation (increasing the amount at credit of depreciation reserve to £1,466,666), £266,666, leaving available for distribution £774,256. The following dividends have been paid:—On Seven per Cent. First Preference shares, for the half-year to April 30, 1929, £56,000; for the half-year to October 31, 1929, £56,000; for the half-year to April 30, 1930, £54,250; and on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Second Preference shares, for the half-year to April 30, 1929, £127,500; for the half-year to October 31, 1929, £127,500; for the half-year to April 30, 1930, £122,516, requiring in all £544,766, and leaving an undistributed balance at June 30 1930, of £229,490.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The report states that, "in spite of the adverse trade conditions during the period covered by the accounts, the volume of the company's trade shows a substantial proportionate increase when compared with that of the previous year. The artificial silk industry has suffered during the last two years from acute depression, due to the increasing difficulties which presented themselves, especially in this country, for reasons of which you are all aware. This depression became more accentuated subsequent to the world crisis in the latter part of last year. These unfavourable conditions were materially aggravated by the unsettlement created as a result of the indecision concerning the Excise duty, which prejudicially affected a large part of the period under review. . . .

"It will be seen from the balance-sheet that the net liquid assets at June 30, 1930, amounted to £2,891,010, which shows the strength of the company's financial position. In view of the general conditions referred to above, your directors decided at the beginning of 1930 to adopt a policy of caution in order to conserve and strengthen the cash resources of the company, the results of which were only apparent after the end of the period under review. This policy, which involved the reduction of stocks at the expense of production, naturally affected profits. In addition further intended capital expenditure was curtailed This was done, as your directors considered it a matter of primary importance to keep the company in a strong financial position, and as a consequence the cash position, which, after the application of £95,722 to the purchase of British Celanese Second Mortgage Debentures, was, at June 30, 1930, £548,933, was, at the date of the issue of this report, in excess of £800,000.

CAPACITY OF YARN PRODUCTION

"Your directors would point out that the profits have been earned on a yarn production capacity which represents substantially less than 40 per cent. of the actual available capacity and under 25 per cent. of the total yarn capacity which would be available if a relatively small additional capital expenditure were incurred. This potential production capacity corresponds in quantity to the highest total consumption of artificial silk in this country in the past. The fact, therefore, that the profits before mentioned are based mainly on what might be described as less than a 25 per cent. production capacity is an indication of the future potential earning power of your company when the additional production capacity comes into operation. Even this would represent only a small percentage of the market existing for textile products in this country. Your directors are confident that your company

MONEY MARKET

DOLLAR-STERLING EXCHANGE FIRM

Supplies of short credit on Saturday were plentiful. For the renewal of money at call lenders other than the clearing banks accepted 1½ per cent. and fresh advances were obtainable on terms varying from 1½ to 1 per cent., while the banks were free lenders for any period until the end of October at 2 per cent. The discount market was steady with a slight tendency towards ease. The clearing banks continued buyers of October, November and December bills at 2 per cent. "Hot" Treasury bills were offered on the spot at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. and for delivery this week at 2½ per cent. For full three months commercial bills sellers quoted 2½ per cent. and buyers $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent., business as usual on a Saturday being very quiet.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1—2	2	2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/8—2 1/16	2 1/4	2 1/4—2 5/16
Discount (Treasury Bills).			Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/8—2 3/16	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4	

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday	Cntr. of Lon. Elec. Sup., Ord. shares ..	..	10/-	£553,397
Do.	Sec. Clydesdale Investment, £10 shares		£3	£150,000
Friday ..	South Metropolitan Gas. 3% Deb. stock ..	..	45%	£450 000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling in terms of New York dollars maintained a firm tone and the rate closed slightly higher at $4.86. The premium on forward dollars widened owing to the higher discount rates in London, the quotation for one month being $^{1}/_{16}$c., and for three months $^{3}/_{16}$c. The Paris (123.83¼f.), Brussels (34.84b.), and Amsterdam (12.05¼fl.) rates moved in favour of London, but the German (20.41½m.) and Italian (92.70¾l.) exchanges were slightly higher. The Spanish exchange closed at 46.88½p., against 46.95p. on Friday. No quotable alteration took place in the Eastern exchanges, and the Argentine dollar remained at $39^{5}/_{16}$d. The Rio Exchange was again slightly higher at 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Oct. 4	Oct. 3
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 1/16—4.85 1/16	4.85 7/8—4.85 1/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 1/16—4.85 1/8	4.85 1/16—4.85 1/16
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.93—123.85	123.79—123.85
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83½—34.84	34.83½—34.85
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.48	92.76—92.82	92.77—92.81
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03-25.03¼	25.03¼-03¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.33	192⅞-193½	192⅝-193½
Madrid ..	Pes. to £	46.95	46.87-47.03	46.87-47.03
Lisbon ..	Escs. to £	108.00	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04⅞-05¼	12.04⅞-05¼
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.41¼-42¼	20.41-20.42
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.582	34.41-34.44	34.40-34.43
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.78	27.75-27.78
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¼-163⅞	163⅛-16⅜
Warsaw ..	Zlotytoc	43.38	43⅛-43⅞	43⅛-43⅞
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817½-818½	817-819
Cons'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	275.2115	274¼-274⅝	274¼-274⅝
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	43.86	485⅜-487⅜	485⅜-487⅜
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.850	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr. to£	18.150	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞-16¼	18.15⅞-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08¼-09¼	18.08¼-09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15½-18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅝	97⅛-97⅝
Bombay ..	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 29/32—1/6	1/5 29/32—1/6
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 29/32—1/6	1/5 29/32—1/6
Madras ..	Per rup.	1/6d.	1/5 29/32—1/6	1/5 29/32—1/6
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3½-1/4⅛	1/3½-1/4⅛
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 13/32—2/0⅝	2/0 13/32—2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7-1/7 1/16	1/7-1/7 1/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/16-2/4	2/3 15/16-2/4
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04⅝-05¼	12.04⅝-05¼
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.466d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 3/32-5⅛	5 3/32-5⅛
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	39 15/16-39 31/32	39 15/16-39⅝
V'paraiso†	9 to £	40	39.96	39.96
Monte'deo	Per dol.	51d.	39 1/4-40 1/4	39 1/4-40 1/4
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.168	14.70	14.55
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.70	10.20-10.40	10.20-10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

DUTIES RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 2	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 2 15	92 18 9
Africa & Rhodesia ..	99 15 0	99 3 2	98 17 6	98 12 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 17 6	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 0 0
South Africa	99 12 6	99 5 0
Rhodesia	99 18 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the export of £10,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the sale of £8,747 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,022,768, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 2	Nil	Oct. 2—	
		Bar gold ..	5,173
Oct. 3—		Oct. 3—	
Sovs. ..	1,070,000	Bar gold ..	17,349
Bar gold ..	37	Sovs.	6,000
Oct. 4	Nil	Oct. 4—	
		Sovs. ..	10,000
		Bar gold ..	9,747
		Net influx ..	1,022,768
Total ..	£1,070,037	Total ..	£1,070,037

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,850,633 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of GOLD in the open market remained nominally at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

Business was small in the SILVER market. On a little Continental selling the price was fixed ¼d. lower at 16½d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 15/16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1½	Nom.
Paris	2½	1½	1¼
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	1½
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1½	1¾
Brussels	2½	2½	1¼

AUSTIN MOTORS

SEVEN MONTHS TO 31st JULY.

TRADING PROFIT, £858,136

CASH AT BANK, £1,129,117

SINKING FUND RESERVE	£167,270
BALANCE OF PROFIT CARRIED FORWARD	£279,820
TOTAL ASSETS	£4,926,692
LIQUID ASSETS	£2,528,560

PROPOSED DIVIDENDS.

20% P.A. ON PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES.

60% ACTUAL ON ORDINARY SHARES.

COMPANY RESULTS

ROVER COMPANY'S LOWER PROFIT

Freehold Assets.—It is proposed to pay on October 21 an interim dividend for the half-year to September 30 last of 5 per cent., compared with 6¼% a year ago.

Swedish Match.—Interim dividend on the "A" and "B" shares at the rate of 5 per cent. (five Swedish crowns per share of 100 crowns) in respect of the year ending December 15, being the same as that paid a year ago.

Hambros Bank.—Interim dividends of 7½ per cent. (or 3s. 9d. per share), on the £10 shares (£2 10s. paid) in respect of the year ending March 31, 1931, and 3 per cent. on the fully paid "A" shares of £1 each in respect of the same period, both payable on October 29. The dividends are the same as those paid a year ago.

PADANG JAWA RUBBER

The net profit of the Padang Jawa Rubber Estate for the year ended March 31 amounted to £3,651 (against £3,044 for 1928-29), to which must be added £1,947 brought in, making £5,598, which the directors recommend be carried forward, subject to estate manager's commission (approximately £80). Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. A crop of 527,333lb. was harvested (against 388,924lb.), and the average net price realized for all grades of that portion of the crop sold was 8.75d. per lb. (against 9.35d.). The remainder has been taken into the accounts at 3d. per lb. No details are given in the report of costs per lb. Meeting, to-morrow.

ROVER COMPANY

Net profits of the Rover Company for the 11 months ended July 31 amounted to £34,031 (against £120,245 for the year to August 31, 1929), to which is added the balance from last year of £102,394, making a total of £136,425. This sum the directors propose should be carried forward. While the profit shown is less than last year, the directors feel that the result is satisfactory considering the prevailing economic conditions. The general reorganization and development policy, it is stated, has been continued, and the company's programme for next year has been favourably received by the distributors and dealers. In the previous year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. Meeting, October 13.

HONYWOOD HOTELS

Honywood Hotels, Limited, report trading profits for the year ended April 30 last of £19,608. Dividends and interest accrued and transfer fees are £10,433, making a total of £30,036. After provision for repairs and renewals, directors' fees, interest, &c., the net profit is £14,526, against £18,282 for the previous year. Repairs and renewals in the past year have been comparatively heavy, the directors having adopted the policy of keeping the hotels in a thoroughly up-to-date condition. The directors are of opinion that when normal trade conditions are restored the profits of the company will show renewed progression. After providing the 8 per cent. Preference dividend, it is proposed to pay 6 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, carrying forward £5,704. Meeting, October 10.

FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS

The report of Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Limited, for the year ended August 31 last states that all dividends received from subsidiary and allied companies during the period have been included in the revenue account. Otherwise no account has been taken of the profits earned by the subsidiary and allied companies to August 31 last. All liabilities have been discharged or provided for. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after providing for all administrative expenses, &c., amounted to £28,462 (against £123,979 for the previous longer accounting period), to which is added £21,256 brought forward. The sum of £6,595 (against £35,462) is allocated for income-tax, leaving a balance of £42,124. This sum the directors propose to carry forward in view of the present depression and of the uncertainty of the future. For the preceding accounting period a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares. 6 per cent. on the management shares, and £41,277 was written off preliminary expenses. Meeting, October 16.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—The market opened dull and irregular and after a short period of steadiness eased off in sympathy with New York. Brazilian Traction, Dominion Bridge and Quebec Power were chiefly affected by the weaker undertone, while paper stocks held comparatively steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	—	Oct. 4	Oct. 3
Abitib'i ..	15	15½	Dom. Glass ..	107	107
Asbestos ..	⅝	¾	Dom. Textile	83	83½
Do., Pref. ..	No bid	2	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	4	4½	Fraser Cos. ..	5	5½
Brazil Tract.	33½	34½	Hollinger ..	57½	60
B.C. Pwr., A	36¼	35⅝	Int. Nickel ..	21¼	21⅝
Do., B ..	13	12	Massey, H. ..	15	16½
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	11½	12½	Montreal L'h	63¼	63⅞
C. Cotton ..	50	No bid	Natl. Brew.	30¼	30¼
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	31½	31½	Nat. Steel Car	45	46
Do., B ..	½	No bid	Ogilvie Flour	310	310
C. Power ..	9⅝	9¼	Steel Co. of Canada ..	43½	43½
C. Steamship	9	9	W'peg Elec.	29	29¼
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	302	310
Cockshutt ..	16	16¼	Can. Bk. Com.	242	242
Cons. Mining	140½	140¾	Royal Bank	305	306
Dom. Bridge	64¼	65¼			

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4.—WHEAT closed firm at 25c. to 18c. advance.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—		
Wheat, October delivery ..	8.03	7.78
,, November delivery ..	8.03	7.78
,, February delivery ..	8.07	7.80
Maize, October delivery ..	5.57	5.35
,, November delivery ..	5.57	5.50
,, December delivery ..	5.57	5.71
Oats, October delivery ..	4.00	3.85
Linseed, October delivery ..	15.50	15.00
,, November delivery ..	15.40	14.85
,, February delivery ..	14.05	13.75
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.80	7.65
Maize, November delivery ..	5.50	5.40
Linseed, November delivery ..	15.15	14.85

(Prices in Pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5¾d.)

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Alexy and Gandia (Sept.)	£1,190	−819	−4,757
Bombay Baroda ..	Rs.20,57,000	+94,000	−36,85,000 (April 1)
Canadian Pacific .. (9 days)	$5,490,000	−250,000	−25,820,000
East India Trams. (Sept.)	£3,781	−205	−599
Mexican Rly. (9 days)	$337,400	−15,800	−107,800 (Aug. 1)
N.W. of Uruguay (Sept.)	£4,982	−709	−1,534 (July 1)
Peruvian Corp. (Sept.)	£131,879	−$4,216	−$7,721 (July 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Barclays Bank Limited announce the opening of a new office of their Trustee Department, at 81, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

COMPANY MEETING

WHITEHALL COURT, LTD.

BUSINESS WELL MAINTAINED

The TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Whitehall Court, Limited, was held on Friday last at No. 4, Whitehall-court, London, S.W.

Mr. EDWARD DEXTER (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech, said :—The balance on trading account is £69,691, as compared with £60,246 for the previous year, and, after adding interest and transfer fees, the total this year is £71,068, as compared with £61,959 last year. For the year ended June 30, 1929, a special item of expense appears in respect of "balance of cost of revaluing the company's properties, and expenses in connexion with purchase of property adjoining Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, £2,824 14s. 9d.," but this year's accounts are relieved of any special expenditure of this character.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

The balance to the credit of profit and loss account is £43,204, as compared with £29,735, and, adding to this the balance brought forward from the previous year, there is a total of £52,430. The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., making with the interim dividend already paid 11 per cent. for the year ended June 30, 1930, together with a bonus of 1½ per cent.

In the proposed allocation of profits there is a new item under the heading of "transfer to reserve for repayment of Mortgage and Debentures, £2,151 4s. 1d.," and this needs a little explanation. Our First Mortgage and the Mortgage Debenture stock are being paid off by annual instalments, and the cash required for this purpose, to a partial extent, is provided by charging against the profits the sum already referred to in respect of amortization of leaseholds, but as this does not wholly meet the amount required for the instalments further provision must be made out of the profits in respect of the balance. Perhaps the shortest way in which I can put it is, that we are to this extent repaying our capital charges out of profits, and the amount of the profits so applied this year is £2,151 4s. 1d., and the effect of this is to create an additional reserve and thus further strengthen the financial position of the company.

Last year we showed the leasehold properties after writing off the amount of the amortization, but we have thought it more convenient to maintain the valuation figure of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley as at June 30, 1928—namely, £485,600, and this is the figure appearing in the present balance-sheet ; and we have shown on the opposite side of the balance-sheet the sinking fund for amortization of leaseholds, amounting to £7,607. The furniture, fixtures, &c., stand in the present balance-sheet at £70,783, being an increase of £3,476 over last year's figure, and this represents the completion of the furnishing at the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne.

The reserve account stands at £20,000, and it is proposed to increase this to £25,000 by a further transfer from profits this year. The reserve account arising on the revaluation of the company's properties stands at the same figure as last year—namely, £65,081.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR

The business during the past year in respect of all our properties has been well maintained. In spite of the erection of many additional blocks of residential flats, Whitehall Court continues to maintain its position.

Since we last met the work in connexion with the extension of the Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne, has been completed, and we are very pleased with the results. The improvements we have carried out have met with the entire satisfaction of our visitors and are much appreciated. At the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, we have had a satisfactory year, and both in respect of this hotel and the Burlington, Eastbourne, it is pleasant to inform you that we receive numerous letters from our clients expressing their great appreciation of the excellent service which is rendered.

RENEWAL OF CROWN LEASE

The Whitehall Court property is held under a Crown Lease, and although this has a further term of about 48 years your directors felt some time ago that it would be very desirable if an extension could be obtained. Prolonged negotiations have taken place, and I am very pleased to-day to be able to inform you that terms have been agreed with the Commissioners of Crown Lands, subject to Treasury authority, for the surrender of the existing Crown Lease of Whitehall Court, which has about 48 years unexpired, and for the renewal for a new term of 99 years from January 5 of this year. The draft lease has been sent to us by the Commissioners and is now in the hands of the company's solicitors for approval.

In conclusion, the Chairman thanked the managing director, Mr. F. M. Hornsby, and the staff for their loyal and efficient services.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 66.50 (previous, 66.25) ; Dynamit Nobel, 64.50 (64.25) ; Kali Industrie Kassel, 141 (141.75) ; Salzdetfurth, 281.75 (279) ; Rheinbraunkohlen, 181 (181) ; Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., — (152.50).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.80 (5.60) ; Mexican Consols, 23.10 (22.75) ; Reichsbank, 222.62 (223.25) ; Berliner Handels Ges., 153.50 (152) ; Commerz und Privat Bank, 119.25 (119) ; Darmstadter and National Bank, 161.50 (161.50) ; Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 117.50 (117.60) ; Dresdner Bank, 116.50 (116.50) ; Geisenkirchen Bergwerke, 99.50 (99.75) ; Harpener, 88.50 (87.25) ; Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 122 (122) ; Farbenindustrie, 138 (137.50) ; Farbenindustrie, 6% Debentures, 92.75 (93.50) ; Hamburg Amerika, 79.25 (78.50) ; Norddeutsche Lloyd, 80.10 (79.25) ; A.K.U., 63.50 (62.25) ; Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 71.30 (71.25) ; Svenska Tandsticks, — (293.25) ; Polyphon, 151 (151.25) ; Siemens and Halske, 181.50 (180) ; Schuckert, 137.25 (137.25) ; Ford Motors, 205 (200). Exchange on London, 20.41⅞ (20.41½) ; on Paris, 16.48½ (16.48½) ; on Amsterdam, 169.45 (169.44) ; on New York, 4.20⅛ (4.20⅛). Short term (30-55 days), 3⅞% (3⅞%) ; long term (55-90 days), 3⅞% (3⅞%) ; call money, 5%-7% (5%-7%).

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 117¾ (previous, 118) ; Darmstädter Bank, 162½ (162) ; Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 154 (152) ; Metallbank and Metallurgische, 98½ (98½) ; Farbenindustrie, 139 (138¼) ; Harpener Bergbau, 88 (—) ; Mannesmann, — (73¼) ; Rheinische Stahlwerke, 76 (76) ; Phönix Bergbau, 69½ (69¼) ; Geisenkirchner Bergwerk, 100½ (100) ; Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 123 (122¾) ; Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 145¼ (146) ; Siemens and Halske, 182 (180) ; Schuckert, 138½ (137) ; Deutsche Gold und Silber, 136 (134) ; Philipp Holzmann, 75⅝ (75) ; Zellstoff Waldhof, 122 (—) ; Norddeutscher Lloyd, 80¼ (79⅝) ; Hamburg Amerika, 79½ (79) ; Süddeutsche Zucker, 131 (131) ; German Railroad 7% Preferred, 88¼ (86¾) ; German Protectorate Loan, 21¹¹/₁₆ (21¼) ; Anatolian Railway Loan, 12⅛ (—) ; Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 12¾ (12¼).

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¾ (previous, 103 15/16) ; 5% Dutch, 103 5/16 (103) ; 2½% Dutch, 56 (65⅞) ; 4% Brazilian, 1889, 47¾ (48⅜) ; Peruvian, 5% (5⅛) ; Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref. 56¼ (55¾) ; Erie, 28⅛ (30⅝) ; New York Ontario, 8½ (—) ; United States Steel, 160¼ (159) ; Royal Dutch Petroleum, 347 (343½) ; Anaconda, 76½ (77¾) ; Dell Batavia Rubber, 52 (47) ; Dell Batavia Tobacco, 285 (284) ; Dell Mij, 285 (282¾) ; Senembah Mij, — (306) ; Amsterdam Rubber, 100 (95½) ; Margarine Unie, 240 (256½) ; Philips Lamps, 318 (314½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.02½ (59.01) ; London, 12.05 5/16 (12.04¾) ; New York, 2.48 (2.47 15/16) ; Paris, 9.72¼ (9.73).

VIENNA, Oct. 4. Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 105.10 (previous, 104.50) ; Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.60 (11.61) ; Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 90 (89.05) ; Oest. National Bank, 313 (314) ; Wiener Bank Verein, 17.65 (17.65) ; Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.20 (47.20) ; Niederoest Eskompte, 159.90 (160) ; Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 19.60 (19.80) ; A.E.G. Union Elekt., — (20.70) ; Oest. Brown Boveri, 152.25 (—) ; Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 168.30 (168.50) ; Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 44.50 (44.65) ; Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 592 (601.50) ; Oest. Alpine Montan, 22.80 (23.30) ; Berg and Huttenwerke, 624 (—) ; Felten and Guilleaume, 187.75 (18/) ; Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 3.40 (3.41) ; New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 96.50 (96.50). Exchange on Amsterdam, 235.68 (235.90) ; on London, 34-44⅝ (34.45¼) ; on New York, 687.50 (686) ; on Paris, 27.81 (27.80).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Oct. 4.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.80 (previous, 92.78 11/16) ; Consolidato 5%, 81.15 (81) ; Banca d'Italia, 1,720 (1,730) ; Banca Commerciale, 1,415 (1,415) ; Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100½) ; Banco di Roma, 109 (109) ; Credito Italiano, 765 (762) ; Cosulich Navigazione, 90 (88½) ; Meridionali, 1,040 (1,040) ; Navigazione Generale, 501 (501) ; Cantoni Coats, 610 (610) ; Soie Chatillon, 252 (252½) ; Snia Viscosa, 36¼ (37) ; Ilva, 221 (220½) ; Monte Amiata, 183½ (182½) ; Montecatini, 204½ (205½) ; Fiat, 245 (245½) ; Adriatica, 207¼ (206) ; Edison, 671 (671½) ; Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 60½ (60) ; Terni, 390 (391) ; Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 750 (743) ; Adamello, 285 (283).

Bonds of the Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Coquimbo Railway Loan amounting to £4,200 nominal capital have been purchased for the sinking fund.

The yield on the Four per Cent. (Tax-Compounded) War Loan (which is being repaid on January 15 next) is, at the price of 100½, nearly 3 per cent., not 4 per cent. as stated in our issue of Saturday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Professional operations mainly governed the course of prices in to-day's short session.

Irregularity at the opening reflected the general uncertainty over the outlook, which the weekly mercantile reviews were rather calculated to intensify rather than clarify. They recited the continuation of highly irregular business trends, frankly admitting that whatever seasonal improvement is visible does not fulfil expectations, though cool weather is reported to be stimulating retail trade. Investment accumulation and covering imparted some firmness to a few sections, offsetting moderate selling pressure elsewhere.

There was a slight rally midway through the session, helped by the failure of the omission of the dividend by the Hupp Motor Car Corporation to depress other motor stocks. Active buying of Woolworth was a feature based on expectations that the company's sales in the past month will exceed those of September last year, with prospects that the annual sales will approximate those of 1929.

In the final dealings, however, the list eased off sharply under outbreaks of selling. The easiness of American Telephone and Telegraph was an unsettling influence, and encouraged a renewal of "bearish" pressure against the remainder of the list. The close was easy. Sales were returned at 898,000 shares, making 16,640,000 shares for the week, against 16,149,000 shares last week and 23,908,000 shares last year.

Compared with a week ago stock averages are all lower. Twenty representative railroads declined 1.62 to 122.57, 30 leading industrials 1.42 to 211.10, and 20 public utilities 0.51 to 78.29. A year ago the railroad and industrial averages were 171.21 and 341.36 respectively.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 4	Oct. 3
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85 13/16	4.85 27/32
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.83 29/32	4.83 13/16
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85 11/16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 1/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅛	3.92⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.28	40.28½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87	26.86½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76¾
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.80	23.80
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.94½	13.95
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.41½	19.41½
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	10.54	10.56
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.12	14.12
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¾	17.50¾
Belgrade, cables..	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29⅓	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.20	35.27
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.55	10.60

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Oct. 4	Oct. 3	—	Closing Prices Oct. 4	Oct. 3
Atchison	208	210	Int. Amer.	—	—
Atl. Coast L.	130¼	130⅞	KansasCity	57	60
R. & O. ..	92	93½	Louisville	115¼	114¾
Do., Pref.	81⅞	81⅞	Mlin. S.P.	10	10
Brooklyn M. T.&T.	72⅞	73½	Miss. Pac.	50½	51⅛
Can. Pac.	178	179¾	Do., Pref.	110½	110½
Cent. N. Engl.	210¼	210¼	N.Mex.1.Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	46¼	46⅝	Do., 2 Pf.	⅝	1
Ch. G.W.	8¼	8½	N.Y., Cent.	149¼	150¾
Do., Pref.	29¾	31½	Norfolk	222	222½
Ch. N.W.	51⅜	52¼	N. Pacific	60½	62
Ch.Mil.St.P.	10¾	11	Pennsylv'a	70¾	71
Ch.Rock Is.	89½	89	Reading	95	96
Del.&Hud.	153½	157	St. L. & S.F.	71⅞	72
Del., Lack.	111	111*	St.L.& S.W.	50	50
Erie	37½	38	S. Pacific	109	110⅛
Do., 1 Pf.	51¾	51½	Southern	70⅜	73¼
G.N., Pref.	169¾	170	Un. Pacific	206½	207½
Illinois ..	108	111	Do., Pref.	87½	87⅝
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	32½	33¾	Wabash Do., Pf. A	25 64	26 64

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduc.	111	113	Int. Nickel	21⅛	21⅛
AlliedChem	234	238	Int. Paper	131⅜	131¾
Amer. Ag.	3	3	Int. T. & T.	30⅜	31¾
Do., Pref.	18½	19	Kennecott	29	29
Am.Re.Mar	14½	15⅜	Kresge S.S.	29	29¾
Am. and F. Power ..	55½	57½	K'ges 5%	26¼	26½
Am. Can.	122¾	124	Liggett&M.	93½	93
Am. Loco.	56	56	LooseWiles	58	57½
Am. Rolling Mills ..	43½	44	Mack Tcks.	51	50½
Am. Smelt.	55½	56	Mathieson	27¾	27⅞
Am.Sug. R.	42¼	43	Nash Mtrs.	51⅜	51⅛
Am. Tel.	203½	207¼	Nat. Dairy	49¼	50¼
Am. Tob.	115	116	N. Amer.	96½	96⅝
Am.Wool'n	6	6	Packard ..	11¼	11
Anaconda	38	37¾	Pan A. Pet.	52	52¼
Armour Pf.	75¼	74	Pub. Ser. N.J.	89¼	89½
As.DryGds.	32	32⅜	Pullman ..	62¼	62
Atl. Gul. Sug.	39⅜	39⅞	RadioCorp.	27½	27⅞
Baldwins ..	30¾	31	R'm'g'nRd	24⅛	24⅜
Barnsdall A	19¾	19⅞	Ryl. Dutch	45⅞	45¾
Beth. Steel	82	83	Sears R'b'k	39⅛	41
Celanese ..	12	12	Shell Trans	29¼	30¼
C.de Pasco	37	37	Shell Un. ..	12⅛	12¼
Chile Copp.	33	32	Sloss S.Sil.	20⅛	20⅛
Chrysler ..	21⅛	21¼	Std.Brands	18¼	18¼
Col. Fuel ..	39	38	Std. Gas	89	91½
Colum. Gas	54	54⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	56½	56½
Cons. Gas	102	103⅜	Do., N.J.	60¼	62¼
Cont. Can.	53	54	Do., N.Y.	29⅛	29
Cont. Oil	14¼	15	Studebaker	27⅛	27⅞
Corn Prod.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 4.—WHEAT.—Following better overnight cables and a decrease in the world's shipments the market ruled firm, and sellers asked 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance, but trading continued within narrow limits. For the balance of cargo of West Australian, per BAYO MARU, shipping-shipped, Mediterranean paid 30s. yesterday. Pacific white, Oct. and Nov., were held for 31s., and Australian, Sept., for 30s. 6d. Parcels were held for 6d. to 9d. over late rates, with Russian exceptionally 3d. dearer, but trading was on quieter lines. Fourth Australian, per Barradine, Oct. 10, sailing, and West Australian, per Port Victor, afloat, sold at 30s., and Russian (on samples) Oct. and Nov., at 28s. to 28s., and (on sample 114) Nov., at 27s. 6d.

Wheat futures closed 9d. to 1s. over yesterday, with no business recorded.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon value	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November	28 4	28 7	28 7	27 7
January	28 1	28 2	28 2	28 2
March	29 6	29 9	29 9	28 9
	LONDON GRADE			
December	28 0	28 3	28 3	27 6
February	28 0	28 3	28 3	27 6

MAIZE cargoes were held for 6d. per qr. more money on better Argentine cables, but demand was quiet. For La Plata, on passage, to Oct., 21s. 6d. was required, 22s. for Nov., and 22s. 6d. for Dec. Parcels moved slowly at 6d. over recent currencies. La Plata, Oct.-Nov., sold at 20s. (40 qr., and Nov.-Dec. at 21s.

BARLEY was steady owing to the reduction in the quantity on passage. Danubian, Oct. and Nov., 14s.; and Azoff-Black Sea, Oct., 14s.

OATS were quiet at late rates. La Plata, Oct., 11s. 6d.; Nov., 11s. 9d.; and Jan.-Feb., 12s. 3d.

Following are farmers' deliveries for the week ended October 4 and for the season to date (seven weeks):—

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week	132,144	293,072	47,121
Average price ..	7s. 0d.	9s. 8d.	6s. 0d.
Same week last year ..	354,216	585,878	78,951
Average price ..	9s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	7s. 10d.
This season	959,721	806,587	256,013
Average price ..	7s. 6½d.	8s. 2½d.	6s. 0½d.
Last season	1,877,987	1,642,330	413,246
Average price ..	10s. 1½d.	10s. 4½d.	8s. 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Wheat c.i.f. parcels were held for 3d. to 9d. advance; there was a moderate trade in Russian, but the market generally was quiet. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct., 31s. 6d., sellers; No. 2, 30s. 10½d.; No. 3, 30s. 1½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 29s.; No. 1 Northern (Vancouver), Nov.-Dec., 33s. 6d., sellers; No. 2, 31s. 10½d.; No. 2 red winter, Oct., 28s. 9d.; Western Pacific, Nov., 29s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62lb., Oct., 28s. 6d. American winters, Karachi and Australian not quoted. Spot parcels firm but quiet. GRADED wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1½d. per cental higher, in sympathy with firm closing of Argentine and American markets and advanced on private cables reporting hot winds in Australia, although rain was predicted; also on absence of tenders against current month and heavy buying for American account. There was a slight setback on renewed Russian offerings, but the market again became firm on week-end covering and prospects of smaller world's shipment. The close was strong at 2⅞ to 2¾ advance. Sales, 350 loads.

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business cover'd Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	6 1*	6 2	—	6 2¼	5 11½
Dec.	6 1¼	6 2¼	6 1¼	6 2½	5 11¼
March	6 2¼	6 3½	6 2½	6 3¼	6 0½
May	6 4½	6 5	6 4¼	6 5¼	6 2⅝

* Nominal.

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels were steady but quiet. La Plata, loading and Sept.-Oct., 21s. 4½d., sellers; Oct.-Nov., 21s. 3d., with 21s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec., 21s. 6d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Dec., 21s. 3d.; No. 2 white flat African, Oct.-Nov., 21s.; No. 4 flat yellow, 21s. 6d. Spot parcels very steady with a fair inquiry.

OATS were steady. Chilean tawy, Oct.-Nov., 12s. 3d.; La Plata, f.a.q., Nov., 12s.

FLOUR unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 4.—Very little wheat offering at 30s. to 31s. 6d., delivered to mill. Barley, malting quality, is making 50s.; medium, 28s. to 42s.; grinding, 22s. to 25s. Oats, 16s. to 19s.

COLCHESTER, Oct. 4.—A small supply of wheat is making 31s. to 33s., delivered at mills. Fine quality barley, 45s. to 52s.; medium, unchanged. Oats, 16s. to 17s.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 4.—Prices unchanged but firm. Wheat, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 17s. to 20s.; barley 22s. to 40s.

NORWICH, Oct. 4.—English barley in larger supply; farmers' ideas very high. Best, 44s. to 50s.; lower grades down to 26s. English wheat and oats have nothing offering.

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 4.—Wheat, 27s. to 31s.; barley, 25s. to 48s.; oats, 17s. to 20s.; beans, 30s. to 31s.

READING, Oct. 4.—Wheat, 32s. to 33s.; very small supply. Barley in moderate supply; good inquiry for better grades. Oats, 18s. to 20s.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Home-grown deliveries during the week were 4,000 tons and imported 6,000 bags. There was a fair amount of business passing, and the undertone was steady. Quotations:—Best Isleman King Edward, £6 to £6 10s.; second grade, £5 to £5 10s.; British Queen, Majestic, Arran Chief, Eclipse, and darkskin King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Ample and varied supplies met with a steady demand. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 3s. to 6s. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel: American apples, 11s. to 14s. per box; Nova Scotian apples, 16s. to 25s. per barrel; English Conference pears, 2s. to 5s. 6d.; Fertility pears, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per half-sieve; Californian Winter Nelis pears, 15s. to 16s.; Bosc Hardy pears, 14s. to 15s. per case; Comice pears, 12s. to 14s. per half-case; Californian plums, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per package; English Muscat grapes, 2s. to 5s.; Colmar grapes, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; Dutch Alicante grapes, 7d. to 9d. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 15s. to 22s. per case; English Spanish pomegranates, 10s. to 13s. per case; English melons, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; French melons, 2s. to 5s. each; Valencia melons, 10s. to 16s. per case; Kent cobnuts, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; French walnuts, 11s. to 13s. 6d. per bag; Canary bananas, 11s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Dutch cranberries, 9s. to 11s. per case; South African oranges, 12s. to 18s.; Brasilian oranges, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per case; Messina lemons, 15s. to 20s. per box of 300; Murcia lemons, 24s. to 28s. per case; Isle of Pines grape fruit, 20s. to 25s.; South African grape fruit, 14s. to 20s. per case; English tomatoes, 3s. to 4s. per lb.; cabbage, 1s. to 2s.; cauliflowers, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; endive, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen; turnips, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per half-bag.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Ample supplies met a quiet trade at steady prices. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 15s. to £6; mixture and salting, £4 15s. to £5.; best clover, £6 to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Oct. 4.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair request at unchanged rates. Tate's A T cubes, 23s.; No. 1, 22s. 9d.; H T S, 22s. 6d.; crushed No. 1, 21s. 6d.; R., 21s.; sifts, 23s. 3d.; coffee crystals, 23s. 6d.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 19s. 6d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 19s. 6d.; No. 1, 19s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s.; T L granulated, 18s. 9d.; icing (cwt. casks), 22s.; icing (cwt. bags), 20s. 6d.; finest castor, 24s.; castor A., 22s. 6d.; R., 21s. 6d.; pulverised, 20s. 9d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 18s.; No. 2 crystals, 20s.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 3 granulated, month forward, 19s.; T L granulated, 18s. 9d. For export :—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 20s. 7½d.; No. 3, 20s. 1½d. Home grown granulated, Oct. and Oct.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich and Canvey, quoted 18s. 6d. (2d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 6d.; Bardney and Brigg, 18s. 7½d.; Anglo-Scottish, 18s. 7½d. to 18s. 9d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s. 6d. to 22s.; white, Java, Nov.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, Oct.-Dec., 7s. 9d., c. and f., India; Mauritius, 9s per cent., Nov.-Dec., quoted 9s. 2½d., c.i.f.; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s.; Nov.-Dec., 6s. 3d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b. Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 1½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Oct.-Nov., quoted 8s. 6d., value; Cuban Dominoes and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., afloat, quoted 4s. 8½d.; Oct.-Jly. 9d.; Dec., 4s. 9½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White futures were inactive. Call :—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	7 3	6 7½	March	7 6	7 0
Dec.	7 1½	6 9	May	7 7½	7 1½

Raw sugar futures were steadier. Dec. delivery sold at 4s. 9½d.; Aug. delivery at 5s. 3½d. Call (88 per cent. beet) :—

10.30 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
			NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.		
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	4 9	3 9	Jan.	5 0	4 10½
Nov.	4 0½	3 9	March	5 3½	5 3
Dec.	4 1½	4 0½	May	5 6	5 5½
			Aug.	5 9	5 8½

Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Limited, gives the visible supplies of sugar as follows :—

—	Date	1930	1929
United Kingdom ..	Sept. 1	164,000	157,000
France	Sept. 1	219,000	235,000
Germany	Sept. 1	283,000	234,000
Czechoslovakia ..	Sept. 1	116,000	91,000
Holland	Sept. 1	77,000	101,000
Belgium	Sept. 1	61,000	69,000
Poland	Sept. 1	152,000	79,000
U. States—Atlantic Ports ..	Europe	1,056,000	954,000
	Aug. 30	483,000	892,000
Cuba—All ports ..	Aug. 30	1,279,000	739,000
Cuba—Interior ..	Aug. 30	1,425,000	630,000
Total tons		4,233,000	3,195,000
Previous total		4,294,000	3,243,000

COCOA.—Accra steady. Fair fermented, Oct.-Dec. and Nov.-Jan., quoted 24s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan.-March, 25s. London contract, f.o.b.: Oct.-Dec., to Continent, quoted 26s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Futures steady; Dec., delivery sold at 27s. Sales, 20 tons. Call (Accra cocoa) :—

11 a.m.

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Oct.	27 0	26 0	March	27 4½	26 6
Dec.	27 1½	26 9	May	28 0	26 9
Jan.	27 1½	26 6	July	28 6	26 9

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 9d. per cwt.; Oct.-Nov., in singles to Continent and U.K., 10s. 9d.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, Oct.-Nov., 10s. 10½d.; S.Q., Oct.-Nov., Cuba (malt ports), 10s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f. Brokens, Burma, No. 2, 9s. 3d.; B., 8s. 6d.; B., 7s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Saigon No. 1, Oct.-Nov., quoted 10s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent, in singles.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked, white, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; Oct.-Nov., 9s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR quiet. Oct.-Nov, quoted 8s. 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Oct., 26s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair Bake Singapore, Oct.-Nov., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Oct.-Nov., quoted 14s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d.; Oct., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7d. per lb.; Lampong, 6¾d.; white Muntok, 10½d., buyers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Oct.-Dec., quoted 6½d., value; Lampong, Aug.-Oct., quoted 6¼d., value; Oct.-Dec., 6d., value; white Muntok, Aug.-Oct., sold at 9¼d.; Oct.-Dec. at 9d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves, steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 3½d.; Oct.-Dec., 1s. 1½d., value, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 3½d. Pimento quiet. Spot, quoted 7½d.; Oct.-Nov., 55s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened steady, but closed with quieter tone. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 4d. to 3 15/16d. per lb., and buyers; Oct. at 3 15/16d. and buyers; Nov. from 4d. to 3 15/16d., and buyers; Dec. from 4 1/16d. to 4d., and buyers; Jan.-March at 4⅛d., and sellers; April-June from 4 3/16d. to 4¼d., and sellers; July-Sept. from 4⅜d. to 4 7/16d., and buyers; crepe, spot, quoted 3⅞d., value. In the afternoon market smoked sheet, Oct.-Nov., sold at 3 15/16d.; Nov.-Dec. at 4d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades quiet. Hard fine, spot, quoted 5⅞d., sellers.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Oct.-Nov., 28s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N orange, basis fair, quoted 85s. per cwt.; A C, 100s.; pure button, 115s.; fine orange, 110s. to 200s., sellers. Futures were dull. T N, Oct. delivery, quoted 77s., sellers; Dec. delivery, 78s., sellers; March delivery, 80s., sellers. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., quoted 74s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Oct. 4 gives :—Spot, Rs.34, buyers; Nov., Rs.35, value; Dec., Rs.36, value.

HEMP.—Manila grades were steady. Grade J, Oct.-Dec., quoted £22 per ton, value; K, £20 15s., buyers; L, No. 1, £20 10s., value; No. 2, £18, value; M, No. 1, £18 5s., buyers; No. 2, £17, value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Oct.-Dec., quoted £22, value; f.a.q., £21 10s., buyers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unaltered.

JUTE.—Spot inactive and prices were unaltered in the absence of interest. First marks, Sept.-Oct. to Nov.-Dec., quoted £16 7s. 6d., sellers; Dec.-Jan., sold at £16 10s. and sellers; lightnings, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., quoted £14 10s., value; hearts, Oct.-Nov., quoted £13 5s., value; Daisee, 2 and 3, Oct.-Nov., quoted £14 5s., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, Oct.-Nov., quoted £16 7s. 6d., sellers. c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Oct. 4 gives :—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.29 12a.; lightnings, Rs.25 12a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS unchanged. 10oz., spot, quoted 20s.; Oct.-Dec., 19s. 6d., sellers; 8oz., spot, 16s. 9d., sellers; Oct.-Dec., 15s. 7d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Oct.-Dec., quoted 63s. 3d., sellers; B, 54s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA barely steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Oct., quoted £15 5s. per ton, value; Nov. and Dec. sold at £15 10s. and sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Oct.-Nov., quoted £16, value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Nov., quoted £15 10s., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no. Pad.), Oct.-Nov., quoted £15 5s., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £15 1s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—SUGAR EXCHANGE closed generally 1½d. to 1d. higher on the day.

Month	Opening Sellers	Buyers	Closing Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	5 2½	5 0½	5 2½	5 0½
November	5 3	5 1	5 3	5 1
December	5 3½	5 3	5 3½	5 3
January	5 5	5 4	5 5½	5 4½
March	5 8½	5 7½	5 8½	5 8
May	5 10½	5 9½	5 10½	5 9½
August	6 1½	6 0½	6 1½	6 0½
October	6 3½	6 2½	6 3½	6 3½
December	6 7½	6 6	6 7½	6 6

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Although the demand for the raw material has further fallen away slightly the business transacted was of fair dimensions for a Saturday, with outside growths still in request. Considerable business was reported in American descriptions, and in sympathy with futures quotations were further reduced seven points. Middling 5.69d. per lb. Brasilians were in fair demand, but at a further decline of 7 points. Pernam, fair, 5.74d. A fair trade was done in Peruvians, but quotations were easier. Good fair smooth Tangus were 7 points easier. Good fair smooth, 6.20d.; good fair Tanguis, 6.39d. Egyptians had a fair turnover, and quotations of Sakellaridis were 10 points dearer, but those of Upper and Fillos 5 points lower. Fair F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 9.90d.; F.G.F. Upper, 7.80d. Afri. cans had a fair turnover, but at a decline of 7 points. Middling West, 5.79d., and good fair East, 6.74. East Indians dull and quoted 5 points lower. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.90d.; and Fine No. 1 Oomras 3.85d. per lb.

American futures had a disappointing market in the face of the steadier cables from the other side, and yesterday's easier feeling continued under freer offers of actual cotton from the South, and the generally favourable weather for picking, while the weekly statistics were distinctly "bearish." The market was due to open rather dearer, but, with fair hedge selling against the new crop, trading commenced at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Shortly afterwards the loss was recovered owing to Continental buying and trade calling, but towards the finish values eased again under local liquidation consequent on a "bearish" crop report from New York and the market closed quiet 3 points lower on the day.

EGYPTIAN.—The Sakellaridis contract opened unchanged and with shorts covering and less offering the market closed steady at an advance on the day of 9 points to 10 points. The Upper Contract closed quiet, 1 point down. Sakellaridis (old) :—Oct., 8.79; Nov., 8.89; Dec., 8.88; Jan., 8.94; Feb., 9.12; March, 9.12; April, 9.27; May, 9.27; June, 9.38; July, 9.36; Aug., 9.36; Sept., 9.36; Oct., 9.36. Upper and Pilion :—Oct., 6.55; Nov., 6.59; Dec., 6.66; Jan., 6.71; Feb., 6.79; March, 6.84; April, 6.95; May, 6.97; June, 7.01; July, 7.08; Aug., 7.08; Sept., 7.07; Oct., 7.07.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed 3 points lower on the day without any business being recorded. Oct., 5.44; Nov., 5.47; Dec., 5.53; Jan., 5.57; Feb., 5.63; March, 5.69; April, 5.71; May, 5.79; June, 5.82; July, 5.89; Aug., 5.92; Sept., 5.92; Oct., 5.99.

Descrip-tion	Sales To-day	So far this week	Export To-day	So far this week	* Imports To-day	So far this week
American	2,640	2,640	100	100	—	—
Brazilian..	500	500	—	—	916	916
Peruvian..	500	500	—	—	—	—
African ..	750	750	—	—	436	436
Egypt'n,&c	550	550	—	—	—	—
E.Indies,&c	60	60	—	—	—	—
Total bales						
This week	5,000	5,000	100	100	1,352	1,352
Last week	7,000	7,000	100	100	Nil	Nil

Amer. Futures	To-day Highest	Lowest	Closing	Highest	Prev. day Lowest	Closing
Delivery						
October	5.56	5.54	5.54	5.66	5.55	5.57
November	—	—	5.58	—	—	5.61
December	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.75	5.67	5.67
January	5.72	5.67	5.69	5.81	5.70	5.72
February	—	—	5.74	—	—	5.77
March	5.83	5.79	5.80	5.93	5.82	5.83
April	—	—	5.84	—	—	5.87
May	5.93	5.89	5.90	6.02	5.93	5.93
June	—	—	5.93	—	—	5.96
July	6.02	5.98	5.99	6.11	6.02	6.02
August	—	—	6.02	—	—	6.05
September	—	—	6.05	—	—	6.08
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.22	6.13	6.13
November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	6.15	—	—	6.19
January	6.20	6.18	6.18	6.32	6.27	6.22
February	—	—	—	—	—	6.30
March	—	—	6.26	—	—	6.36
May	—	—	6.33	—	—	6.50
June	—	—	6.36	6.48	6.40	6.39
July	—	—	6.44	6.52	6.52	6.47
October	—	—	6.50	—	—	6.55

Liverpool return of cotton stocks, &c., for week ended Oct. 3 :—

—	Import	For'w'd.	Sales	Export	Stock in Great Britain
American ..	23,031	19,843	12,260	80	257,420
Brazilian ..	100	4,266	8,170	—	66,640
Argentine ..	—	1,534	910	—	11,240
Peruvian ..	2,486	4,092	9,540	201	101,280
Egyptian ..	1,806	1,132	900	47	31,560
Soudan ..	—	632	1,400	204	137,180
West Indian ..	33	69	60	—	3,800
East African ..	116	1,246	2,050	1	20,450
South African ..	—	—	2,600	—	—
West African ..	—	331	750	—	43,480
East Indian ..	3,690	3,982	4,580	2,555	58,480
Total (bales)	31,248	36,975	40,910	3,088	731,830
So far this year	240,087	301,116	256,780	24,517	—
Last year ..	321,000	430,000	320,630	24,902	700,000

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows :—

—	To-day 1st report	Close	Previous close
Ashmouni .. Oct.	11.85	—	11.91
.. Dec.	12.17	—	12.31
Sakellaridis, Nov.	18.50	—	18.44
.. Jan.	18.82	—	18.75
.. March	—	—	19.17

Receipts to-day, 3,445 bales, against 1,900 same time last year.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Oct. 4.—Nothing like a general buying movement has yet been experienced in regard to artificial silk fabrics. Consumers are still adopting a hand-to-mouth policy. Most of the quantities placed are comparatively small, with the result that manufacturers are only able to obtain poor rates. There are, of course, special cases in which engagements are good, and, in consequence, producers show some firmness. Crêpes, taffetas, and voiles are being picked up in fair lots both for home consumption and the Colonies. There is also a fair trade moving in various qualities of linings and in mixture cloths containing a high percentage of artificial silk yarns. Rather more has been done by producers of corset and lingerie fabrics. India is showing considerably more interest in prices, but the point has not been reached at which shippers are inclined to place good quantities. Most markets are keeping in touch with prices, but when offers are made they are moving on a very low basis. Trade with China has been hampered by the setback in exchange, and only certain specialities have been picked up by Java and Singapore. There has been very little doing for Egypt. South American demand is on a rather better scale, and moderate orders have been placed, particularly for the Argentine. The output of first-quality acetate and viscose yarns is being absorbed, but demand for the lower qualities shows some falling off. Nominal prices of all artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follows :—Coloured stripe poplin, 101s. 6d.; brocades, 99s. 6d.; crêpe brocades, 147s. 6d.; limbries, 118s. 6d.; all artificial silk limbrics 147s. 6d.; crêpe artificial silk, 144s. 6d.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 4.—LINSEED was firm but inactive. Calcutta, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., to London, was nominally quoted £15, and bold Dec., to Continent, was nominally quoted £15, and bold Dec., to Rotterdam, in similar positions, also nominal at £15 10s. La Plata, Oct.-Nov., to Hull, was quoted £12 15s.; Nov.-Dec., £12 12s. 6d.; and Dec.-Jan. at £12 6s. 3d. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec., to Hull-Continent, £11 12s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED to Hull-Continent, £11 12s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED remained quiet and unchanged. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., new, to Hull, £5 2s. 6d., sellers; Egyptian, black, Oct. and Nov.-Jan., to Hull, £5 17s. 6d.; and Sakellaridis, Oct. and Nov.-Jan., £5 10s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were in quiet demand. Coromandel, machined, Oct., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £12, sellers. CASTORSEED quiet. Bombay, Oct., to Hull-Antwerp, £13 12s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS steady. To Hull, Oct.-Nov., £10 12s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., £10 10s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan., £10 17s. 6d.; sellers. LINSEED OIL was firmer. Spot La Plata was nominally £26, higher at £29 10s., with forward 5s. to 10s. dearer. Oct.-Dec., £25 2s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £24 5s.; and May-Aug., £24. RAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £32; technical refined, £32 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was dull. Egyptian crude, £22 10s.; refined common edible, £29; deodorised, £31, naked, ex mill.

HULL, Oct. 4.—LINSEED OIL was easier. Spot was quoted £26 15s.; Oct., £25 15s.; Nov.-Dec., £24 15s.; Jan.-April, £24 10s.; May-Aug., £24 5s. COTTON OIL was dull. Egyptian crude, spot, £22 10s.; edible refined, spot, £25; technical, spot, £24 15s.; deodorised, spot, £27. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £24. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £27; deodorised, spot, £31. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot, and crushed, spot, £24 10s.; deodorised, spot, £28. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £31; refined, spot, £33 per ton. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL were quiet and unchanged. TURPENTINE steady at 36s. 9d. per cwt. for spot.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Oct. 4.—COAL.—Inactive conditions are still the order in the Scottish coal market, and it is considered unlikely that much improvement can be looked for until the new marketing scheme comes into operation. Meantime the position with regard to the plan is even more uncertain than of late, as with the deletion by the Board of Trade of the price-adjustment clause—which the coalowners viewed as the most important of the proposals—it is not known what lines will be followed in the revised scheme. The Minister of Mines paid a brief visit to Glasgow during the week to explain the official attitude towards the proposals submitted, but no statement was made of the outcome of his meeting with the coalowners.

Inland sale business is gradually expanding, but the demand is below normal, and with industrial conditions depressed it is improbable that the usual quantities will be required during the winter months. This is unfortunate, for the collieries would have welcomed some increase in home demand as a set-off to the inactivity in the shipping market. With many of the usual foreign orders captured by Poland, contract shipments provide a less important outlet for production, while at the same time the collieries are less satisfactorily placed as regards the future. The uncertainty of the price position under the new Act has also, of course, been a factor in the lack of orders—the collieries in many cases are disinclined to commit themselves—but the main reason has been the success of competitors abroad. Large coal is plentiful in all districts, although perhaps less freely offered in Lanarkshire and the Lothians, and as regards washed material the larger sizes of nuts remain firm, while singles and pearls are in better supply and on occasion pressed for sale.

Shipment prices are approximately as follow :—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 13s. 9d.; splint best, 16s.; splint second, 14s. 3d.; navigation, 13s. 6d. to 16s.; navigation second, 14s. 6d; Hartley, 15s., all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 12s. 6d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; singles, 10s. 9d. to 11s.; pearls, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; dross, 9s. 6d., all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Screened navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first-class steam, 11s. 9d.; third-class steam, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; trebles, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; doubles, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; singles, 10s. 9d. to 11s.; pearls, 10s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 11s.; secondary steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 6d.; pearls, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d., all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; jewel, 16s.; steam, 13s.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 9d.; singles, 12s. 3d.; pearls, 11s. 9d.; dross, 10s. 6d., all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—Little of an encouraging nature can be said of the position in the iron and steel trades, in which business remains very scarce, so that short-time working is the characteristic of all branches. Sentiment has, however, undergone some change for the better within the past week or so, and as such a change is a necessary prelude to an expansion of business it is regarded as a not unfavourable pointer. More numerous inquiries have come to hand recently from overseas buyers, but as yet not so far produced much in the way of additional business, but are taken to indicate a possible reawakening of interest; and since the falling-off in export business is the main factor in the prevailing depression any likelihood of revival is encouraging. Unfortunately little compensation for the paucity of export business is found on the home market; shipbuilding requirements are below normal, for contracts are being rapidly completed, and were it not for the knowledge of the new Cunarder the outlook would be lacking in bright feature. So far as export business is concerned, however, it is considered probable that buying to meet immediate needs cannot be unduly delayed, and with Continental prices likely to become firmer on a liquidation of existing stocks the outlook is to that extent not without hope.

Production at the sheet-works is much below capacity, while in the sheet trade business is likewise quiet. Producers of heavy sheets are faced with competition from light plate makers, and the recent reduction in galvanized kinds has not yet produced much new business. Demand is perhaps a shade better in the tube trade, but in general conditions contrast very unfavourably with those prevailing this time last year, and steel plate and strip mills dependent on the tube trade are consequently irregularly employed. Bar iron makers and steel rerollers are also short of orders, and in the latter the lowering of prices has not attracted business from the Continent. "Orders are gradually being cleared off at the locomotive works. While the consuming branches inactive the pig iron trade remains depressed.

Current quotations are :—

—	Home £ s. d.	Export £ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis)	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates ..	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	7 7 6	7 5 0
Black steel sheets, 24g. ..	8 15 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	11 17 6	11 12 6
Pig iron, No. 3	3 16 6	—
Hematite	3 18 0	—
Heavy steel scrap	3 12 6	—
Cast iron machinery scrap ..	5 3 3	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 4.—COAL.—The volume of trade has been keeping to the recent low average, and outputs, though much curtailed, have been cleared with difficulty. The week closed with steam classes firmly held for the fixed minimum prices, but ample supplies available to meet requirements and a considerable increase in production possible in the event of better demands. Gas, coking, and bunkering classes were all available in excess of requirements, and were easy in tendency at recent low figures. Exporters have the help of exceptionally low freight rates in most directions, but even with this they can make little headway. The uncertainty surrounding the reorganization under the new Mines Act is hampering trade to a certain extent, inducing additional caution in operating for distant

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

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WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished and tastefully decorated FLAT in central but quiet position; constant hot water. Frigidaire, and passenger lift; accommodation comprises two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; maid would stay. Rent only 5gns. per week, or 20gns. per month (3 months).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FLAT AND GARAGE.

£275 PER ANNUM inclusive for near offer secures a Modern Garage for two large cars with excellent Flat over. Three rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Just off Sloane-street.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).

No premium. New decorations.

£375 PER ANNUM or near offer will be ACCEPTED for an excellent FLAT, with four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and offices; lift and other conveniences.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-GARDENS.

Four or five bed rooms, two reception rooms.

8½ GUINEAS PER WEEK would be ACCEPTED for an excellent FLAT for six months; clean and well Furnished; modern conveniences.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVE MANSION FLAT to be LET on new lease with possession; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, square hall. Exceptionally large rooms. Will be redecorated.—Particulars of PETER JONES, Limited, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. FACING GARDENS.

ATTRACTIVE small FLAT, facing South in quiet position in South Kensington; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen, &c. Lease 21 years. No premium.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5153-4.)

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT, double and single bed rooms, reception room; constant hot water, bath, &c. Rent £110 per annum inclusive.—59, Hogarth-road, Kensington. 'Phone, Frobisher 3702.

ENNISMORE-GARDENS.

A Very beautiful first-floor FLAT, with large balcony, to be LET; this unique house contains a fine Music Oratory, and overlooking gardens; five double bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; handsome dining and drawing rooms, with parquet floors; large kitchen with Electrolux refrigerator, constant hot water, central heating, electric power, passenger and service lifts; liveried porter in attendance. Rental only £700 per annum inclusive. Reasonable premium for a contemplated lease. Should be seen at once.—Agents and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5134.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN

PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.

HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.
THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH ROOM, SQUARE HALL, &c.
CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PARQUET FLOORS. LIFTS. TELEPHONES, &c.
To be LET FURNISHED, with silver, plate, linen.—Write Box F.119, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.

A SUPERB MAISONNETTE DE LUXE to be LET Unfurnished; beautifully decorated and appointed; every modern convenience; constant hot water, central heating; door service.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent reception rooms, kitchen, &c.

Rent, including rates; heating, &c., £1,250 per annum. Garage if required with five rooms over.

ELLIS and SONS,
31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED FLAT HEART of THEATRELAND to be LET; two bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; parquet floors; lift; very modern. 2gns. per week.—WARD and DAVIS, 98, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

A VENUE-COURT (near), CADOGAN-GARDENS.—A few FLATS still remaining in this magnificent newly erected building; palatial entrance hall in green and white marble, three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, marble panelled and tiled bath rooms, two w.c.s; passenger and service lifts; resident porter; constant hot water in each bed room, central heating, parquet floors, electric cooking apparatus and cupboards fitted to suit tenants. Rents, £300-£440. Big reduction for first year of tenancy.—Apply Managing Agents, DAVIS, MACEY, and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1. (Regent 2321-2.)

AT a RENTAL of only £325 PER ANNUM.—FLAT with six bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, &c., to be LET on the remaining portion of these sunny FLATS and service lifts. Hall porter. Decorations to tenant's selection.—Apply FIELD, MASON and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; self-contained, sitting room, bed room, bath room; self-acting lift; good attendance.—Apply 3, Ryder-street, St. James's, or to Mr. H. Shannon, 5, North-street, Haymarket, S.W.

ONLY £160 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. BALHAM (in an imposing Mansion Building).—Newly decorated FLAT on first floor, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, two rooms, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD and ECCLESTON-STREET.—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; one bed room, one sitting room, modern bath room; redecorated throughout. £104 per annum.—F. PALSER and SON, 60, South Audley-street, W.1.

ONLY £95 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. CHELSEA (just across river from).—Charmingly redecorated MANSION FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.—Immediate application essential to KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

CLOSE CADOGAN-GARDENS.—Charming little MODERN FLAT in new building; two living rooms, with polished teak floors, two bed rooms, excellent bath room, and kitchen; electric power and heating; lavatory basins in principal bed rooms, large store room. Rent £145, inclusive.—Keys with Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

COSY, SELF-CONTAINED, FURNISHED ENTRANCE-FLOOR DOUBLE FLATLETS, fitted basins, constant hot water; baths; service; restaurant; 3-3½ gns.—149, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8850.

£75 and £85.—Large newly decorated ROOMS as DANCE in most delightful surroundings, facing South, with garden and lawn in rear; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three fine sitting rooms, and spacious lounge hall.

RENT 16 Gns.

for 6 or 12 months. Recommended from personal inspection as a really choice house.—Agents, LAWRENCE HIGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

AT LOW RENTAL.

ENNISMORE-GARDENS.—Very well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR MAISONNETTE, sunny and quiet, access to gardens; three bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c. End October for six months.—Recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FACING CLARENCE-GATE with uninterrupted views of Park.—Newly decorated MAISONNETTE of four bed, two reception, &c.; £300 per annum. No premium.—Apply S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

A VERITABLE SUN TRAP. JUST FRESH IN THE MARKET.

Abutting on to Leatherhead Golf Course, with uninterrupted views.
Peaceful yet convenient situation. Good social locality. On gentle Southern slope.
ONLY 17½ MILES FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.
200 yards from 'bus route. 1¼ miles two stations.

"PACHESHAM LODGE," LEATHERHEAD

An exceptionally attractive and labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage sweep, and containing on only two floors, halls, four reception rooms, sun loggia, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, two staircases, offices.

Electric light. Co.'s gas and water. Telephone.

Central and independent heating plants.

Lavatory basins to bed rooms. Artistic fitments.

Oak parquet and teak floors. Good repair.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. Rooms over. Power House. Heated Greenhouse.

ENCHANTING GARDENS, studded with forest trees; having bulb carpets, terrace walk, rock garden with lily pools, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all

OVER TWO ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 14th OCTOBER (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOUTH DEVON.

BEHIND DAWLISH.

Wonderful situation. A mile from sea.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

GENUINE GEORGIAN HOUSE, designed by Nash.

Very tastefully appointed throughout. Paved lounge hall with Regency staircase, three reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, billiard, two bath rooms, servants' hall.

Company's water, electric light and gas.

LOVELY GARDENS with lawns, flower beds, unique rock garden with rare plants, woodland, walled kitchen garden and trout stream, in all 12 ACRES.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Most strongly recommended by (C.31755.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SUSSEX.

CHICHESTER DISTRICT.

Near Goodwood and within a few miles of the Sea at Selsey, Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, &c.

For SALE, a Charming OLD TUDOR HOUSE, up to date, with electric light and central heating, and containing oak beams and panelling.

Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall.

Capital garage for four cars. Small stable.

PICTURESQUE OLD THATCHED BARN.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDEN, lawns, rose gardens, pergolas, orchard, productive kitchen garden, tennis, lawn, &c., in all TWO ACRES.

PRICE £3,950.

Recommended by (C.27435.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HERTS, NEAR ST. ALBANS.

About 400ft. up. Ideal position with South aspect.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, an exceedingly charming COUNTRY HOUSE, recently improved and redecorated throughout.

Away from all main roads in a delightfully quiet yet convenient position.

Pretty entrance hall, fine drawing room, smoking room and dining room, all opening to wide paved terrace and loggia.

Seven family and three servants' rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room, man's bed room and offices.

Electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Modern drainage.

STABLING, GARAGE, and COTTAGE.

VERY PRETTY GARDENS, with hard and grass tennis courts, lawns, paved walks, rose gardens, orchard, and large paddock, in all about

SIX ACRES.

Extra land can be had.

Early possession if required.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.649.)

In a very beautiful position on the

BRACING SURREY HILLS.

South aspect with lovely views.

Only about 40 minutes from City and West End. Ten minutes from Golf Course.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, a charming COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE on two floors; lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and compact offices; garage.

Company's water, gas, and electric light.

Pretty grounds of about ½ ACRE, in good order and affording ample seclusion.

Personally inspected and recommended.

Sole Agents, (S.29014.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ISLE OF THANET.

ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

Within a stone's throw of the sea front, and conveniently near the best shops.

For SALE, or to be LET UNFURNISHED, a picturesque Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE: hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water.

SITE FOR GARAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, INCLUDING LAWN.

Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS.

Close to the sea. Mild winter climate.

DEVON.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A FAVOURITE WATERING PLACE.

For SALE, a MODERN RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and usual offices; conservatory.

Company's water. Gas. Electric light.

Flower and kitchen garden, tennis lawn, in all OVER ONE ACRE.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High and exceptionally quiet situation. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.

UNFURNISHED on LEASE with early possession. House of character, containing entrance and inner halls, two reception rooms facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.

Electric light and all modern conveniences.

Little garden with separate site for garage.
Full details from (K.15360.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

PRICE £8,250 FREEHOLD, open to offer.

Borders of

MIDDLESEX AND HERTS.

UNDER 10 MILES FROM TOWN.

In perfectly rural and countrified position.

Removed from main road traffic, and enjoying pretty glimpse of countryside, approached by drive. The house contains, on only two floors, panelled hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two baths, offices.

Company's water. Own electric light. Radiators. Constant hot water. Good repair.

Garages, stable, two cottages, heated glasshouses.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS OVER 5½ ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.34145.)

WIMBLEDON.

In a charming situation on high ground.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, or might be Let, a well-planned MODERN RESIDENCE in a sunny position; three reception rooms, billiards room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, servants' hall.

Central heating. Parquetry flooring. Two staircases. Two garages and rooms.

SHADY GROUNDS OF ABOUT ¼ ACRE, tennis lawn, rose garden, rockery.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.2207.)

A LITTLE GEM.

WIMBLEDON.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, a really Charming Small HOUSE of distinction (half-timbered), elevation designed by a competent architect.

Perfect aspect	*Two floors only*	*Loggia, Garage*

Lounge, two reception, five beds, excellent offices.

Every convenience. Charming garden.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.2030.)

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30.

1. KANDY, SWAKELEY ROAD, ICKENHAM, labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (in conjunction with Messrs. J. MEACOCK & CO., Ruislip, Middlesex).
2. SANDALL, THE ESPLANADE, FRINTON-ON-SEA. FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
3. GREENCROFT, CAMBERLEY, SURREY. SOLD PRIOR TO AUCTION.
4. HOOK MILL HOUSE, HOOK, HANTS. SOLD PRIOR TO AUCTION.
5. DUCKS HILL GRANGE, NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX, well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

WEST SURREY.

Frensham Pond and The Devil's Jumps.

To be LET Unfurnished from February, 1930, 17th CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernised, in excellent order, full of old oak, and containing three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; co.'s water and supply by rain; Silverlite gas, radiators, telephones; garage; summerhouse (sleep two).

Sandy soil. High position. Beautiful views.

Tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodlands, and heathlands, in all

ABOUT 18½ ACRES.

LAKE OF NEARLY AN ACRE.

Heavily stocked with Trout.
Shooting, Pheasants, Woodcock, Duck, Pigeons, Rabbits.

RENT £150 PER ANNUM.

SMALL PREMIUM.

Very strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN AMAZING OFFER

IN SOMERSET.

BARGAIN PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.

Charming position on high ground near the Polden Hills.

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE in well-timbered grounds, approached by drive. Lounge hall, cloak room, four good reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices. Electric light, company's water, constant hot water supply.

GARAGE. STABLING. OUTHOUSES.

MATURED GROUNDS, with tennis and ornamental lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, wood and grass banks, in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES.

Hunting. Golf. Shooting.

IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. W. H. PALMER and SONS, York-buildings, Bridgwater; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

15 MILES WEST OF TOWN.

Healthy Residential district, on high ground, close to station, shops, &c.

AN ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE, conveniently planned and in excellent order throughout.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, music room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, good domestic offices.

Electric light, co.'s water and gas. Main drainage. Partial central heating. Garage. Outbuildings.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS of

ABOUT 1½ ACRE,

including Hard Tennis Court, Flower and Fruit Garden, Lawns, &c.

NOTE.—Organ Chamber in Music Room fitted beautiful Organ, built by the John Compton Organ Co. at a cost of £5,500, included in purchase price.

Reasonable figure for quick sale.

Further particulars from the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNSPOILT PART OF KENT.

On high ground near the Historical Pilgrims' Way. Convenient to Wrotham and only about 10 miles from Maidstone.

Charming 14TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE with modern additions: hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room; modern conveniences: electric light, company's water, telephone; garage.

Old-world pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, fruit trees, meadowland, in all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,000
for quick sale.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A PERFECT HOME FOR THE CITY MAN.

20 MILES SOUTH. 40 MINUTES BY TRAIN.

Not overlooked and commanding fine views. Inexpensive to run. Only small staff required.

"STOCKETT'S FARM," OXTED.

PICTURESQUE XIVTH CENTURY FREEHOLD MANOR.

With exceptional quantity of old oak, open fireplaces and mellowed stone-mullioned windows, completely equipped with the comforts and conveniences demanded in the present day; hall, three reception, ball room (45ft. by 22ft.) with spring floor, with minstrel gallery, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall; garage for two, stabling, three capital cottages; electric light, Company's water, central heating, telephone, independent hot water system, modern drainage.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS

including full-sized tennis court, fine kitchen garden, prolific orchard, and ornamental water, together with several enclosures of valuable pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT 93¼ ACRES.

PRICE FAR BELOW COST. IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED.
EARLY INSPECTION STRONGLY ADVISED. Price and illustrated details from the Sole Agents:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"RICKLING HOUSE," QUENDON,

NEAR BISHOPS STORTFORD.

THIS FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. up, with South and East aspects, convenient for station, shops, churches, &c.

Hall, three reception, seven principal bed rooms, servants' rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Excellent water supply. Electric light. Central heating. Main drainage. Telephone.

Garage, stabling, three cottages; farmery; beautiful matured gardens with tennis lawn and hard court, together with rich pasture.

IN ALL ABOUT
23½ ACRES.

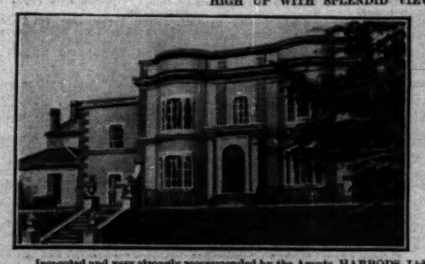
Sole Agents, Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 180, Mount-street, W.1; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH DEVON.

AXMINSTER AND LYME REGIS (BETWEEN).

In a picked position on the outskirts of a village.

HIGH UP WITH SPLENDID VIEWS.



EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE soundly constructed, of attractive elevation, and containing four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic offices, with maids' sitting room; central heating; electric light and power; modern drainage; telephone; excellent water supply. BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS,

tennis court, clock golf, rose garden, excellent kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, in all nearly

5 ACRES.

Three cottages. Garage. Stabling.

FREEHOLD £6,000.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Direction of Sir Henry Buckingham, M.P.

THE HOG'S BACK

(SOUTH SIDE).

Beautiful neighbourhood between Farnham and Guildford, and convenient to picturesque village.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with every modern convenience, and standing in parklike grounds: hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, dressing rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.

Central heating; electric light; modern drainage; telephone; excellent water supply.

Garage for four cars; squash racquets court. Pleasure gardens quite a feature and shaded by many beautiful old trees, terraces, two tennis courts, sunken garden, two kitchen gardens, fruit trees, woodland, and meadowland, in all

ABOUT 30 ACRES.

WITHIN A MILE OF GOOD GOLF COURSE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

SURREY HILLS.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

Exceptionally picturesque, partly creeper-clad RESIDENCE, on two floors; convenient to Station with electric service to Town in just over half an hour.

Lounge hall, four reception, sun parlour, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Modern Drainage	*Co.'s Gas and Water,*
Central Heating	*Electric Light.*

Stabling. Garage. Plate and Linen.

PLEASANTLY LAID-OUT GARDENS with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

Very moderate rental for six months' Let.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MID-DEVON.

Delightful position on a hill on outskirts of market and educational town.

SOUNDLY BUILT RESIDENCE, *occupying a pleasant position, with South aspect and open views.*

Lounge hall 25ft. by 16ft.; with galleried staircase and lofty timbered ceiling to roof, three reception, gentlemen's lavatory, eight bed rooms, bath room.

Company's water, gas, electric light. Main drainage.

STABLING. GARAGE.

Delightful GARDENS, full-sized tennis lawn, flowers, fruit, and vegetable, in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

HUNTING. FISHING. GOLF.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by Owner's Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTH DEVON COAST.

About 2½ miles from Saunton golf and famous sands, and five miles from Barnstaple.

A HOUSE UNIQUE IN DESIGN AND SITUATION,

beautifully built, occupying one of the finest positions imaginable, with glorious panoramic views in all directions.

Recessed loggia, sitting hall, two reception, four bed rooms, one dressing room, three bath rooms, sleeping-out balcony.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, modern drainage. Double garage.

Delightful gardens and grounds of

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

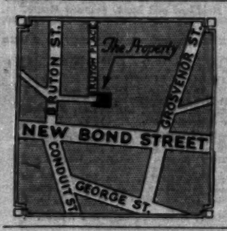
PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,500.

Strongly recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS. LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE.



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14 & 16, BRUTON-PLACE, W.

At the London Auction Mart on Oct. 23rd next.

WELL-LIGHTED BUSINESS PREMISES, FREEHOLD OF 12,700 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE.

On a site, 59ft. × 57ft., covering 3,200 sq. ft.

WITH POSSESSION.

In Ideal Proximity to Main Thoroughfares.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Leighton and Savory, 61, Carey-street, W.C.2.

SHREWSBURY.

ATTRACTIVE SHOP ON PRIDE HILL.
Long Lease at £450 p.a.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.
With immediate possession.

NEWCASTLE.

IN THE BEST PART OF GRAINGER-STREET.
FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES.
With Basement and Three Upper Floors.

PRICE £25,000.

UPPER FLOORS LET, BUT WOULD BE VACATED.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.

Exceptionally
FINE GROUND FLOOR OF 2,500 SQ. FT. WITH GALLERY AT REAR AND 150 SQ. FT. BASEMENT.
Recently redecorated and ready for immediate occupation. Inclusive rental.

EDINBURGH.

PRINCES-STREET SHOP PREMISES.
With three Upper Floors and good Basement.
FRONTAGE 22FT., DEPTH 80FT.
NO BURDENS.
VACANT WHITSUN, 1931. PRICE £36,000.

EDGWARE.

SHOP PROPERTY WITH POSSESSION.
Close to Tube Station and next to W. H. Smith.
Frontage 24ft., Depth 90ft.
BY AUCTION ON OCT. 23RD NEXT.

FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE,

78 & 78a, SALUSBURY-ROAD, KILBURN.
Two well-lighted lofty floors, giving
10,800 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE.
Yard, Drive in, Central Heating, &c.
BY AUCTION ON NOV. 20TH NEXT.

CROYDON, LONDON-ROAD.

TWO FREEHOLD SHOPS,
Near junction with North End; ideal for trading or investment.
BY AUCTION ON OCT. 23RD NEXT.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

(CLOSE TO).

10 LIGHT ROOMS EN SUITE in modern office building in one of the quietest positions in London.
3,700 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, to be let at inclusive rental or might be divided.

KING'S CROSS

AT LONDON'S NORTHERN ENTRANCE.
SHOP PREMISES
IN UNRIVALLED POSITION.
Long lease at nominal ground-rent.
SECURABLE FOR £12,500.

LEEDS

BRIGGATE.
EXCELLENT SHOP PREMISES TO BE LET.
Premises over 30ft.
FIRST-CLASS POSITION.
LEASE AT MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

WOOD GREEN

LARGE SITE IN STATION-ROAD, just out of High-road and in sight of new Tube Station.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT as Shops with Cinema, Coach Station, Garages, &c.
BY AUCTION ON OCT. 23RD NEXT.

WEST END OF LONDON

MODERN BUILDING FOR INVESTMENT, on valuable corner fronting to two busy thoroughfares.
THREE SHOPS AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS.
Leasehold for 86 years and fully let to tenants of standing.
FOR SALE TO SHOW EIGHT PER CENT.

POWIS-STREET, WOOLWICH

SHOP AND UPPER FLOORS in a very good position.
At price of £2,250 for 12s. Lease, and with benefit of existing sub-letting of the upper part.
TENANT WOULD STAND IN AT ONLY £425 PER ANNUM.

HATCH END, MIDDX.

FREEHOLD SITE FOR SHOPS.
Corner position, principal frontage 72ft.
IN THE BROADWAY.
BY AUCTION ON OCT. 23RD NEXT.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

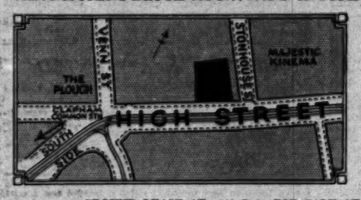
ENTIRE MODERN CORNER BUILDING 40FT. BY 60FT.
with Basement and four upper floors,
11,000 SQUARE FEET,
with Central Heating and all other conveniences.
Nominal premium for Fixtures and Fittings.
60 YEARS' LEASE AT ATTRACTIVE RENT.

EALING.

EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE.
For Shop Property, Cinema, &c.
Prominent corner position in Uxbridge-road in continuation of The Broadway.
MAIN FRONTAGE 200FT. RETURN 121FT.
For Sale or might be Let.

154 to 164, HIGH-STREET, CLAPHAM, S.W.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK 95FT. × 104FT. IN PICK OF POSITION, ON BETTER SIDE.



A SUBURBAN STORE ready to be occupied, OR EASILY DIVISIBLE INTO 5 SHOPS FOR INVESTMENT.

GROUND LEASE AT £300 P.A. FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN at their OFFICES:
27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and at 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

ST. QUINTIN, SON & STANLEY,

34, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.4.

Announcement of FORTHCOMING AUCTION at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1930, at 2.30.

CITY OF LONDON.

By Order of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.

TO BE LET ON BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, BY AUCTION IN TWO LOTS.

THE EXCELLENT CORNER BUILDING SITES known as

Nos. 116 to 122 (even), CANNON-STREET,

WITH FRONTAGES TO MARTIN-LANE AND CROOKED-LANE.
TOTAL FRONTAGE 196 FEET. GROUND AREA ABOUT 4,800 SQUARE FEET.

also

No. 114, CANNON-STREET,

WITH RETURN FRONTAGE TO MARTIN-LANE.
TOTAL FRONTAGE 57 FEET. SITE AREA ABOUT 800 SQUARE FEET.

POSSESSION MICHAELMAS, 1931.

By Order of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of the City of London.

TO BE LET ON BUILDING LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, BY AUCTION.

THE HIGHLY VALUABLE CORNER BUILDING SITE distinguished as

Nos. 71 to 74, MARK-LANE, and Nos. 1 to 5, LONDON-STREET.

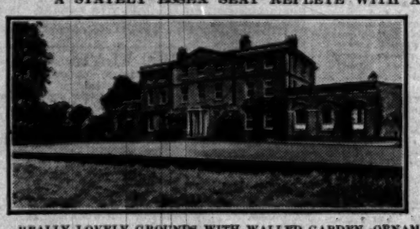
TOTAL FRONTAGE 184 FEET. GROUND AREA ABOUT 5,360 SQUARE FEET.

POSSESSION MIDSUMMER 1932.

PARTICULARS, PLANS, AND CONDITIONS OF LETTING MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE COMPTROLLER, GUILDHALL, E.C.2; THE CITY SURVEYOR, GUILDHALL, E.C.2; OR OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 34, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C.4.

KELVEDON HALL, ESSEX.

A STATELY ESSEX SEAT REPLETE WITH ADAM FEATURES.



Charmingly situated in the lovely country between

ONGAR and BRENTWOOD.

Easily reached from London, yet entirely secluded and commanding wide pastoral views.

THE MANSION CONTAINS reception and staircase halls, four reception rooms, gun room, 20 bed and dressing rooms, &c.; WONDERFUL ADAM FIREPLACES, CEILINGS, OVERDOORS, and STAIRCASE.

Private Chapel; Lodge and Cottage; Garages; Stabling and Farmery.

REALLY LOVELY GROUNDS WITH WALLED GARDEN, ORNAMENTAL LAKE, WOODLANDS (EXCELLENT SHOOTING), AND PARK, IN ALL

147 ACRES.

For SALE by Private Treaty by

KEMSLEYS,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS and LAND AGENTS,
from whom illustrated particulars may be obtained on application to their Head Office: 164, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Telephones: Bishopsgate 5843 (three lines).

54, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

MESSRS. FOSTER

Telephone: REGENT 0909.

Respectfully announce the following Sales by Auction, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engraving, at 1 o'clock precisely. May be viewed and catalogues had.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

ORIENTAL, CONTINENTAL and OLD ENGLISH CHINA, including Spode, Barr Worcester, Crown Derby and Newhall tea and coffee services, Delft, Majolica, and other pottery, silver and old Sheffield and other plate, Chinese hardstone carvings of figures, animals, fish, necklaces, &c., in white jade, green stone, pink, clear and smoky crystal, lapis lazuli, &c. A collection of Chinese trees with hardstone flowers and foliage in cloisonné enamel hardstones; French and Italian bronzes, books, old English cut glass, Persian rugs and DECORATIVE FURNITURE removed from No. 15, Cumberland-mansions, Hyde Park. By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. H. E. Barclay, consigned from Shanghai and from various other sources. At 1 o'clock precisely.

May be viewed To-morrow and Wednesday and catalogues had.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, and following day.

"FAIRSTEAD," ARTHUR-ROAD, WIMBLEDON.—By direction of the Executors of the late David Elder Miller, Esq.

In conjunction with Messrs. HAWES and Co., 2, Hill-road, Wimbledon, on the premises as above.

THE CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, comprising decorative and household furniture, water-colour drawings and pictures, including seven works by James Paterson, R.S.A., and other examples by J. Donnadieu, Claude Hayes, C. Napier Henry, R.A., Sir Alfred East, R.A., J. Buxton Knight, Flora Reid, E. R. Hardy, Mortimer Menpes and Lacy Kemp Welch, R.A., the Library of about 600 volumes, silver and plated articles, the collection of English, Continental, and Asiatic arms and armour, Persian and Turkey carpets and rugs, bronzes, Japanese ivory carvings, cut and other glass, household linen, velvet and other curtains, the appointments of the servants' bed rooms and domestic offices and outdoor effects, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday next, the 10th and 11th October, from 10 to 5 o'clock, and catalogues had of Messrs. HAWES and Co., Auctioneers and House Agents, 2, Hill-road, Wimbledon, or of the Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HATFIELD, four miles. HYDE PARK CORNER, 16 miles.

MYMWOOD ESTATE, HATFIELD.

An exceedingly attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situated in a beautiful rural district, within easy daily access of London.

MYMWOOD is an attractive Georgian type of country house, standing high, with views over the estate. It is in splendid order throughout, and has most efficient services of electric light, central heating, hot water, and is a particularly well-planned house, and easy to run.

Hall (23ft. by 18ft. 2in.), drawing room (27ft. 8in. by 18ft.), dining room (17ft. 3in. by 18ft. 6in.), billiard room, and library.

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices, including butler's bed room and servants' hall.

The gardens and grounds are particularly attractive, and finely timbered; walled kitchen garden with up-to-date glasshouses; complete stables and garages.

The estate extends to 306 ACRES, and is practically all pasture and in hand. It lies in a ring fence, and is easily farmed, or can be let off to bring in a substantial rental. There are excellent farm buildings, and the whole estate is of a park-like nature. A private nine-hole golf course has been laid out in the park in front of the house, while below there is a beautiful lake, which affords excellent bathing and boating.

The cottages comprise a lodge at the entrance to the drive, chauffeur's accommodation over the garages, and four cottages. The estate is free of tithe and land tax.

Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

MESSRS.

WHATLEY, HILL & COMPANY

are instructed to offer this property for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the end of October failing a sale by private treaty in the meantime.

For further particulars apply to Auctioneers, Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and Co., 24, Ryder-street, London, S.W.1.

STREATHAM COMMON.

21, BALDEY-GARDENS.

MODERN RESIDENCE: five beds, bath, two reception offices; large garden. Unexpired Lease 50 years. Ground-rent £8 15s.

For SALE by AUCTION (at a low reserve) or Private Treaty by Messrs.

F. R. GOODALL,

at "Goodall's Sale Rooms," Streatham Hill, on Wednesday, October 8th, at 7.30 p.m., Auctioneer, F. R. Goodall, 4, High-road, Streatham. Tels., Streatham 4444.

5 and 7, PAPER-STREET, E.C.—TWO BUSINESS BUILDINGS. Gross income £802, and 700 sq. ft. vacant. Lease 60 years. AUCTION Oct. 29, 1930.—FRANK DURRANT, F.A.I., 114, Cheapside, E.C.2.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

IN A RURAL PART OF SUSSEX.

On a Southern Slope with Views to the South Downs.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. GOLF.

PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

Approached by long drive.

Eight principal and five secondary bed, three bath, three reception rooms.

Electric light.
Company's water.
Garage, two cottages.

WELL-ARRANGED GROUNDS

with tennis lawn, &c.

EIGHT ACRES.

TO BE SOLD OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

IF DESIRED, A SMALL SECONDARY HOUSE AND THE HOME FARM WITH FARMHOUSE AND FOUR COTTAGES, GIVING A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 136 ACRES, CAN BE PURCHASED.

Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.2998.)

BUCKS.

250 feet up, in Picturesque Open Country.
ONE MILE OF OLD MARKET TOWN. LONDON 50 MINUTES.

CHARMING RED-BRICK RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, oak-panelled, seven bed rooms, three baths.

Co.'s electric light and water. Central heating. Stabling for 12, three garages. Buildings, Cottage.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GARDENS.

Hard Court, Croquet Lawn, and Pastureland, nearly

48 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.6265.)

SURREY.

BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WINDLESHAM.
FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

Hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good offices with servants' hall.

Main electric light, water, gas and drainage.

Stabling for three, large garage, two cottages. Secondary Residence if desired.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT THREE ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (1210.)

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Charming MODERN RESIDENCE with lounge hall and suite of three reception rooms with polished floors and South aspect.

Seven bed rooms.
Dressing room.
Three bath rooms.
Fine panelled decorations, wide, open fireplaces with inglenooks.
Artistic windows and seats.
Central heating.
Paved forecourt.
Double garage and lovely garden of
1¼ ACRE
with tennis court.
£6,000 FREEHOLD.

CLARKE & CO., THE HARROW ESTATE OFFICES.

SALES BY AUCTION (Continued from Page 27)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

17, NEWMAN-STREET,

OXFORD-STREET, W.1.

This important modern FREEHOLD PROPERTY, arranged as showrooms, offices, and warehouse, with a total net floor area of about

SQUARE 22,500 FEET,

to be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on the 26th of November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), by

YATES & YATES,
12a, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
(Mayfair 0501.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

SALES TO-MORROW and FRIDAY NEXT.
OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS,
187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, superior FURNITURE, comprising sets of mahogany and oak dining-room chairs, sideboards, dining tables, bookcases, mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, Louis XVI. carved-gilt fauteuils, grand and upright pianofortes, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, mahogany, white enamelled, oak, and walnut bed-room suites, wardrobes, chests of drawers, brass and wood bedsteads and superior bedding, pictures, plated articles, ornamental items, glass, china, and numerous effects.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of the Executors.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

Five minutes' walk from Sunbury Station (S.Rly.).

WEATHERALL & GREEN

will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 21st October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., and will be offered in one or two lots, the FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as "KYA ROSA," a well-planned house erected in 1925, with cottage, standing on matured gardens of about 1½ acre; three reception, five bed, two bath; central heating. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

A GROUP OF FIVE COTTAGES, with modern additions, known as SPRINGFIELD, GREEN-STREET, let to weekly tenants, and producing £130 per annum gross.

Solicitors: Messrs. Perowne and Co., 7, Great James-street, W.C.1.

Particulars, plan, and order to view of the Auctioneers 22, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2. (Telephone, Holborn 0584.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

BROMLEY, KENT.

Close to Bickley and Bromley Railway Stations, whence London can be reached in about 30 minutes.

LEASEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE.

NO. 50, TYLNEY-ROAD.

Unexpired term 57½ years from Christmas, 1930, at a ground-rent of £3 10s. per annum.
Vacant Possession on completion.
To be SOLD by AUCTION by

Messrs. DANIEL WATNEY & SONS,

at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, 16th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. R. Newton, Rhodes, and Hall, 9, Market-street, Bradford. Auctioneers' Offices:—4a, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ANTIQUE CHINESE and MODERN JAPANESE CURIOS.
SALE by PUBLI